

CANADA IN DISTRESS.

She Sees Her Population Gradually Drifting Away. HER DOCTORS ARE IN A QUANDARY. They Can Find No Remedy For the Evils That Are Threatened.

PROMISES THAT WERE NOT FULFILLED

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.) TORONTO, Nov. 15.—However much doctors of political science and doctrinaires of no science at all may differ about diagnosis and methods of cure, there would seem to be little room for doubt that they have a pretty little subject on their hands in the shape of the Dominion of Canada. An interesting subject she is, too, and a somewhat puzzling one. Why should she be "in a bad way?" Of magnificent physical proportions, possessing magnificent natural resources, and unexcelled resources for the maintenance of an exuberant national vitality, in the very hey-day and lustiness of youth, too. All these points are in her favor, and yet, though not dangerously ill, she is nevertheless "quite poorly." She has been in this condition for some time, and seems to have been getting worse of late instead of better. What can be the matter?

The doctors are quite at a loss. Her case bears some resemblance perhaps to that of the unfortunate woman in Scripture, who, after spending her substance on various physicians, found her bitter end, not instead of growing better, she was rather growing worse. For a decade and more now Canada has submitted herself to the protective treatment as administered by the school of political theorists, whose idol and lodestone was Sir John Macdonald, whose financial oracle now is Mr. Foster, and whose forlorn hope for moral rehabilitation in the eyes of the world is Mr. Abbott.

Great things were promised her when these gentlemen took hold of her case. They promised her wealth, they promised her health, they promised her a long life, and a beautiful supply of all the good things of this world; in fact, they were as lavish and un stinted in their promises as the most glib-tongued quack of the market place who ever persuaded the gaping gull around him by his merchandise. Today they are all dead, but poor Canada is not financially healthier than when they first felt her pulse and looked at her tongue. She is not relatively richer either in pocket or in population. In fact, she suffers from a loss of population, and she has suffered from that deadly "issue of blood" which consists in a "yearly drainage" to the extent of hundreds and thousands of young, vigorous and profitable lives to the south of the border line.

That drainage has gone on until it is hardly an exaggeration to say that half as many Canadians are now living in the United States as there were in the Dominion of Canada. The French population of Eastern Canada is almost outside the border by this time. The Anglo-Saxon settler of Ontario has not the same incentive to emigrate as he had in the days of the Erie, for he has no oppressive title taxation to escape from, as well as advanced opportunities for material advancement to contend against, but he, too, has been dropping off by hundreds and thousands to the wider field of opportunity presented by the Republic. The N. P., as it is called, National Policy, or the policy of "Canada for the Canadians," was inaugurated by the late Sir John Macdonald, and back these wandering sheep to the fold, and preventing other sheep from following their noses to the pastures of the South. But it has been all in vain.

The Sheep Won't Be Coaxed Back. Few sheep have been coaxed back, and every year has witnessed the same streams of emigration Eastward, Southward and Westward. And now the case stands thus, that after twenty years of the National Policy, statistics revealed as very much of a national failure. Canada today is suffering from an anemia of money and of men. She wants more money, and she wants more men, and she is ploughing her way through the forests, for delving in her mines and developing her magnificent water powers, yet do what she will apparently she doesn't seem able to do. Her efforts she has made have been gigantic. In a population small as hers is these efforts have been little short of sublime. She has flung a railroad from ocean to ocean through a barren and almost unpopulated land, and she has expended in public works which bear ample testimony to the dignity of her ambitions, but which would serve for a population threefold such as hers.

As a result of these energies her ship of state is today staggering under a load of more than they can carry, while her population during the last decade has barely held its own. For though she has not been sinking in the crowded centers of the Old World as her emigrants are taking advantage as a field for enterprise and as a field for the making of a new home, she has nevertheless failed to prove attractive to any but a small minority of the thousands who have made their way from the Old World to the New.

Settlers Object to an Old World Power. She labors under the disadvantage, as regards emigrants from the European continent, of being a British colony. Their national prejudices make them unwilling to be subjects of another Old World power. They have no sympathy, and they have no affection, for the Government of the United States, which stands aloof from European politics, so they crowd to the Republican shores, and are quickly and warmly received there. Neither has Canada proved what she might naturally have been expected a popular goal for emigrants from Great Britain itself. There is much ignorance concerning Canada in Great Britain and as much indifference.

There is much of the same spirit abroad here, as was expressed by a Scotch manufacturer, who said to the writer: "The States is the place for the man who wants to be in the place. You are nowhere in Canada. Over in Scotland we care nothing about the Canadian trade and make no efforts for it. It's the American trade we're after." That wasn't flattery, but it was frank enough. How thoroughly that one man's views expresses the prevailing attitude toward things Canadian of the manufacturing and middle classes generally in Great Britain, I am not in a position to say, but I think such views are tolerably wide spread. If such is the case, it is certain enough that the British Government will not be allowed to take the place for the man who wants to be in the place. If the money-making class in Britain can prevent it. And they have great power. It appears then that Canada is unfortunately situated. She is shut out to a large extent from the benefits of trade with the great and wealthy nation to the south of her by a double array of custom houses along the imaginary line dividing two peoples whose mutual resemblances are infinitely greater than their divergences.

OIL WELLS SHUT DOWN

Water Lines Broken at McDonald by the Extremely Cold Weather. SEVEN WELLS ABOUT FINISHED. The Moorhead Well a Mile in Advance in the Important Point.

OPERATIONS IN OHIO AND INDIANA. The cold weather caught many of the oil operators napping. They were totally unprepared for it, and consequently they were reaping the results of their negligence yesterday. An acre-foot never bounded upon a stage with more surprising suddenness than hoary old winter settled down over the producing fields of the great southwest. He threw out no gentle hint of his coming, no signs of frost on the window pane heralded his approach, but with all of a despot's unreasoning power he swooped down upon the unsuspecting operators. He struck them in a vital spot by breaking their water lines. THE DISPATCH scout trumpeted over the field yesterday, and from every hill and hollow came the wail "Our water pipes are busted." Wells were shut down in every direction and several which the owners confidently expected to drill into the fifth paid were in a condition that would delight the souls of rest. There were a few operators, however, who had the good sense to bury their water lines early in the fall, and these were correspondingly happy, and singing that sweetly of the refrain, "I told you so."

STATE INSTITUTIONS NOTIFIED TO OBEY STATUTES. Governor Pattison to the Huntingdon Reformatory Managers—The Eight-Hour Law, etc. Says, Applies to That Establishment and Must Be Followed.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 18.—Recently Governor Pattison received complaints from employees in the Huntingdon Reformatory to the effect that the eight-hour law, relating to State institutions, was not complied with in the Reformatory. After investigating the matter the Governor has sent the following notification to the authorities of the institution: To the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Harrisburg, Pa.: GENTLEMEN—During the month of August last I received a communication from certain employees of the reformatory setting forth that the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act making eight hours a legal day for all State institutions, and providing for the enforcement thereof," approved May 29, 1891, had not been complied with by the managers of the institution. A copy of this complaint was submitted to your board, and your answer thereto, together with a copy of the act, was received and duly considered. The legislative intent is plainly set forth in the act, and it is hereby notified that this intent is strengthened by the second section of the act, which provides that all persons authorized to make contracts for labor on behalf of the State, or to employ or appoint under officers in, for and around said institutions and reformatory, shall be held to be bound by the provisions of this act as hereby forbidden and prohibited, under the penalties mentioned in the third section of the act, from making any contract, or appointing any officers or under officers to give and serve any more than eight hours of labor in any service or labor. The third section thereof makes it the duty of the Governor to execute and enforce the provisions of the act, and the fourth section thereof provides that this act shall not be construed to have retroactive effect, and that all persons employed in said institutions, who are not residents.

Production Falling Off. The estimated production yesterday was 65,800 barrels, a decrease of over 6,000 barrels from the day before. The stocks in the field were on the jump. They went from 294,700 on Tuesday to 292,100 on Wednesday, a decrease of 2,600 barrels. Although nearly every tank in the field is filled to the decking, there was only a small amount of oil getting away yesterday, and it came from the Elliott hollow. Some of the operators are of the opinion that means to secure and hold as much of their product as they possibly can in the Matthews hollow, back of Nobles-town, Guffey, Jennings & Co. have completed two tanks, each of 28,000 barrels capacity. These are both full, and they have commenced the erection of a third, with a capacity of 35,000 barrels, and are grading for a fourth of the same size. Over the hill in the Elliott hollow, between Nobles-town and McDonald, Guffey, Murphy & Galey have two tanks, each of 35,000 barrels capacity completed, and they are applying for the license of like size. Down at Gregg station the National Transit Company is putting up a series of eight iron tanks, and with the 800 and 1,200-barrel wooden tanks which are being put up at different points in the field, production can be easily handled unless it jumps to a much higher plane than it is now. The fifth of the water line was broken over a few days and the operators who were spoken to yesterday said they hoped the cold weather would continue as it makes hauling easy, and will give an impetus to work in the new southwest territory.

ST. PAUL'S BIG FIRE. Only One Double Building Burned, But the Loss Amounts to \$1,000,000. ST. PAUL, Nov. 18.—This city last night suffered one of the most disastrous fires in its history. The buildings damaged were those of Griggs, Cooper & Co., wholesale groceries, and Farwell, Kirk & Co., wholesale hardware. The loss to the former was \$500,000, and to the latter \$1,000,000. The losses are covered by insurance. The block occupied by the firm is a brick and stone structure, five stories in height, and has a frontage on Third street of 300 feet and on Broadway of 100 feet. The Cooper & Co. building is a four-story frame building. The flames first made their appearance at 11:45 o'clock in the fourth floor of Griggs, Cooper & Co.'s building. Within less than five minutes the fire department was on the scene. The burned block, which extended on the south side of Third street from the corner of Wacouto to within 50 feet of Rosabel, belongs to D. W. Shepard. It was estimated at \$2,000,000. The loss is estimated as follows: Farwell, Ozman & Kirk, \$400,000; with \$350,000 insurance; Griggs & Co., loss \$350,000, with insurance of \$250,000; on building, \$300,000, covered by insurance. Total loss, \$850,000. The flames were under control at 4:30 o'clock this morning, but were fast consuming what remained of the stock. No definite estimate seems able to be made of the value of the fire, but it is thought to have originated in the packing room on the fourth floor.

From the Jamestown, N. Y., Morning News. We are glad to know that the indomitable energy of Carl W. Scofield has been sufficient to carry him over his temporary embarrassments, which at one time threatened to overcome him, and we trust that he will come out all right and reach the goal of his ambitions. He is a good deal of a hustler, and in his successful effort to prevent a closing up of his affairs, under circumstances which were regarded as hopeless by men of good nerve and judgment in business matters, has given him a standing in the community which mere business successes could not have accomplished. The oil business is a hard one to run, and it is never to be said, and we congratulate Mr. Scofield on passing through the critical test, and upon the leniency and good judgment of his creditors. His affairs are in a condition where he can be said to be out of them, and in the interests of all this is the best possible outcome. There is a large amount of property, almost the entire interest in the oil wells, which will feel an interest in getting the best results out of it, and with good feeling prevailing there is every reason to hope that all the creditors will be taken care of, and that Mr. Scofield will yet live to become a wealthy and a contented man.

To the Saloon and Private Trade. As the season is now at hand for ale and porter, the Straub Brewing Company takes pleasure in announcing to the saloon and private trade that they are prepared to fill all orders promptly. We also claim that our celebrated brands of "Pilsener" and "Munich" beer are not to be met with anywhere in the States. We guarantee our beer to be four and one-half months old and all our goods are made of the very best of ingredients, and we make the saloon trade for it or telephone No. 300.

THE STRAUB BREWING CO. Corner Main street and Liberty avenue. REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, LHM. 401 Capital Street, Cor. Fourth Avenue. Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$75,000. Deposits of \$1 and upward received and interest allowed at 4 per cent.

CAPE NEWMARKETS, latest styles, large variety, extremely cheap, at Rosenbaum & Co.'s. No charge is made to determine if your eyesight may be improved or headache relieved by wearing properly adjusted glasses. If your eyes trouble you consult Prof. Little, 311 Penn avenue.

THE PITTSBURGH DISPATCH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1891.

doing 125 barrels from the Gordon sand. It was drilled to-day, and the fifth yesterday may be drilled to-day. The well which has just been made, one location south of the Wilson lot, is good for 90 barrels a day from the Gordon sand. Another well which was expected to be made to-day is the Oakdale Oil Company and the one which is being drilled by the Walker farm back of Oakdale, Miller & Co.'s well on the Kleichman lot on Nobles-town street in McDonald reached the bottom late Tuesday night and was reported to be making 200 barrels a day. J. A. Galvin is spudding on the Felix lot, and he is building a rig on the Matthews lot. Ewing & Co. are within a few feet of the sand on the Vinesco lot. Robinson, Brown & Conway, on the Diebrick lot, are drilling at 1,700 feet.

Complete Map of the Field. A remarkably comprehensive map of the field has just been issued by Hannan & Burke, of 108 Fourth avenue. It is the most complete map of the field ever made, and shows all wells up to date with the numbers of the wells on each farm. The territory from the extreme northwestern part of McCurdy to Middletown and Buena Vista on the southwest, a distance almost 20 miles, is outlined, and the wells and the Hickory gas field are included.

The Gauges and Runs. The gauges of the big wells yesterday showed the following to be their average per hour: Guffey, Jennings & Co.'s No. 1, 175; No. 2, 175; No. 3, 175; No. 4, 175; No. 5, 175; No. 6, 175; No. 7, 175; No. 8, 175; No. 9, 175; No. 10, 175; No. 11, 175; No. 12, 175; No. 13, 175; No. 14, 175; No. 15, 175; No. 16, 175; No. 17, 175; No. 18, 175; No. 19, 175; No. 20, 175; No. 21, 175; No. 22, 175; No. 23, 175; No. 24, 175; No. 25, 175; No. 26, 175; No. 27, 175; No. 28, 175; No. 29, 175; No. 30, 175; No. 31, 175; No. 32, 175; No. 33, 175; No. 34, 175; No. 35, 175; No. 36, 175; No. 37, 175; No. 38, 175; No. 39, 175; No. 40, 175; No. 41, 175; No. 42, 175; No. 43, 175; No. 44, 175; No. 45, 175; No. 46, 175; No. 47, 175; No. 48, 175; No. 49, 175; No. 50, 175; No. 51, 175; No. 52, 175; No. 53, 175; No. 54, 175; No. 55, 175; No. 56, 175; No. 57, 175; No. 58, 175; No. 59, 175; No. 60, 175; No. 61, 175; No. 62, 175; No. 63, 175; No. 64, 175; No. 65, 175; No. 66, 175; No. 67, 175; No. 68, 175; No. 69, 175; 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