MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 6, 1882.

exceeded our imports to the gratifying greatness, for I hope to see the day ported from this sum, because hon. gen and the figures are there to verify of putting it than to admit squarely that having lived in the coal district for the been and the figures are there to verify again take their proper place. We also find the deducts that, and to its being included, he deducts that, and the deducts that the coal district of the coal district of the coal district for the been and the figures are there to verify again take their proper place. fruits of the National Policy. We were led to suppose that unless our exports exceeded our imports this cours. The consumption of the from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the year total im- from the United States during the period the total im- from the trade of Great Britain in favor of trade of Great Britain in favor of trade in the trade of Great Britain exports exceeded our imports this coun- are in greater favor in Great could not be prosperous, and to ieve that in future, the hon. Finance inter in greater favor in Great britain, for certain purposes, and the proceeds to show the superiority of the House will take their seater inter in the proceeds to show the superiority of the House will take their seater favor in Great britain increase on e cent—in fact, protection of the House will take their seater favor in Great britain increase on e cent—in fact, proceeds to show the superiority of the House will take their seater favor in Great britain increase on e cent—in fact, protection of the House will take their seater favor in Great britain increase on e cent—in fact, proceeds to show the superiority of the House will take their seater favor in Great britain increase on e cent—in fact, proceeds to show the superiority of the House will take their seater favor in Great britain increase on e cent—in fact, proceeds to show the superiority of the House will take their seater favor in Great britain increase on e cent—in fact, proceeds to show the superiority of the House will take their seater favor in Great britain increase on e cent—in fact, proceeds to show the superiority of the House will take their seater favor in Great britain increase on e cent—in fact, proceeds to show the superiority of the House will take their seater favor in Great britain increase on e cent—in fact, proceeds to show the superiority of the House will take their seater favor in Great britain increase on e cent—in fact, britain [We reproduce the above, as one of the try could not be prosperous, and to Britain, for certain purposes, and the ocal papers has represented it as a speech believe that in future, the non. Finance would be able to congratulate the country that the imports from Great in the past year the hon. gentleman was silent on gentleman was silent on the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. while the imports from the United States in the past year were 48 per cent. The import the united states in the past year were 48 per cent. The import the price at which they were selling and under the Tariff of 1878." cheaper than before ; yet we find large that entirely annihilated poor Mr. Snow Miramichi Advance. year the hon, gentleman was sheet on and lumbering interests. this matter; and as he did not choose OUE SHARE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND while the imports from the United States the year tend, and yet are did not how as the did not choose out states the year tend, and yet are did not how as the did not choose out states the year tend, and yet are did not how as the did not choose out states the year tend, and yet are did not how as the did not choose out states the year tend, and yet are did not how as the did not choose out states the year tend, and yet are did not how as the did not choose out states the year tend, and yet are did not how as the did not choose out states the year tend, and yet are did not how as the different points together, and this can only be done by steam power and this can only be done by steam power and the present one the duty paid without any regard to price; that they APRIL 6. 18 CHATHAM. - - -Some persons, discussing this subject, the United States of 11 per cent, while the trade open than an advance of 10 which requires coal, Our railways and amounted to 301 per cent. How can he import such articles just to gratify their and find that our imports exceeded our More Patchwork. exports by over \$7,000,000. Now, if suppose that the lumber interest needs the imports from England had increased 5 cents per ton at once took place, followed steamboats are constantly requiring more maintain that goods are sold less under a whims. We know that the tariff the theory of the hon. Finance Minister no protection—that we have the be oprect.—that unless our exports exponents in our own hands—that Europe of affairs? The hon. gentleman, with, as under a 17½ per c. ut. tariff. The addit is a supposed to protect of the natural in manufactures, and the natural in the second to protect of the natural in the second to protect of the natural in the second to protect of the natural in manufactures in the second to protect of the natural in the second to protect of the The expedients to which the Provincial Government resorts for the purpose of ceed our imports we are not prosperous, | must have our lumber, and at our own | I said, apparent honesty, has taken out crease would have been more than 350,000 tional duty cannot have the effect of protecting them, and that manufac this policy was being introduced that a!l tching itself up, in order that it may where must we be going to now? Are prices. I find from the official returns, grain that was exported, but he has in Nova Scotia wauted was an increased tons, provided we had no coal tax, -and making the price cheaper. Two men are turers are not giving the people the benefit hold together until another general elec we again on the road to ruin? And we again on the road to ruin? And must the hon. gentleman may examine, from statistics breaks again, and give us another National Policy? I am not, however, National Policy? I tion, are such as to bring the system of responsible Government" into contempt. the year 1870, when the infan got a larger field ; and they no sooner got Scotia paying for that tax? I take up the to people to whom the cost is not so much wages that they ought to pay, and are it than they advanced the price of their Trade and Navigation Returns, and find an object provided they can get what suits not manufacturing and selling as cheaply National Policy? I am not, however, ment, that Great Britain consumed dur-"Brayley House Caucus" coup d'etat coal 10 cents a ton. When I was in Eng. that they paid \$44,000 duty on cornmeal. them; the other sells to the working as we were promised. They have not yet roclaimed that so many of our local so alarned as the hon. gentleman was ing the last year, in round numbers, to say, but no doubt much of what we im lind, I received a circular issued by coal What for? Was it not in compensation class to whom the price is a serious increased production equal to the de egislators were only a lot of place-hunters, on this point, for I find that other \$70,000,000 worth of
lumber. Where ported went into the Lower Provinces wners of Nova Scotia, stating that there for the duty placed on coal? Who has matter. The one sells Canadian manu mands of the country, because one half down to 1878, when three of the men wh countries that have prospered, and did she get that lumber? Of the im- Does that argument show anything at all would be a further advance of 25 cents gained any benefit from the duty? The factured goods and the other imported the goods are still imported. The hon. were then tricked and duped, joined from the lst of January last, and there inner of Pictou are not receiving any bosh that the pole of the pole of the pole would have a cheap breakfast whom they had proclaimed dishonorable continue to prosper, import more than ports into Great Britain, Canada pro- as to whether this National Policy is work. they export. The time will come when duced something less than \$19.000,000, ing for or against the United States, o aying : "You had letter buy your soal er must be getting the benefit. The poor not pay this daty? If the people who table, and claiming that they are getting Canada's exports will exceed her im- or only 27 per cent. Now, when we for or against Eugland? I maintain it does tricksters, party, principles, pledges and ports, and that will be when she will consider the value of some of our not. Where do the Americans buy their Europe." These gentlemen do not people have been called on to pay \$44,000 bought these 9,000,000 yards of the in tea at 5 cents a pound less than under the all political decency were constantly begin paying off her liabilities. While woods, our pine, oak, and other woods own supply? Looking at the trade and want the trade ; what they want is a big duty ou commeal alone to maintain the Europe and paid this heavy duty on then, late Tariff. He did not tell us the reason outraged in the greedy grab on the one profit. If the duty was not on, they our imports increased so rapidly last exported, we can see what a very small Navigation Returns published under the year, the Mother Country, which, proportion of the shipping employed authority of the Parliament of Great Briaccording to hon. gentlemen opposite, in the wood-carrying trade of England tain, I find that the United States wer usiness as other folks must do; but, in passes right through the whole of that have imported them and paid this duty ? production of tea, and we know that tea talent join the Government than the few stead of increasing their production, which the hon member for Pictou tells us \$9,000 duty on flour, \$15,000 on Indian duty, and the people who use the goods have the goods by the duty, and the people who use the goods by the duty and the duty and the people who use the goods by the duty and the people who use the goods by the duty and the duty and the people who use the goods by the duty and the compelled during the last year to impor will go to ruin unless she adopts our is engaged in the carrying trade from goods for their own use much in excess of policy, exhibits a return just the Canada. While England is only getting former years. I believe that the prosper hey are not doing to the extent to which corn; that Nova Scotia paid ou Indian manufactured in Canada pay a similar that the year previous. If the people of outside office, to rid themselves of him, reverse. Great Britain imported last 27 per cent. of her lumber from Canty of that country has been great, and a ney should, they are advancing the price to corn, flour and wheat, last year, \$73,375 percentage on every yard they consume. this country are getting tea at 5 cents a while inferior men, whose clamors were year \$80,000,000 worth of goods less ada, whence is she getting the rest ?- doubt that prosperity has been caused by the national Policy in Canada! No doubt that prosperity has been caused by the National Policy in Canada! No doubt that prosperity has been caused by the National Policy in Canada! year \$80,000,000 worth of goods less ada, whence is she getting the rest ?he consumer. They have not only the into the Treasury to maintain this mono-dvantage of the duty, but they have poly. Are 330,000 additional tons of contons, referred to Mr. Parks, a very Finance Minister is not entitled to our were kept within the concern long enough the opposite track, our imports having Russia she obtained \$38,690,000 worth. the hon. Minister of Finance must tak pecial advantages in the way of freight coal worth \$73.000 to the people of that estimable manufacturer of the city of St. thanks. At present tea is wonderfully to taint their political status, when they increased \$19,000,000. or 55 per cent. of her imports. Is Eng- credit for it, because, if there be prosperi rom the Intercolonial Railway, and still Province? They are paying a still fur- John, who, he said, sells a certain class at cheap, and I do not suppose it will ever were ignominiously kicked out to make ueeze the miners in their employ. It is ther additional charge on flour because 396-10 cents against 40 cents per pound, land then dependent upon us? We have ty anywhere it must be his doing. I pro THE " FAIR TRADE " BUBBLE. be as dear as it has been in the pest. room for the crop that never failed-the A good deal was said by hon. gentle. comparatively little of the trade, and still enred the Board of Trade Returns fo outrage, and the Minister of Finance it enables the Intercolonial and other rail- the price in the United States market crop of needy politicians, whose cry of THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF PROTECTION. men opposite last year about England less of the continental trade, and little Great Britain for 1880, but unfortunately hould warn these people at once that the ways to charg; additional freight to the If those goods sold for 40 cents in the give ! give !" could not be resisted I contend that hon, gentlemen opposite adopting a policy of Protection. I have or none of the African, Australian and I was not able to procure the annual rehal owners are getting larger advanced people consuming it. On buying flour United States market, how does the hon. The feeling of the Province was against no fear on that point. The advocates other business. The trade of Norway turns for 1881, except monthly issues, and rices, and that they are entitled to a last fall-and this is a circumstance that member explain the fact that \$8.073 dut, are setting a bad example to the people the Government early in 1878. So conportion of the profits. happened to myself-I complained to the was paid on the same class of goods importvinced was the late Chief Comm ssioner I have not had time to recavitulate them. of this country. As I said, they are of that policy found the word " Protec- and Sweden in lumber extends even to parties in Toronto that the freight charged ed into this country. Were the people I find in those returns that the exports of Public Works, Mr. Kelly, of this fact, tion" was obnoxious to British cars, South America. When the whole trade PICTOU VS. ENGLISH COAL. teaching the youth of Canada, instead from Great Britain for January of this was excessive, and I asked for an explana- mad in importing those goods from the of relying upon themselves to rely upon that, although he had done more for Norand used, instead, the term "Fair trade." is computed-I have not the figures on In- crossing the Atlantic just In crossing the Administry with ix years ago in company with he hon, member for Picton, a con lower than at Miramichi. Does the hon. The hon, gentleman may console himse f tion. They wrote that they would deliv- United States when they could buy them year were \$12,500,000 more than they were the Government in time of trouble. This thumberland in the matter of roads. What do we hear of fair trade to-day 1/ that point-I think you will find that. in the corresponding month of last year principle is a bad one. It teaches the bridges and other public works than any Why, Sir, the cry is silenced, and while of the lumber trade to Europe, our but I am unable to say what portion of young men not to do as their fathers did other representative she ever had, he wa I maintain that it never had any hold contribution does not embrace 10 per gentleman mean to tell us that I was not by smiling over any of these statements, before them These had to endure many forced to seek an asylum in the Legislative them went to the United States. It shows on any considerable portion of
the people of England, I claim that such a said that, as to the pine of Quebec and oals, in consequence of the steamer mak ng poor time. We were told that the paying a charge on that flour equal to the but they are a little too glaring for the that the people of the United States have se privations and hardships, and they mid-Council, rather than risk the verdict considerable of a country of Canada before which he knew would be rendered through large a consuming capacity that they have uty of 50 cents per barrel when I was people of the country, who intend to get thing hardly exists at present. England Ontario, the trade there have the price. use of delay was bad coal, and that it to import goods from other countries. We paying 10 cents per barrel more than it it fell into our hands, and if we do as the ballot boxes. During the campaign correct information on this subject, and does not want any fairer trade than she to a large extent, in their own hands. also find the corn crop in the United States ook about one day longer to make a voycould be delivered in Liverpool for? The are getting it very rapidly. This Bluemuch for it in the future as they did in of '78 Mr. Adams' crowning glory, in his has got, or any protective policy. Her by means of a limited production. In being an utter failure last year. The ge from America to Europe when Picton people of the West when they have a sur- Book is very valuable ; it is issued by the the past, we may yet have a great country. we eyes, was the fact that, from the bals were used than it did when using exports increased last year and her im- this way they may, to some extent, con have not been able to supply us with conplus must sell their flour in Europe ; they Department of the Minister of Customs, But do not destroy the independence of time of the Brayley House affair, he had English coals. The hon, member for ports decreased under her policy of trol the markets of Europe in that arti- for feeding purposes in this country, an the youth and teach them to suppose that have to compete with American flour in and should have great weight with the joined with Mr. Gillespie in giving oppo-Pictou naturally became a little irritated consequently our imports from them ha the market and must accept current prices. people. The hon. gentleman claimed Free Trade. cle. But, Sir, when you come to the the Government can assist them in every inancial difficulty, but teach them rather ation to the Government ; Mr. Davidson ecause these coals were not appreciated. not been so great, and, of course, the N But, the railway companies know there that his Tariff did not discriminate against THE SECRET OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY. description of lumber, such as spruce was equally proud of being able to say he here are good coals in Nova Scotia, but We find England prospering be- and coarse woods, shipped from the P. is given credit therefor. In 1877, the to rely upon their own strong arms for is no other means to get flour to certain the people of Great Britain. I hold a had also opposed the "corrupt faction," while Mr. Hutchison did not hesitate to am sorry to say there are not many in yond anything that we in Canada Maritime Provinces, we have no control very year the hon. gentleman takes for hi a-sistance, and then Cauada will become portions of the Lower Provinces except large amount of the cheaper goods-those he Pictou mines. In the course of this comparison with the year 1881, the United States imported from England \$81,884,000 great and prosperous. by railway, and they place the freight so almost entirely used by our laboring are enjoying, and it is well for us to whatever. A large quantity of such ubscribe to the same political creed. onversation, some person asked the hon. as to put 50 cents in their coffers from the classes are brought in from that country. But no sooner was the election over look into the facts, in discussing this woods comes from the north of Eurntleman why he did not go to Parliament worth of manufactured goods. In 1880, and raise his voice in favor of getting a lerive no benefit, but the country suffers. denims, bedticks, drills, etc., imported last pockets of the consumers, and the farmers There were nearly 10,000,000 yards of After several other gentlemen had than Fredericton spiders spun their web subject of national prosperity, and learn ope, and we have to take such prices the last year I have returns for, she im laty placed on coal. He said : "I am Phis is the effect of monopolies in trade. year. On that portion from Great Britain this is the effect of monopolies in trade. bout Mr. Adams. They measured their the reason why any nation prospers. A as we can get in competition with them. spokenlarge portion of the prosperity of Eng- They have every advantage over us. - ported \$103,000,000, or nearly double. It the United States has to import goods for nan. They knew that his aspirations Mr. McDougald (Picton) said: This da The country is suffering, but this is not we find 33 per cent. duty paid, and the land to-day is derived from her shipwere for office. If he had been sure of it We have the Atlantic ocean between uhate has gone on at such length that I had and I will raise my voice to have an imherself, how is she to sell them to us? Are half what the people of Nova Scotia pay portion imported from the United States in a new Government he would have preand our market, and have to pay from the people of this country so lost to their ot intended to address any remarks to the yards and carrying trade. Not more port duty." Then I was asked what I indirectly. The section of the country we find paid but 29 per cent., showing a wrred it in that way, but he was made to would do, and I said : "I will go to Parlis-House, but for some observatious made by than three years ago I saw the docks 60 to 70 shillings per standard freight own interests that they go to the United that comies within the railway system, discriminative duty against Great Britain the hon. member for Northumberland elieve (and rightly, perhaps) that Messrs. of England filled with steam tonnage whereas they send theirs in at from 10 States to buy goods which the latter iment toc, and vote against him." And pays a tax of \$75,000 on bread stuffs alone of 4 per cent. Gillespie and Davidson were equally (Mr. Snowball) in reference to coal. Hito 30 shillings, so there is at once from port, instead of going to Europe, when rue enough, after the election, my hon. unemployed, and was informed by permaking with the duty before referred to about \$150,000-to maintain what? To ligible, so he concluded to let go of his statements are so much at variance with iend was here voting for a duty on coal. sons generally well informed on such £2 to £3 against us in the freight alone. we send our exports, and bringing back INCORRECT OFFICIAL STATEMENTS. rofessed principles, to swallow all he had the facts that I did not think I would be nd I was here trying to cancel his vote, "N. P."-NATIONAL PAUPERISM. subjects, by cautious, shrewd, business the goods we want in return ? Is it not a maintain a duty of 50 cents a ton on coal aid about Caraquet Young, to forget the These taxes the people paid, against the performing my duty if I did not challeng howing that much said in jest may prove In dwelling upon the National Policy men, that there was more steam tonnatural thing that we should buy in the true. Notwithstanding the heavy duty, If there is anything in the protective sys Brayley House and J. J Fraser and-hand 171 per cent. duty of the late Administra- them. I refer, in the first place, to hi-I am not prepared to say that there is no cheapest market and sell in the dearest nage in the country than the world n hand with Messrs. Landry and Haning tion. Yet the hon. gentleman will tell us observations with regard to the quality of could employ, and that England had section of this country receiving benefit If the hon. gentleman had been honest he ton-turn his back on the past, smile of tem, these people, the bread consumers that our people paid no extra taxes .-Pictou coal. I had thought that the runswick the imports of coal are steadily from it ; but if there are sections they are would have told us that the cheapest marit is who have a right to protection With such official records as these before quality of that coal was so well know. consequences would be serious. What do we find to-day? We see trade so so largely overbuilt that they feared the the men he had cursed and join the corncreasing year by year, and the consum against these charges. I am not us, where is the use of the hon. the and established throughout the country tighting against the coal duties so strongly Finance Minister making such statements that no man would undertake to disparage nut faction he had denounced. rs have to pay the duty ; so that I main For some time past it has been as eviain that the coal duty affects the people that the whole country should not be com. for they went there and bought their is against the whole principle of the sys- as we now see published in his budger it at this time of day. The hon, gentle creased and flourishing that every one lent to Mr. Wedderburn in St. John as it f the Maritime Provinces injuriously, as of those vessels is not only employed, but prefit bla could be a suffer to such an extent for the benefit of such a small portion. It you are the United States fell off, because the lat was, in 1878, to Mr. Kelly in Northum-The principle is one by which the speech? The next item he dealt with was well as the reople of Ontario. man asserted that it was, generally speak whole country is made to suffer. berland, that the electors were sick of the Government. Rumor had provided for but profitably employed, and the shipwoollen goods. He said : irg, of a bad quality, although in some Mr. Doull .- Will the hon, gentleman going to give back to every man just what ter had not the goods to sell us, but had Mr. Doull.
—Will the hon. gentleman allow me one word of explanation ? He has attempted to disparage the quality of our Nova Scotia coal. I can inform him and the House that a test will prove that I do not intend to make any special refer. yards of England are full to their you take from him, what benefit does h. to supply themselves from the markets of um in the prospective position of police utmost capacity, with orders sufficient receive in the operation? But, if you are Great Britain. Magistrate of St. John, but, to the surto keep them employed for the nex! going to protect certain in OW THE MARITIME PROVINCES SUFFER. and the House that a test will prove that I do not intend to make any special refertwo years. What a contrast with the of the whole population, you make a gentleman sent to condition of Canada! While English one section of the people support another shinbuilders have orders ahead for two section. It is just another system of pau He goes on to say that one objec-the quality of our coal is equal to the ence to sugar, as it has been fully exposed to that position when it became vacant.me, at the request of a friend, a letter, of which he authorized me to make any use thought proper lateted as the unstantial of Nova Scotia coal are made, he will find Then came Mr. Elder's dissatisfaction over already by the hon. member for St. John Mr. Burpee, but I find that the hon. the Finance Minister, in regard to sugar luties, said: "Stil, ladmit that, as regardsrefined and granulated sugars, there was the difference of 25 cents. I have a carefully prepared return showing the value during two periods in each year in New York and quality of any coal in the United States already by the hon. member for St. John the Government's mode of filling that with the exception of one. years, the ship-yards of Canada are perism. It is not encouraging people to the taxation to certain of the smaller Provacancy. Those who had watched the Mr. Snowball.-I am very happy rely upon their own resources, but you moves as they were made and studied the vinces; he asserted that we paid 141 cents allow the hon. gentleman to say anything teach them to believe that all they have per head more than was collected from the signs of the local political firmament, be to do in time of adversity is to lean upon people of Ontario and Quebec in the five but 1 know you can always get a very gan to think they had been at fault, but, INJURED. years of the Mackenzie Administration-a good analysis for coal as well as for othe now, a most startling proposition is sprung We maintain that our friends SIR LEONARD'S "IFS." upon the legislature in the form of a bill small proportion certainly-while for the urn showing the value during two iods in each year in New York and Now, I find that the honorable things. There is one mine in Pictor e found them." reating a new County Court district com last two years we have paid less. He The hon, gentleman gives the name of better than Scotch coal; and in reference this trade-that they have not built it the Minister of Finance sometimes make which produces fair coal. intreal, deducting the drawback and says, further, that the Tariff has had a idding 30 cents per cwt. as the expense of importation, because the calculation made up shows 50 cents per cwt. profit on transactions between the New York re-tiner and the Conadian consumers; giving the consumers the benefit of that, there rised of Albert and Kings Countiesup or attempted to do so. The hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick .- I may state that th extraordinary arguments. In looking beneficial effect on the smaller Provinces the firm from which he got the informa- | to the question of superiority, comparing elieving Judge Botsford of the former. Finance Minieter-representing a mari-Ontario Government made comparative over his speech, on the third page o and Judge Watters of the latter and especially Prince Edward Island. tion, Messrs. Cantlie, Ewan & Co., Mon- the bituminous coal of Ohio with Picton tests of Nova Scotia coal and American time city, who should take an interes the Hansard, I find he tells us what would treal, men of first-class standing, no coal, I will read the testimony of a ser will be found, he says, that if any rumor says it is to this asylum that Hon coal, and they reported to a large manu in everything pertaining to that portbe our position under certain circum doubt. He says : person, or locality, or section had t Mr. Wedderburn is to go, and that Mr. captain, who has had considerable experi facturing establishment with which I an "This letter 1 received from Cantlie, Ewan & Co., of Montreal, who, I believe, has not only not done anything to foster stances. He savs : omplain, it is not the sma ler Provinces was 7 cents less charged to the people of Canada on that line of sugars than if it nad been imported from New York under the old Tariff." Elder is to take his place as Provincial "If the Mackenzie Government, during connected that 180 lbs, of American coal this industry, but has done all in his hat were arraigned here, and on behalf of Secretary. That another County Court s equal to 160 lbs. of Nova Scotia coal. ave been for years engaged in selling coollen goods. It has reference to the their term of office, had collected \$5,491 power to injure it. We find him tell-Mr. W. J. NELSON. "DEAR SIR.- Referring to our conversation ith regard to the comparative merits of Drum ond and Ohio coals for steam purposes. I have o hesitation in saving that having used Ohio coal n heard the steamer *Flighte* during the past season n Lake (ntario, I fourn I that 40 to 50 per cent ooo, or more than they did collect, i would have amounted to \$1.38 per herd. But the Mackenzie Government did not collect that amount, and the people have whom the sympathies of the House were udge is not at all necessary is well Mr. Mackenzie. - When was this report ing us that he cannot do anything to nvoked, for the practical effect had been nown. In fact, such an addition to the That was to say, that the people of nade ? mparative cost of certain descriptions of assist this or the lumber trade, the reduction rather than an increase of Janala were paying 7 cents per 100 lbs. ess for sugar than they did under the late County Court bench is so uncalled for as Mr. Kirkpatrick. - Last autumn Canada were paying 7 cents per 100 lbs. latter a business the export of which their taxation. I find on page 11 of the o make it one of the most palpable politi got the money. Sir Richard J. Cartwright .- Perhaps on Lake Ontario, I found that by the same result that more coal was required to give the same result that I obtain from Drummon coal furnished me for several years past by the Interrolonial Coal Com-pany at Montreal. "Yours truly, "Caption S. FILGATE." amounts to 73 per cent. of the tota Frade and Navigation Returns, the relation cal jobs ever put upon the country and Fariff. What do I find ? I find, in Sir Leonard Tilley-That is where the the hon. gentleman will state the descripexports of his native Province ; yet he tive bearing of the Customs Tariff on the "' 1st Etoffes, tweeds and fabrics made e of the boldest and most outrageous trouble was. tions of coal. examining those returns (because in the lifferent Provinces of the Dominion, and has repressed that industry by putting abuses of party strength ever attempted Mr. Snowball-Exactly, they have got ew remarks I am about to make, I am from Canada wools and used chiefly by farmers, laborers, shantymen and mechan-Mr. Kirkpatrick .- Coal for steam put he following are the results: The percentby this Government-fruitful as it has a tax on materials that go into the pro The observation made with regard to oing to bring the hon. Minister of Finance the money and the hon. the Finance Min ige of duty on total imports, including ics in country districts are as low in price duction of lumber, and has done nothing een in questionable expedients for main the quality of Nova Scotia coal was a most nd the hon. Minister of Customs into ister does not want them to have it. He Mr. Snowball .- I do not dispute what now as at any time du ow as at any time during ten years previ-us to 1878. This refers to regular sales." all goods, for the Province of Quebec, in to assist it. Is it possible that 73 per taining itself in power. Judge Watters wants to wring money from the people the hon. gentleman states, I have not made irect antagouism) that the hon. Munister baseless slander on that great industry 1881, was 15.79; Outario, 18.27; Prince The gentleman who wrote this letter and I was astonished that any gentleman was interviewed on the subject of the new cent. of the exports of his own Province f Finance made a Budget Speech, and the whether they like it or not. Good time any reference to United States coal, but I Edward Island, the Province that the hon judgeship yone of the St. John Globe other Minister made a report for the shows himself shrewd and cautious as a should make such an assertion at this or bad times, the hon. the Finance Minis are to bear such burdens -and what have no doubt that, if the gentleman who gentleman referred to, 26.58; Nova Scotia. usiness man, for he does not say what is time of day. Perhaps I should not be staff, on Friday last, the result, as pub for? To sustain the factories in ter seems determined to have the money. made this analysis wished, he might have benefit of the country. As the latter 18 35; New Brunswick, 21.25; Manitona, the effect of the duty. He does not ex- astonished, however, because an hor, lished in that paper, being as follows gentleman's report has a blue cover, I Ontario and western Quebec. Why and the people have to suffer. The ho found American coal that would go as far 22.60; British Columbia, 24.08. Prince His Honor said he had no objection to plain that the cheapness of woollens is largely due to the abundance of New ance with the policy of a good many hon. gentleman not only tells us that, if thdmit, I° put
more confidence in it than I should we be thus oppressed ? I heard and probably much further ahead of Nova His findor shit he have no objection to giving his opinion of the matter. The reporter asked if he considered it was necessary that another County Cour Judge should be appointed. His Honor said it was uncalled for and Edward Island stands highest of all white lo in the Budget Speech of the Finance Mackenzie Government had done certai Scotia coal. He seems not to know any Zealand, Australian and other wools pro-duced, nor that the classes of goods manu-of their own country. That hon. gentlethe hon. gentleman himself call thi he hon. Minister assured us she paid Minister, Of sugars above 14 Dutch things how much extra they would hav thing about Nova Scotia coal, becaus timber trade a waning industry. If it least, and their own returns show that all standard there were, the Minister of Custaxed the people, but he also tells us that there are nunes in Pictou so close together is waning, so much the more reason the smaller Provinces pay in excess of the actured from them are extremely low in man also stated that the coal owners were that in one you can hear the click of the toms informs us, 70,000,000 lbs. imported if he (the Finance Minister) had not col England. The hon. Finance Minister got leaning on the Government. That might why it should be assisted. The hon unnecessary. There are now five Judges - Botsford, Stevens, Steadman, Wilkmoon and Watters-aud they are able to perform all the work, which is not very heavy. lected a surplus of \$2.589,000 the peopl larger ones. hammer in the other, and yet there is no into Canada last year which paid an this statement, but he did not investigate it in order to arrive at the real facts of ducing slabs and deal ends, [Mr. Mcgentleman contended that under his would not have paid 65 cents per head THE COAL MONOPOLY. comparison between the quality of the aggregate duty of \$1,459,000. I find the policy good would be done to all the which they did, however, pay. He puts The hon. Minister also referred at some coal in the two mines. I know it is not first item in these sugar returns is 15,858, the case, so as to lay correct information Dougald heard Sir Leonard saying someworking classes; to every person in the two together-what they paid under length to the coal tax. We were informed safe to send a tug to sea with a ship, 000 lbs. costing \$756, 186 or \$4.76 per 100 case, so as the people of the country as the statesmanlike, "the Advocate. - EDITOR.] but there is the Advocate. - EDITOR.] but the Advocate. - EDITOR.] but there is the Advocate.] but there is the Advocate.] but there is The reporter pointed out that it is pro before the people of the country as he should have done. No statement should "statesmanlike," and so thinks the Dominion, including the toilers of him and what they did not pay under the that there were 400,000 tons more of coal when supplied with Picton coal. I tell ibs. and paying duty of \$423,265 or \$2,66 New Brunswick. He spoke that way Mackenzie Administration-and makes in raised in the Dominion last year than in that to the hon. member for Picton, and per 100 lbs. Yet the hon. Minister of in New Brunswick, but did not pretend | equal to \$2.13 per head. Of course, if the the previous year, which, the hon. gentle- he knows it perfectly well. Finance contends that the consumers ob Mackenzie Government had collected it man claimed effected a certain amount of to have such anxiety about the in Mr. Doull. I do not ; it is not correct tained their sugar cheaper than if that the people would have paid it, but that of Ontario and other Provinces. His benefit. If we deduct the amount raised Mr. Snowball. That was the case as luty had been removed. How does the speech did not savor so strongly of the ernment was too considerate to burden n British Columbia, this sum will stand | regards the steamer in which he and I hon. gentleman reconcile the two statethe people at that time ; but the hon. the manufacturing interests of the western ments? He tells us that by the imposi t something like 350,000 tons. I may went to sea. I am quite willing to stand portion of the Dominion. His points Minister of Finance was not so consider Iso refer to the remarks of the hon. mem- | up for the coal produced in that Province, tion of that tax, we get the staple 7 cents ate, for he collected \$2,500,000 which was per 100 lbs cheaper. Will this statement bear investigation at all? If our manuber for Pictou, Mr. Dou!l, while on this if I can do so; but it is no use trying to were all made for the ear of New Brunswick, whose interests were to be it. But this is just in account not required, and the people had to pay ubject. Among the many statements force it on the public, because consumers tweeds and doeskins, there was imported ast year into the Dominion. \$2 402 000 greatly assisted by his policy. We now hon. Minister's usual mode of argument he made was one to the effect that the coal ascertain very soon whether it is suitable facturers could manufacture the owners of the world were in the habit of for their purposes or not. We know. want some of those benefits that he THE N. P. FAVORS THE UNITED STATES AN and sell it cheaper than if imported, why is no class of prople who pay more to support the burdens of this country than the people eugaged in that trade, because hundred dollars. Another fact to be relid they not do so? Did the importer orming rings for the purpose of forcing both as regards steam vessels and dwelling worth on which the duty paid was \$1,096 the people eugaged in that trade, because promised us. We maintain we have AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN. the people to buy at their own prices, and houses, what is requisite is a coal of which not understand their trade, and did th 000. Why was this duty | aid? Th du'y they pay a royalty of 10 cents a ton to membered is that the two Count bined have only a population of 3 got none of them so far, though largely I will trouble the House , while I read a he said that when the rings broke the con- the smallest quantity will produce the consumers not know what they were injured by that policy. on this class of goods, imported from Great the Local Government on all the coal probined have only a population of 37,000-a very small number compared with the districts in the jurisdiction of the present few further remarks of the hon, the Minis sumers got the benefit. Well, Mr. Speak- largest amount of heat. That is not doing when we find over half the sugar Britain was 32 per cent., but upon those duced. The hon. gentleman also stated ter of Finance. I find on page 9 of the r, it is well for us to know that under found in the section of Nova Scotia which OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS consumed in the Dominion last year was mported from the United States, 26 per that the increase in the coal output from Judges. I was a little struck, I will not say Hansard report of his speech, he says: refined when imported, and paid a duty his policy we are liable to be preyed upon the hon. gentleman represents. Spring ent. Was not that a discriminative 1878 was only natural. Perhaps he meant " I desire to say a few words with re The reporter asked if he had complain amused, on reading an article in an by the formation of these rings to which | hill coal will produce the heat and it is of over two cents per 1b? The hon huty against Great Britain ? Under the to say that it was only natural that there Ottawa paper a day or two ago, on the subject of a meeting held in London in ed of the work thrown on him by e refers. The hon. gentleman also told splendid coal for steam purposes, but it Minister said : to say that it was only natural that it was only nat it was only nat it was only natural that it Court in Kings. His Honor said he had not complained, indeed there was nothing to complain of, for the work was light. He added that he never heard Judge Botsford complain of the labor of holding Court in Albert. is that the coal owners of Nova Scotia is very expensive ; it goes off like a flash "I trust I may be able to use as str lid not raise enough coal ; that they did and if you have not to keep taking ashes language, or language very similar t that employed by my hon. friend from South Brant, that the result of the in reference to an International Fishery Exhibition which is contemplated, and not exert themselves. This is exactly out as with Pictou coals, you have to keep ashe might have said that it would be natu ing any extra duty on those goods, and ral that there should be an increase in the He goes on to say:what we say is the effect of this Tariff :- putting coal on. I know pieces of coal crease of the Tariff had not been to increat the cost of the article to the consumer that they cost no more than under the f the labor of holding Court in Albert, In conclusion His Honor characterized he measure as personal legi-lation pro "What were the statements that we that it teaches the people to lean on the can be found that will show an excellent deficit under hon.gentlemen opposite. The Fariff of 1878. Such statements are not Prince of Wales and others in England that Canada at present was too apt to increase in the sales of coal between 1878 the Government instead of exerting them- analysis; but when you come down to FAVORING THE U. S. AT THE EXPENSE OF orne out by the facts. elves. The hon. gentleman asserted that actual consumption it will be found that take its direction of thought from the interfere with the trade between the Do-minion of Canada and Great Britain, that and 1881 amounted to 341,000 tons; and, pose ply to provide a place for a pol GREAT BRITAIN. OTHER WOOLLEN GOODS, ETC. the export of coal to the West Indies had of the tug-boats owned in New Brunswick but for the destruction of one of the led by public in people of England and that Canada is following, at a distance, English public of the United States rather than of Grea He says he
took up, in the first place The next subject the hon. gentlemen largest collieries, which had an output of terest. By asking the Dor been increased, but I would like him to as well as in other parts of Canada, not r for a Judg cotton goods. In that reference he also ealt with was flannels and blaukets, in over 100,000 tons, the increase would have which -xplain what the National Policy has to many of them use Pictou coal. opinion. We, taking direction of thought and following at a distance, English public opinion ! Well, I think, we are following it at a very long dis-because the imports for consumption at the statement of the opinion opinion of the opinion opini said and our just claims weakened. with that fact. Certainly, there must Mr. Doull. I ask again permission to gard to which the same censure applies. been fully 450,000 tons. The hon. gentle-"It was not from any ill-feeling toward and from this Biue-Book that the duty paid on blankets was over \$81,000. Why did we import those blankets if we could have bought them cheaper manufactured be plenty of room there yet for extension, make an explanation. On the contrary. our neighbours that this Tar ff was estab-lished; but we were gratified when we found that the policy we had introduced as only 15,000 tons went there last year. Pictou coal is preferable for steam put tance—at all the distance between Free Trade and Protection—and that is as great a distance as you can get between He said, also, that they could have sold poses to the coal he mentions. to give additional industry to our own people, would strike against the industrial Mr. Snowball. We do not build tughave bought them cheaper manufactured Indies. I think that fact is quite susmore coal, but it took them a great Whatever may be said of the prudence in this country, and if there was not a ceptible of explanation. We know that of Judge Watters in so plainly giving his leal of their time to supply the home mar- boats with capacity to carry a coal mine, interests of the United States, rather than against those of Great Britain." great a distance as you can get between gross imports for consumption in 1876-77 ket. This is all very well, but I say that but we construct them to carry a small were \$97,300,483. monopoly ensuring our manufacturers ex-by the fostering of the sugar industries, cessive prices? We paid 45 per cent on our ships now carry coal to the West doubt of the fact that he expresses the According to the Trade and Navigatio these facts-especially as it is claimed that amount of coal to do a certain amount of Well, sir, on this side of the House, we they could send their coal as far up the work. If the Government compel us to well, sir, on this side of the House, we they could send their coal as far up the work. In the Government compet us to be the say just the same things still, that our St. Lawrence as Montreal at least, and had pay taxes, we have to pay them, and we ported last year of unbleached cottons, but the same things still, that our st. Lawrence as Montreal at least, and had pay taxes, we have to pay them, and we be the same things are dille dealer and goods not Returns, page 62, I find there were imthese goods imported from Great Britain, Indies as a return cargo for the sugar views of every independent elector of secret of her greatness. I maintain he predictions have not failed, and I will go plenty of freights in the early part of the have to use imported coal, and the charge and 32 on the portion from the United they bring back. [The Halifax refinery New Brunswick. secret of her greatness. I maintain ne was quite right there, and so in our commerce lay the greatness of Canada previous to this tariff. And in that previous to this tariff. And in that states, a discriminative duty of 13 per is in bankrutcy, so its return cargoes are Wedderburn will, perhaps, not be too ant. against British products. The peo- not very heavy just now.-EDITOR.] severe on him for desiring to leave a Govple have paid those large duties, and yet The hon. gentleman also stated ernment which he has found it impossible the hon. the Finance Minister states they that the condition of the work- to reform, and by association with What is this coal duty worth to the Great Britain. I have made up the per- did not pay them-there is no other way ing classes had not improved. I can say, he has tarnished a fair political reputation

MARITIME INTERESTS NEGLECTED AND on the Government side have neglected

Exhibition which is contemplated, and at which Sir A. T. Galt informed the Prince of Wales and others in England. any two points. He also remarked that