The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLOW. | Our Country with its United Interests. | EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XXIX.—No. 26. | Newcastle, Wednesday, April 1, 1896. | WHOLE No. 1482

PROFESSIONAL.

Law & Collection Office.

C. J. Thomson,

BARRISTER AT LAW,

Commissioner Newcastle Civil Court.

Newcastle, N. B.

Thomas W. Butler.

Attorney & Notary Public,

Fire, Life, & Accidental Insurance Agent. Collecting and Conveyancing Promptly attended to. Office over T. Russell's Store, facing the Public Square,

Newcastle, N. B.

J. DeVeber Neales,

BARRISTER AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Newcastle, N. B.

O. J. MacCULLY, M. A. M. D.

Memb. R.C.S. COL. SURG., LONDON.

SPECIALIST.

DISEASES OF EYE EAR & THROAT

Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Streets Moncton.

Moncton, Nov. 1st 1886.

MUSICAL TUITION.

Miss Edith Troy,

Graduate of Mount Allison Conservatory of Music, is now prepared to take pupils in

PIANO FORTE, PIPE ORGAN, and VOCAL CULTURE.

Terms on Application.

Newcastle, June 6th, 1893.

STUDENTS WANTED.

Miss Bessie Robertson,

Graduate of Greenwood's Business Institute, Boston, is prepared to take a number of pupils in Short Hand and Typewriting.

Terms on Application.

Newcastle, March 2, 1896. 3m p'd

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

MONCTON, N. B.

GEO. McSWEENEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CANADA HOUSE

Chatham, New Brunswick,

Wm. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

CONVENIENT of Access, Good Sample rooms for Commercial travellers.

Clifton House.

Princess and 143 Germain Street.

ST. JOHN N. B.

A. N. Peters, Prop'r.

Heated by Steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone Communication with all parts of the city.

April 6th 1889.

EFFECT OF CO-OPERATION.

An Offer of Momentous Interest.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY WITH THE UNION ADVOCATE FOR $1.75.

Our readers will be pleased to know that we have made special arrangements by which the UNION ADVOCATE and the FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR of Montreal together, may be had for $1.75.

The Family Herald is the greatest weekly family newspaper in the world, and has been wonderfully successful. So greatly has it grown that its publishers have had to enlarge it to sixteen pages, and even now it is hard to get all the good things in. No family can afford to do without the Family Herald, for not only does it amuse and instruct but it repays its subscription price many times over. All the successful farmers, breeders and dairymen endorse it because they find in it advice and instruction that is priceless to them, and which they can get nowhere else. Housewives find it a valuable aid to thrifty housekeeping. The young folks are enraptured with the pages given them. It contains matter to interest every member of the family.

This year every subscriber will be given as a premium a lovely picture called "Little Queenie," an artistic gem which every one will want, but which can be got only through the Family Herald.

Every subscriber, at no cost to himself, has his life insured for $500 against death by railway accidents.

You can get the Family Herald with its premium and free insurance, and The UNION ADVOCATE for $1.75. This is an offer so generous that everybody should accept it.

Sample copies may be seen at the ADVOCATE office, or they will be forwarded upon application to the Family Herald Publishing Co., Montreal.

HAY for SALE.

Parties in want of hay in car lots can be supplied at low rates by

BLISS ANDERSON,

Sackville, N. B.

Feb. 3rd, 1895.

APPLES APPLES

Just received ONE CARLOAD of very choice apples of the following varieties;

Gravensteins,

Gentlings,

Emperors,

Kings,

Beauties,

etc.

They will be sold cheap for

CASH.

George Stables.

Newcastle, 7th Jan. 1896.

Sash And Door Factory.

The subscriber is prepared to supply from his steam factory in Newcastle,

Window sashes and frames, Glazed and Unglazed,

DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES, MOULDINGS, Planing and Matching, etc.

H. C. Niven.

Newcastle. Jan. 2, 1895.

Intercolonial Rl'y.

On and after Monday the 9th September, 1895, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Will leave Newcastle.

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted,)	4.05
Accommodation for Moncton and St John	10 45
Accommodation for Indiantown	15.05
Accommodation for Campbellton	15.45
Through express for Quebec, Montreal	22.05

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

D. POTTINGER,

Railway Office, General Manager.

Moncton, N. B., September 6th, 1895.

Land For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale by private bargain the Land owned by him situated in Rosebank. It contains about 40 acres and is well wooded of which there is about 4 acres cleared land; there is also house, barn and woodshed and a good well of water on the premises. For terms and particulars apply to

WILLIAM NORMAN.

Newcastle, Oct. 9th, 1895.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

My stock of Winter Millinery is now complete consisting of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Crapes, Jets, Plumes, Birds, wings, steel and Rhinestone Buckles and ornaments.

Ladies' and Children's undervests and hose, handkerchiefs, veilings, Bibs, Purses, Side Combs, Darts, Stick Pins and Brooches.

LAMBS' WOOL RUFFLES & MUFFS.

A new line of stamped goods just opened. Lamp shade frames and Crepe and crimpled Tissue paper always in stock.

All orders for Millinery promptly attended to.

Jennie E. Wright.

Newcastle, Dec. 2nd, 1895.

TO-LET.

The "Mrs. Gourn" house, in Newcastle. For terms and particulars apply to

J. H. Phinney

Newcastle, Dec. 9, 95

Fishing Twine

at the

SALTER BRICK STORE.

I have just received and opened up my usual large stock of

HEMP and COTTON

Salmon, Trout, Mackerel and Herring

Fishing Twines.

Wholesale and Retail.

JNO. FERGUSON.

Newcastle, 3rd March, 1896.

Tuning and Repairing.

J. O. Biedermann, Pianoforte and Organ Tuner.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Regular visits made to the northern Counties of which due notice will be given.

Orders for Tuning etc. can be sent to the Advocate Office, Newcastle.

J. O. BIEDERMANN.

St. John, May 6th, 1894.

We are Satisfied

With a fair profit on anything we offer for sale.

People would not buy drugs and medicines if they could do without them, therefore we are considerate of our customers.

We are Selling

A 2 quart Hot Water Bottle worth $1.25 for 90 cts.

A pint bottle of Ammonia, Triple Strength, 15 cts.

Pine Tar Skin Soap 7 cts. a cake, 4 for 25 cts.

Extract Witch Hazel

for sprains, bruises, lame back, etc., large bottles 25 cts.

Remember

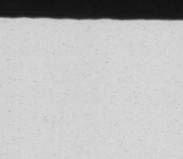
We sell all the Patent Medicines advertised in this paper and other papers, and Almanacks.

"THE PHARMACY."

N. R. MACKENZIE,

Chemist and Druggist.

Newcastle, N. B.



THROUGH THE USE OF THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC,

A WONDERFUL NERVE FOOD AND FLESH PRODUCER

Ladies, if you are scrawny, pale, weak, nervous, or are suffering from any of the diseases peculiar to your sex, we ask you to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE a trial. One dose will improve your appetite, and at the end of the first week's treatment you will find you have gained several pounds. This remedy cures by acting directly on the nerve centres at the base of the brain, which control all the organs of the body. It will put the bloom of health on your cheeks, strengthen your nerves, round your figure, and dispel your disabilities.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE worked a marvellous cure with me last year. The first week I made a gain of 16 lbs., and from that time on I made a steady gain until I reached my normal weight, making in all a total gain of 30 lbs.

La Grange, Ind. MRS. J. H. ROUTT.

E. LEE STREET,

Wholesale and Retail Agent for Newcastle.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

TRADE RIPANS TABULES MARK

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

FOR LENT

FISH SAUSAGES

ASK FOR THE

BALOON BRAND

Made only by

John Hopkins,

St. John, N. B.

March 2nd, 1896.

A. Lefar.

DISEASED LUNGS

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases—neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured." —A. LEFAR, Watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

Say! Where are you GOING.

to get my Fall Suit & Winter Overcoat.

Our Fall and Winter goods are all in.

They are a Choice selection. Come early before the rush commences.

We will give good Cloth, good Work and good Fits as usual.

Our motto is

"GOOD GOODS QUICK SALES. MODERATE PRICES."

Carter Block, Next door to Bank of NOVA SCOTIA.

S. McLEOD,

Newcastle, Sept 16, 1895.

Know What You Chew

Is free from injurious coloring. The more you use of it the better you like it.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SONS CO., LTD. HAMILTON, ONT.

Get your PRINTING done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labelling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government-protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children will be kept well, and that you will have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HAWAII, THE "PEARL OF THE PACIFIC."

The Eleventh of a Series of Letters by John R. Musick.

Author of "The Columbian Historical Novels," "Brother Against Brother," etc.

(Copywright, 1896, by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.)

The Overthrow of Monarchy.—The Provincial Government.

The feeling is still too bitter between the Republicans or P. G.'s, as they are contemptuously called by their enemies, and the Royalists for the exact truth as to the overthrow of the monarchy to be obtained. The political feeling here is at about the same heat it was in the United States in 1866. The Royalists still call the government 'Provisional,' and refuse to recognize it.

To understand the cause of the overthrow of monarchy one must have some knowledge of the history of Hawaii. In the latter part of the 18th century a powerful chief of Hawaii, known as Kamehameha, captured two American sailors named Davis and Young. The latter was a boatswain on the Boston frigate Eleanor, the former on a little sloop, the Fair American. The latter vessel was seized, its captain and crew, with the exception of Davis, killed, and its cannon taken on shore. Young and Davis, being expert gunners, were spared to manage the artillery for Kamehameha, who at once began the conquest of the whole group of islands. The two Americans were his generals, they married the daughters of chiefs or princes, and were given high offices.

After several years of war all the Sandwich Islands were conquered, and Kamehameha declared king over all. He was succeeded by four direct descendants known as Kamehameha II., III., IV., V. The natives having abolished idolatry, in the year 1820 the missionaries sent by the American Board of Missions came to convert them. They were kindly received by the natives, but by this time the islands had become a rendezvous for whaling vessels, whose officers and crews were lewd, lawless men, and they objected to the restraints of religion and decency.

The missionaries, however, had come to stay, and, in an earnest manner, began the conversion of the heathen. They were often threatened by the lawless sailors, who regarded their upright lives as a standing rebuke to their own immorality. But, in spite of all threats and danger, the missionaries held their ground. They had the respect and confidence of the kings, who remained their friends, and the cause of Christianity advanced until all of the islands were brought under its sway. Missionaries who came to the islands young men, raised families of children, grew old, and died. Children born on the islands grew up, died, and left children, natural born Hawaiians, the same as any American citizen to-day is an American.

The business interests of the islands soon began to attract the attention of the world. Americans came to engage in agriculture or mercantile pursuits. These dots on the face of the globe assumed great importance, and the English, always jealous of any advance of Americans in the acquisition of territory, began to turn their attention toward the islands.

As the American Congregationalists and Presbyterians had succeeded so well, the Church of England, from purely political motives it is claimed, began a religious conquest of the islands. From this time on there was a struggle between Americans and English to control the ruling monarchs.

Kamehameha III gave the people the first liberal constitution. All the Kamehamehas seem to have been friendly to the Americans, as they were probably under the influence of Young and Davis and their descendants.

The anti-missionary party in time became the anti-American party. History shows how England has sought in the past to get control of the islands, and how she objected to the annexation of them to the United States during the Forties, as the trade at that time with the United States was increasing in proportions that alarmed her.

The direct line of Kamehamehas ended with Kamehameha V. After one or two short reigns, David Kalakaua was elected king. Though a dissolute man, with many weaknesses, he seems to have had an idea of justice and right. But he tried to please all parties, and, of course, failed.

By this time sugar and rice plantations had become a source of great wealth in the islands and Americans with pluck and energy were peopling the country and getting the cream of its industries.

The lands had previously been divided among the common people in a way that was equitable to all, the assertions made on the floors of the American Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. Under the old kings all land was invested in their name, as lands originally were in Great Britain. These kings distributed them somewhat according to the feudal system, to chiefs, reserving great tracts of what are still called crown lands. At the suggestion of the missionaries large quantities of lands were set apart for the common people, and these lands, though small in acreage, composed nearly all the very best soil on the islands. They were the taro patches and rice fields, some of which are to-day worth five hundred dollars per acre, while there are vast tracts of lava-strewn mountain land not worth one dollar for five hundred acres.

Among the many American emigrants to the islands were shrewd business men, who procured long leases on sugar lands and bought large tracts from the king. British influence was brought to bear upon King Kalakaua. He was told to be 'a real king and have a great army and navy.' Public improvements were neglected, roads became almost impassable, while the king secured a large loan from England, and squandered vast sums of the revenue in loans and on Hula dancing girls.

Kalakaua was not a bad man. He was a weak, vain man, and easily influenced by bad surroundings. He was constantly in need of money, though his annuity was greater than the salary of the President of the United States. He found himself hampered by the constitution which limited his power, and declared his intention of giving the people another constitution which was in reality a return to absolute monarchy.

Great excitement prevailed, and a revolution was threatened by the people whose liberties were endangered, until, bowing to the popular will, Kalakaua permitted the constitution to stand.

It is said that at this time the king's sister, Princess Liliuokalani, was in England, a guest of Queen Victoria, studying royal life. She was very indignant at her brother yielding to the wishes of the American Hawaiians, and on her return to Honolulu a revolution was precipitated by some of her friends to depose the king and place her on the throne. The American settlers on the islands went to the rescue of the king, and the rebellion was put down.

King Kalakaua died January 20, 1891, and was succeeded by his sister, Liliuokalani, as queen. The queen was thoroughly English in education and sympathy. From the first she displayed intense hatred for the American missionaries. Left alone she might have made an excellent monarch, for those who know her say she possesses many good qualities; even her political enemies deny the slanders against her personal character. But the queen was ill-advised. Her race prejudices were roused by interested persons. The American missionary was held up in the light of a moral pirate, who had left his conscience at Cape Horn, and come to rob and plunder the natives as the Spaniards had done in America, and all under the guise of religion.

In various ways she kept her subjects alarmed by threats to deprive them of their constitutional liberties. Though her salary and income from crown lands exceeded the salary of the president of the United States by nearly twenty thousand dollars, she was not satisfied. She was advised to be a queen in splendor as well as name. A crowd of evil designing friends were constantly about her advising her to do what they should have known would be her ruin. There were nearly two thousand Americans and over one thousand Germans, as well as many English, at this time living on the islands, who did not believe in the divine rights of kings. Many of these had, by thrift and honest toil, accumulated property amounting to millions. With them it was a business proposition. Should they, in order to maintain a tradition born in the dark days of barbarism, and cradled in ignorance and superstition, yield up the hard earnings of their lifetimes?

(Continued next week.)

General Intelligence.

THE PAIN IMMEDIATELY LEFT ME.

SO SAYS MRS. W. T. RUNDLE, OF DUNDALK, AFTER USING DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART.

How difficult it is for those afflicted with heart disease to get relief, and to get it quickly. The pain hangs on, and is suggestive of the most terrible results, for heart disease cannot be trifled with. Here was Mrs. W. T. Rundle, the wife of a well known cattle dealer in Dundalk, who suffered so severely from pain in the region of the heart that, to quote her own words: 'I was for some time unable to attend to my household duties. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and I must say the result was wonderful. The pain immediately left me after the first day, and I have had no trouble since.' Strong testimony, and yet Mrs. Rundle stands along with thousands of others who can say the same thing.—Sold by E. Lee Street.

LOTS OF SHEEP.

WAUSEON, Ohio, March 23.—Miss Jennie Holden, daughter of a well-to-do farmer in this county, owns 3,000 sheep, but not a foot of land.

When she was 17 years old she had two sheep. It occurred to her that she could make money in the sheep business on a new plan.

With $100 she started out to make her fortune. Her first step was to get contracts from farmers to board sheep. She furnished the sheep and they the board, and each took one-half increase at the end of the shearing season.

The increase covers the lambs born and the wool. At the end of the shearing all the least promising of the old stock were sold to butchers and the proceeds invested in younger stock.

Taking the tariff off wool cost Miss Holden severely, but she still carries on her business. She has $15,000 in the bank and in bonds and is as sweet and pretty and popular a girl as can be found in Ohio.

RECEIVED $100 WORTH OF GOOD FROM EACH BOTTLE.

THE WORDS OF THE REV. JAMES MURDOCK, OF ST. JOHN, N. B., CONCERNING SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE.

This clergyman never spoke truer words. He had suffered for a long time from kidney trouble, and commenced to think—as will certainly become the case if a remedy is not secured—that he was fated to die of kidney disease. He read the claims of the manufacturers of South American Kidney Cure, with scepticism, perhaps. But he tried the medicine, and felt much benefitted within two days, and using his own language: 'I have taken in all four bottles, and consider that I received $100 worth of good from each bottle.' The figure is not nearly high enough, for when kidney disease is not stayed, death quickly follows.—Sold by E. Lee Street.

FIRE AT WEYMOUTH, N. S.

WEYMOUTH, March 25.—Fire here last evening destroyed Chas. Burrill & Co.'s store and the Grand Hotel, owned by Henry E. Oakes. Burrill carried a heavy stock of dry goods, groceries and hardware. Everything was consumed, the fire having too much headway before being discovered. Oakes saved his furniture. Goodwin's hotel was saved after a hard battle. The rooms were badly damaged by water, but the insurance will cover the loss. The store and mill of G. D. Campbell's Co. had a narrow escape.

The fire originated in the basement of Burrill's store.

Henry Oakes had two thousand dollars insurance on his hotel, not including furniture.

SHE HAD TO BE TURNED IN BED WITH SHEETS.

'My wife,' says Mr. Thomas Crosbie, of Lisle, Ont., 'was laid up with rheumatism for months, and for two weeks the pain was so intense that she had to be turned in bed with sheets. I saw an advertisement in the Allston, Ont., Herald, saying that South American Rheumatic Cure would give relief in fifteen minutes, and quickly cure. I at once took the train for that place, and secured one-half dozen bottles from Mr. J. R. Hipwell, druggist. My wife began the use of it, and in 24 hours she was out of bed, and has not been troubled with rheumatism since. This remedy is a wonder worker, and I believe will prove a great blessing to anyone suffering from rheumatism.'—Sold by E. Lee Street.

SPANISH—UNITED STATES MATTERS.

MADRID, March 24.—Two articles that appear in the Epoca, which are supposed to reflect the views of the Cabinet, have caused much comment. The first article challenges the United States to cast aside its mask and to show its colors. It says:—'If America wants a war Spain is ready to face it with dignity. If a war is not wanted American politicians ought to desist from their vexatious debates and covert hostility.' The second article reviews possible European alliances. It finds fault with them all, but inclines to those countries whose interests are equally opposed to the American-Japanese claims.

EDWARD BLAKE'S SUCCESSOR IN DURHAM.

ROBERT BEITH, M. P. FOR DURHAM, ONT., IS ANOTHER WHO RECOMMENDS DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.

The observing public are commencing to ask, Who has not a good word to say for Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder? Certainly the best citizens the Dominion over are talking its praises, and not without cause. Mr. Robert Beith, member in the Commons for Durham, the old constituency of Hon. Edward Blake, is another addition to the prominent citizens who have used this medicine, and from their own experience can say that for cold in the head, catarrh in its different phases, and hay fever, there is no remedy to equal this. It never fails to relieve in ten minutes.—Sold by E. Lee Street.

SIKHS REACH MOMBASA.

LONDON, March 22.—A Sikh regiment from India that is ultimately to take part in the operations, arrived at Mombasa, East Africa, on March 15. It will remain there for a while and will be employed in operations against one of the native chiefs, who is in rebellion against the British.

The Cologne Gazette, in an article obviously inspired by the German Foreign Office, contends that the Dongola expedition is absolutely imperative. 'The union of the dervish forces, which are now divided by the Egyptian advance,' it says, 'might have the effect to drive the Italians out of Kassala and so strengthen Abyssinia against Italy, and ultimately enable France and Russia, who are now lurking in the background, to determine the fate of Khartoum and the whole region of the upper Nile.'

A Rome despatch says that, according to the Italia, General Baldissera, the commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Africa, has broken off the peace negotiation with King Menelik, the latter's demands being excessive. They include the payment by Italy of 25,000,000 lire in gold.

Seven thousand Bedouins and three British battalions have been organized to join the Soudan expedition. This will make a total of 19,000 men forming the expedition.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 23.—In the house this afternoon, Mr. Laurier made one of his good natured declarations in parliament which seemed to put everybody in good humour and shows that the opposition leader reads the signs of the times. Rising on the orders of the day being called, he said: 'I suppose that the house is anxious to know from the leader of the house whether there is any truth in the rumor that a commission has been appointed to proceed to Winnipeg to confer with the Manitoba government in respect to the Manitoba school question.'

Sir Charles said in reply to the leader of the opposition: I may say that such a delegation has been appointed, consisting of the minister of justice, the minister of militia, and Sir Donald Smith, and it proceeded to-day to Winnipeg for the purpose of opening negotiations with the government of Manitoba, which, as this house is aware, has been good enough to adjourn the legislature of Manitoba until the 16th day of April, instead of proroguing, as it had intended before these arrangements were made. I take this opportunity, remarked Sir Charles, of saying how glad the government will be to have the kind co-operation and influence of the leader of the opposition with his friends in the government of Manitoba in doing what he can to facilitate the object of the commission.

Mr. Laurier remarked: I am glad to say that the hon. gentleman will have that and always has had it. Although this is a tardy step, I think it is a most important step, that they have taken of doing at last what they should have done long ago, in my estimation. I would further ask whether it is the intention of the government to lay on the table of the house the commission and instructions given to the commissioners?

Sir Charles Tupper replied that the papers would be duly laid before the house.

Sir Charles Tupper, replying to Mr. Casey, stated that no allowances for house rent, travelling expenses, etc., had been made to Sir Charles Tupper while acting as high commissioner, without salary. The order in council appointing him acting high commissioner had been cancelled and a new order passed requesting him to supervise the high commissioner's office for the present.

Mr. Wood informed Mr. McShane that communications had been received from theatrical managers and citizens of Montreal in reference to the existing duty on scenery, costumes, etc. Tariff changes on this subject were in contemplation.

Mr. McNeill rose to move that it would be to the advantage of Canada and the empire as a whole that a small duty (irrespective of any existing tariff) be levied by each member of the empire against foreign products imported by them, and that the proceeds from such duties be devoted to purposes of imperial inter-communication and defence. The originator of this scheme was Mr. Hofmeyer, South African statesman. The proposal that a duty of five per cent should be levied on foreign imports over and above whatever might prevail in different parts of the empire. The amount raised would be sufficient to defray the expenses of the defence and allow subsidies for steamships and a balance still remain. It was not proposed, of course, that the money raised in Canada should be spent by any other country than Canada.

Mr. Davin, in seconding the motion, said it was a good omen that the movement for imperial federation should come from the colonies.

After recess, Mr. Weldon, resuming the debate, proceeded upon the assumption that the mover's estimate contemplated the raising of about enough, by a preferential rate, to pay the cost of the militia and steamship subsidies. Five per cent. duty, even, would not leave much surplus above the cost of these two items to be devoted to the larger imperial defence. But five per cent. preferential duty would not be sufficient discrimination for Canadian trade, and he looked forward to a supplementary arrangement such as would improve the trade with Australia and the British West India Islands. Special benefits would follow the preferential trade arrangement with the West Indies, where forty-million dollars worth of United States products were consumed annually, products of which were raised in Canada abundantly. He concluded suggesting that the good offices of colonial authorities be invoked to get representatives of the British West Indies to attend the Toronto exhibition next year and confer with Canadian commercial men with regard to the improvement of our trade relations.

(Continued on third page)