

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

ENGLAND AND FREE TRADE.

Our local contemporary again contends that the depression in trade, particularly amongst the agricultural classes, in England, is some how or other due to free trade, or, at any rate, to not having a sufficient amount of protection. We, on the other hand, never insinuated that the ebb and flow of trade and commerce in any country was due exclusively to legislative enactments of that country. Leave trade and commerce alone, and let them stand or fall, giving each and all a chance to succeed by their own exertion and skill. Now, there may be a depression in agriculture in England at the present time. But compare the state of the English farmers to-day with the state of their predecessors when they had protection, and we cannot but come to the conclusion that, in spite of the trade depression, the lines have fallen, fairly well, to Hodge. How is it that Great Britain pays her farmers to-day higher prices for their produce than any other country? The profit of agriculture in England have been reduced, but when we consider the great changes that have taken place within the last half century, the vast improvement in agricultural machinery, the opening up of new countries, and foreign competition from the United States and the Colonies, the facilities offered to-day by rapid transportation, the English farmer holds his own fairly well. In spite of all these things, however, Great Britain has suffered less than any other nation as a whole, and it is doubtful whether even agriculture in Great Britain is not more profitable than anywhere else.

England's prosperity lies in her foreign commerce, and foreign commerce has free trade. Foreign commerce has made England what she is and has been for more than a hundred years. The life of the world, the mistress of the seas, the most powerful empire in the world. Never will the British people go back to the dark and dismal days when they had protection. Never will they commit political and commercial suicide by abandoning free trade. It is quite true there are alarmists and demagogues in the motherland who propagate their peculiar fall, and endeavor to impose their silly theories upon the minds of the British population, but fortunately the people of England, both Conservative and Liberal, know the value of a good thing, and they will maintain it, too, in spite of the protection adjectives that now and then find their way into print. And it will be a good day for Canada, when she throws off the shackles of a moderate protective tariff, a system repudiated by Sir John Macdonald and all the Tory leaders, until it was employed by them as an election campaign trick all along as he had in Alexander McKeen's time, eighteen years ago and we would not likely have a deficit of \$7,400,000 staring us in the face to-day, we would not have so many abandoned farms and farmers vainly striving to make both ends meet; we would not have had the smaller industries, the creation of the mechanic and laborer, to say nothing of the larger ones, sacrificed to the ever voracious maw of the protection octopus. And it is not likely either that we would have been compelled to listen to the twaddle, invented by half educated minds, about the "decadence" of agriculture in England and the need of a system of protection to save it, a system that was utterly condemned and cast off by the people of Great Britain more than half a century ago.

THE ARISAIG PIER. We understand there is general dissatisfaction about the new pier at Arisaig. It appears the fact is, John Thompson promised that whenever the last hundred feet would be built that a dredge would at once be sent to remove all the sand accumulated on the inside of the wharf, and make it possible for schooners to load and discharge cargoes. It is quite useless in its present state, and would be of some benefit if properly dredged. There was a thousand dollars put in the estimates for the Arisaig pier. Why not use it? Why not expend it for the purpose for which it was intended? Everybody that knows anything whatever about the place knows that the new pier there, in its present condition, is of no practical use except to the lobster fishermen. The tramway from the old mine, that leads to the old pier, has been quite a boon to the public and looking at the appearance of the place, persons that are well acquainted with the locality say that another pier, directly opposite only a short distance between, seems an absurdity.

Surely, the fact of Antigonish County having returned an opposition member, can have nothing to do with the unexplained delay in the completion of the Arisaig pier. The wharf is a public benefit, and when finished will be a great benefit to the fishermen and coasters generally, at that place. If it was considered worth while beginning it, it ought to be worth while completing it. The people in and around Arisaig, to say nothing of those who load and unload cargoes there, expect it. And we are sure that we voice their sentiments when we say that they expect the Ottawa government to faithfully carry out their original contract and finish the pier.

Dr. T. H. Rand has resigned the chairmanship of McMaster university, Toronto. The resignation will be accepted, but an effort is likely to be made to induce Dr. Rand to accept the chair of philosophy, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Thomas Trotter. Dr. Rand is a Nova Scotian, a native of Kings county. He was superintendent of education in Nova Scotia about a quarter of a century ago.

A Tory member in the course of a speech in the House the other day said nothing but the tariff prevented the country being "flooded with the manufactures of the neighboring republic and other lands." He did not know, probably, that for the years 1870-1874 inclusive, these imports were \$270,000,000 against \$250,000,000 for low tariff period 1873-4.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT SCORES THE GOVERNMENT.

In resuming his speech in reply to Minister Foster, on the 7th inst., Sir Richard Cartwright maintained that the amount of taxation taken from the pockets of the Canadian people per year was \$60,000,000, despite the fact that only about \$30,000,000 found its way into the public treasury.

He declared that the Canadian artisan was twenty-fold more heavily taxed than was his brother mechanic in England. He cited the cotton industry to show how much money went into the treasury, and how much was lost between the mill-downer. On that industry there was \$3,000,000 taxation, yet only \$1,000,000 was contributed for the purpose of revenue.

In England taxes were imposed on the richer classes, and with the exception of a small tax on some fruits, the British workman had not many taxes to pay. With the exception of anthracite coal and tea, everything that the Canadian workman used was taxed. Canadians were taxed \$10 per head, or \$50 per family, making a total of nearly \$60,000,000. The population of Canada, he said, had grown in ten years, ending 1881, only 5 per cent., only one-quarter of what it ought to have increased.

The increase in the population of free trade England and Wales during the same period was 11,65,100. Turning to the last census returns, he characterized them as gross frauds, and gave several instances to prove his charge in regard to the alleged increase in industries.

The newly imposed sugar duty, he said, was an instance of how the protective tariff took the taxes from the people, and yet did not find their way into the treasury. The revenue from this new duty would amount to only \$1,300,000, yet the tax was \$3,000,000.

It was high time they had heard the last from the government of the sham loyalty fraud. The evil effects of high protection was to-day witnessed in Canada as it was witnessed in the United States. He advised the government to become friends with the people of the United States, instead of stretching out after other territories and chasing fish Atlantic services and cable schemes.

Sir Richard made an able and scathing criticism of Minister Foster's budget speech. He dealt in facts and figures and exposed the fallacy of Mr. Foster's arguments. He moved the following amendment:

That the estimates for the fiscal year 1894-95 amount to the sum of \$38,317,152, in excess of any further supplementary estimates which may be brought in. That the said sum of \$38,317,152 is in excess of the amount expended in 1893-94 by \$4,500,000. That the deficit for the year 1893-94 amounted to \$1,210,322. That the deficit in the present year is estimated by the Minister of Finance at \$4,500,000. That statements made by ministers of the crown in this House in relation to our obligation for railway subsidies and other public works now in progress will involve a further outlay of \$20,000,000. For railway subsidies now voted, \$8,720,000; for the Trent Valley canal, \$5,000,000; for the Intercolonial Railway and minor works, \$1,000,000; for the St. Lawrence canal, \$5,000,000, on which sum together with the subsidy provided by statute to be paid on account of the bringing about of the said canal charges \$1,400,000. That inasmuch as enormous sums of money are exacted from the people of Canada, and are not paid into the treasury, and inasmuch as the people are thereby subjected to the present extravagant expenditure of the Government, and inasmuch as it is of the utmost importance to the well-being of the community that the well-earned present extravagant expenditure be diminished, he moved that the said subsidies should be reduced, and as largely and speedily as possible to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, as recommended in the speech from the throne, the existing tariff be so modified that it may be made a tariff for revenue only.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The seal fishing season just ended has been one of the most successful on record. Two-thirds of the steamer engaged and re-engage were profitable, and the remainder made an average of 20 per cent. The value of the catch is estimated at about \$500,000. This will prove a wonderful benefit in the way of bringing about the recovery of this colony from the recent commercial disaster.

The movement against union with Canada is spreading rapidly. Petitions opposing confederation are receiving large numbers of signatures throughout the colony. Confederal opponents are organizing to contest the general election. The disruption of the government party is probable, as all but cabinet ministers oppose confederation. Sir Herbert Murray, British relief commissioner, has his measures for the assistance of distressed Newfoundland and fishermen fully matured. He will make advances to aid the holders of fishing vessels to buy them from merchants owing them, and also arrange for cash purchase of fish paying half now and the balance at completion of the fishery. The customs fishery returns, especially prepared for him, set forth that 269 vessels and 14,572 persons were engaged in Labrador fishery last year, and that about 20,000 persons were dependent on those actively engaged in the fishing. The fishery only engaged in last year, owing to the impossibility of obtaining the requisite supplies, unless immediate steps be taken to restore Newfoundland's credit.

The Rev. Wm. Gregg, D. D., who has been a professor in Knox College, Toronto, since 1872, and is well known as a leader in the Presbyterian Church and as the historian of the Church in Canada, has resigned his professorship on account accepted with much regret. About one thousand iron and steel workers at Pittsburg, Pa. are on strike for higher wages. The strike is sure to extend and may become of national importance.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT—FIFTH SESSION. House of Commons.

Last Weeks' Doings at Ottawa.

There will be no revision of the voters list this year. Mr. Mills, of Annapolis, made a motion to disfranchise the employees of provincial governments in federal elections. It was in favour of the motion that Mr. McLeod, Antigonish, made his maiden speech in the House. When he resumed his seat he was congratulated by Mr. Laurier and other members of the Opposition.

Mr. Costigan promised to introduce a bill to amend the act to encourage the development of the deep sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels. The Minister of Justice introduced a bill to facilitate the transit of lunatics from penitentiaries to provincial asylums, and to amalgamate the offices of constable and inspector of penitentiaries whose present accountant ceases to hold office.

The Minister of Justice proposed to supplement his budget statement as to the National Policy as he has in his notes but omitted to mention the Kingston and Smith's Falls railway, to which \$250,000 had been voted; the Hudson Bay railway, which had been entered into in 1891, \$1,000,000, and the Atlantic service subsidy voted, \$700,000.

In resuming the debate on the budget Sir Richard Cartwright was loudly cheered by his constituents, and on an occasion toward his end he was cheered for fifteen years—the acknowledged collapse of the National Policy as well of citizens of his finance ministry on account of its defects. Not for years has the House listened to him make his annual reply to the Budget with so much spirit and vigor. Like a school master questioning a pupil, or like a lawyer examining a hostile witness, he put Mr. Foster through a series of interrogations and the financial situation of the country and the financial situation generally. His analysis of the national finances was complete, and remarkable, as showing a familiarity with their details which was even greater than the Minister's. After dealing with the financial aspect of the position, he then turned to the Budget and that part of his speech dealing with the National Policy until Tuesday, a course which was good and patriotic as well as wise.

Outcroppings of sectional and party loyalty for the benefit of the country, and the opposition of the government party. In these speeches, no one disputes are made for the benefit of the country, and the opposition of the government party. In these speeches, no one disputes are made for the benefit of the country, and the opposition of the government party.

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One of these outcroppings is the Fredericton and St. Mary's bridge, already referred to in this paper. It is a pity that the kind remarking is that for one job of this kind which comes to the surface there are probably a score, perhaps a hundred, over which the waters of secrecy still lie.

The 5000 Best Books.—When a woman sends her subscription to The Ladies Home Journal special privileges seem to go with it, besides the fact that one can get like remarks in that for one job of this kind which comes to the surface there are probably a score, perhaps a hundred, over which the waters of secrecy still lie.

For the past few years, the "Pine Tree" brand heavy feed has been the most popular and profitable of any feed in the market. It is a mixture of pure and sound grain and from any adulteration such as wheat, corn, or any other grain, and is guaranteed to be pure and sound. It is a mixture of pure and sound grain and from any adulteration such as wheat, corn, or any other grain, and is guaranteed to be pure and sound.

WEIR'S MILLS, Pictou Co. N. S. We are now manufacturing and have placed since the market the "PINE TREE BRAND HEAVY FEED," which we guarantee to be pure and sound grain and from any adulteration such as wheat, corn, or any other grain, and is guaranteed to be pure and sound.

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"Cancer is contagious," declared Dr. Guillois, of Rheims, to the congress of French surgeons held recently at Lyons. "The transmission may be direct from the body, but it is effected more frequently through wearing apparel or table utensils, in two cases it was through a tobacco pipe."

The jury in the case of Clara Ford, the malato woman accused at Toronto of murdering Frank Westwood in October last, was at once liberated. She went on the stand in her own defence and swore that detectives had forced her to make the confession at the time of her arrest.

The reservoir on the dyke of the canal at Boosey, near Epinal, France, gave way recently sweeping away a number of villages, drowning 150 people, and doing damage to the amount of \$10,000,000.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. BREAKFAST-SUPPER. EPPS'S COCOA. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and assimilation, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up, and strength acquired to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons, which find their way into the blood, and eventually settle on the various organs, are ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure Cocoa, and a properly nourished frame.—CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE.

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Canada Atlantic Plant S. S. Line. Shortest Direct Route Between HALIFAX AND BOSTON.

The S. S. "HALIFAX" of the Canada Atlantic Line, will leave Halifax on Wednesday, May 14th, at 10 P. M. and will arrive Boston on Friday, May 16th, at 10 P. M. The S. S. "BOSTON" will leave Boston on Friday, May 16th, at 10 P. M. and will arrive Halifax on Sunday, May 18th, at 10 P. M.

Agents for Canada: H. L. CHEPMAN, RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Agents, North Street, Halifax, N. S.

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DR. F. H. PARKER, Surgeon Dentist. Office: Provost Street, Residence West Side. OFFICE HOURS: 9:30 to 12:30 a.m., 1:30 to 6 p.m., 7:30 to 12.

H. H. MACKAY, M. D., NEW GLASGOW. Office:—In his residence, next door south of United Church, Temperance Street.

DR. F. W. WRIGHT, Surgeon Dentist. Office:—at late Dr. Murray's stand, Archibald Street. Hours: from 9:30 to 12:45, from 1:45 to 6:00. TELEPHONE NO. 97.

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J. W. McDougall, WEST NEW GLASGOW, Custom Boot and Shoe Maker. Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Goods. NEW GLASGOW, N. S., March 6th 1887.

MONUMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES. As I have a large lot of monuments finished, consisting of Granite, Marble and Freestone. As I intend to make a change in my business, I offer the above stock at greatly reduced rates. Persons who intend getting monuments and headstones will do well to save money by calling on me before ordering, as my stock is first-class.

W. R. MCKENZIE, Artesian Wells. Parties wishing a bored well, pure rock water, perfect satisfaction in every respect, will do well to call on me at my office, 200 St. John Street, during the spring and summer of 1885. Feb. 21st, 1885.—H. C. FORSHNER.

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A good variety of AMERICAN WALL PAPERS on hand. Orders for Painting, in all kinds of house work, and Paper Hanging, promptly and satisfactorily attended to. April 23, 1891.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. All persons having any legal demands against the estate of William S. Fraser, of Middle River, in the County of Pictou, farmer, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ISAAC S. FRASER, ANDRUW M. MURPHY, Executors. Middle River, April 18, 1885.—(68)

SEE THAT OFF HORSE? Only three weeks ago we began mixing a little of Dick's Blood Purifier in his feed and now he looks at him. I tell you there is no Condition Powder equal to Dick's.—Am going to try it on the next one now. Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c. Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c. Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c. DICK & CO., P. O. Box 48, Montreal.

QUEBEC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1818. A non-territory Company. Risks taken at Low Rates. H. K. FITZPATRICK, Agent. New Glasgow, Nov. 29, 1884.

NEW GLASGOW LIBRARY STABLES, J. W. CHURCH, PROPRIETOR. Single and Double Teams Furnished at Short Notice and on Reasonable Terms. NORTH END AGRICULTURAL ST. NEW GLASGOW, April 18, 1885.

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CHISHOLM'S LIVERY STABLE. A. CHISHOLM, Proprietor. SOUTH END, NEW GLASGOW, TELEPHONE NO. 54. JOHN CHISHOLM, Auctioneer, Commission and Real Estate Agent. New Glasgow, N. S.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company, Manchester, England. The Fire Insurance Association, Limited, London, England. The Western Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada. The Canadian Insurance Company, Montreal, Canada. Estimated in 1884 Risks accepted at current rates.

D. C. ROSE, Manufacturer of Carriages and Steighs. Painting and Repairing done in all kinds of branches. In addition to the above I am well fitted for Painting, and use the best materials in the market. CORNER OF TEMPERANCE AND MARSH STREETS, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

WATSON EATON & SON, Produce Commission Merchants! AND General Country Produce Agents. Promot Returns a specialty. We handle all kinds of live stock and Poultry Butter, Eggs, Etc. Current market rates for market. 269 Barrington Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

MONEY TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY. \$25,000.—Interest 6 Per Cent. in large and small amounts, repayable by each month. Applications on which the same interest will be effected June 1st. Applications should be filed not later than the 20th inst. at the subscribers' office, where prices and every information can be obtained. D. C. FRASER, Agent of the N. S. Building Society New Glasgow, January 1, 1885. C. BELL.

Joseph Stewart, STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEER, NEW GLASGOW, N. S. Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings and Public Buildings by Hot Water circulation or steam. Plumbing and Pipe Jobbing promptly attended to. New Glasgow, March 8, 1888.

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