General Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
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Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT
at the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, March 17, 1891.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	300,000 is	300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 are	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at Twenty Dollars; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to All Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our Rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary Letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents after every drawing in any quantity, by express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between our State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 16th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS.

PLEASANT AS MILK.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold

I have CURED with it, and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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STEAM BRICK WORKS.

The Subscribers wish to call attention to the

BRICKS MANUFACTURED

by them, which are of large size, 18 to the solid foot, and perfect in shape and hardness.

All orders attended to promptly.

Brick delivered f. o. b. cars or at wharf, or can be got at the stores of Mr. W. S. Loggie, Chatham and Mr. Wm. Masson, Newcastle.

G. A. & H. S. FLETT

DON'T MISS IT.

A new and attractive publication containing many useful, interesting and instructive features has just been issued by T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, under the title of the Burdock Blood Bitters Almanac for 1891. It is now in the hands of druggists and merchants for free distribution and we would advise our readers to secure a copy before the supply is exhausted.

$5000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes. All ages. In any part of America, you can contribute at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. HARDLY ANYTHING beyond PATIENCE AND PRAIN NEEDED. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - FEBRUARY 19, 1891.

A Great Party's Blunder.

The mistake of the present Liberal leaders in adopting Unrestricted Reciprocity as their platform is strikingly exemplified in the fact that hundreds of independent Liberals, whose habit it is to think for themselves, have disavowed that policy and, for the time being, separated themselves from the party. In nearly all cases, these are men who have done their full share of the work of building up the party, even to their personal loss, but who, realising the danger into which its leaders of to-day would draw them, have been impelled to step out of the ranks. They are and will be, for a short time, subject to the ill-natured criticisms of former political associates, who either cannot or will not be restrained from following withersoever they are bidden, but we venture to predict that those who are now foremost in imputing improper motives to the men who have the courage of their convictions will, before another federal election is held, wish that they had followed their example and assisted in giving the party the lesson it is about to receive.

Foremost among the great Liberals who are forced out of line with the party by this all-important issue is Hon. Edward Blake, who has voluntarily retired from the representation of West Durham. He wrote a letter to the chairman of the Liberal convention of that constituency, which was read in secret session, all the press reporters, save the representative of the *Globe*, being excluded. And, now, there is quite a controversy going on in respect to the contents of the communication. The *Globe* representative was not premitted to take a copy of it, or refer to it, save to say that it was a short letter simply announcing Mr. Blake's intention to retire. The *Empire*, however says that as soon as read the letter disappeared; that its reporter was informed it was a long, and not a short letter. A *World* reporter was told by the chairman that it was only a short letter. Mr. Blake, himself, will say nothing about it, but the *Empire* says "it was a lengthy document, and Hon. Edward Blake in it "expressly stated that he was retiring "from public life because he could not "support the present policy and follow "the present leaders of the Reform "party."

When the ADVANCE acting upon its own judgment, condemned the policy that has since compelled Mr. Blake to take his present position outside of the party, we felt it was an important step, that would be condemned by many unthinking friends. It is, however a satisfaction to find such men as Mr. Blake of the same opinion. *His* motives will hardly be impugned.

The "Advance's" Position.

We have reason to believe that a number of our old friends in different parts of the country do not yet clearly understand how the ADVANCE can hold independent liberal views and yet oppose the policy of the Liberal party. An old-time Liberal in a letter to the editor says:—"You said in an editorial on the 5th that the ADVANCE was at a loss to define its posision, but in the next paper you came out squarely against Mr. Mitchell and the Liberal party."

We will endeavor, as briefly as possible, to make clear to our friend and others who may desire further light on the subject, a matter in which we thought we had been very explicit. The ADVANCE of 5th inst. said:—

There does not seem to be any doubt in reference to the ground occupied by the Liberals, who are declaring for an absolute effacement of all customs barriers between the United States and the Dominion. This, they declare, is to be accomplished by the adoption by each of the two countries of a uniform tariff, as against all other countries—the imports from the latter to be taxed at rates as high, or, perhaps, higher than those now prevailing in Canada—while a free exchange shall take place between Canada and the United States. It follows that this policy means a great discrimination against the mother country—an idea quite repugnant to many, liberals and conservatives alike.

The above in connection with our unreserved disapproval of Unrestricted Reciprocity as the platform of the Liberal Party, as soon as it was adopted, shows that no one had reason to entertain any expectation that the ADVANCE would support that policy. Let it be remembered, however, that up to the time that issue of the ADVANCE was published, no authoritative statement had been made to prove that the Dominion Government had really committed itself to a definite scheme of reciprocity—a reasonable and practicable reciprocity. We referred to the conflicting newspaper statements on the subject and said:—

It is evident, therefore, that the government is alive to the necessity of, at least, a partial abandonment of its restrictive policy, and the many who are not prepared for the programme of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States—involving, as it does, a serious discrimination against our own Empire and all the rest of the world—are more than interested in being informed of the general features, at least, of the government's propositions in the matter. It is evident that there has been some equivocation on the subject, and the utterances of government mouthpieces are unpleasantly suggestive of a desire to "run with the hare and hold with the hound."

What followed? The ADVANCE of 5th was hardly dry from the press when the despatch of Lord Stanley, our Governor-General, speaking for the government of the Dominion, was published. It is reproduced elsewhere in this issue of the ADVANCE and proves that the government had decided upon a partial abandonment of its restrictive policy, and opened negotiations through the legitimate channel for just such a reciprocity arrangement as we require. This, together with the fact that the course of Mr. Mitchell and his friends, in again thrusting his candidacy upon the County, has rendered that of any resident, independent Liberal a practical impossibility, decided the ADVANCE to part company, for the present,—with the Liberal party of Canada because of its suicidal trade policy and with the so-called Liberal organization of the County because it has insisted on a candidate, who, while he is a political nondescript, is also not identified with or interested in Northumberland.

It may be that these reasons for our present position do not appeal to some of our friends. If they do not they are at liberty to exercise their judgment according to their light. We shall be none the less friends because of our differences at this time, and we are quite satisfied that in the future when we are all more fully informed than we can now be, many who honestly adhere to the name rather than the essence and principles of the good old Liberal party, will approve of the course of their many former political associates who find that the path of duty leads out of the dangerous ground on which the Liberal encampment now stands. That is why we hope to see Mr. Adams elected in Northumberland, and are glad over the prospects of the present government being sustained by a much larger majority than the fifty it goes to the country with.

Westmorland.

The victory of the Local Government in Westmorland is hailed with satisfaction by every well-wisher of our representative institutions throughout the province. It is not only a rebuke to the indefensible conduct of Mr. Melanson, M. P. P., who acted in very bad faith by obtaining government favors as a friend and then proving an enemy, but a lesson, also, to men of Mr. Stevens' class, who learn from it that the constituencies of the province require character, ability and correct habits of life in those who seek to be elected to positions of trust and honor. Mr. Stevens was elected last winter by what is known as "a fluke." His conduct, immediately after and since, has been such as to make the constituency ashamed of him, hence his defeat and place at the foot of the poll, while his colleague, Mr. Powell, who is a man of excellent character, has second place, and regains the seat which he lost by being associated in the former campaign with Mr. Stevens. Mr. McQueen, who leads the poll, and is a government supporter, will be the youngest man in the legislature. He has an excellent reputation as a business man, citizen and gentleman. Both the government and Westmorland are to be congratulated on the result of the election.

Gloucester.

Our advices from Gloucester County indicate that Mr. Burns' return is assured. It is understood that a convention of his opponents is to be held tomorrow, 20th, and that there are three or four rivals for the honor of opposing him. Mr. Narcisse Landry is one of these, and if he is not chosen, he and his friends will not support any other nominee very enthusiastically. Mr. Burns has a large French support which has been augmented considerably since the last election. He is expected to arrive at Bathurst to morrow or Saturday. Meantime his committees are doing effective organization work.

The "Dodos" and the "Advance."

The political "dodo" is an interesting kind of citizen at election times. He is quite above the task of thinking for himself, so he readily adopts the views of others, and as his intellectual calibre is not heavy, his associates are, of course, not far above his own level in that respect; and it therefore follows that the expression of what he flatters himself are his views of current subjects are not founded on high conceptions or characterised by breadth or originality. His ideas of excellence, integrity, honor and such virtues, are not based on the recognised standards, because these are comparatively unknown to him, and he is generally found seeking to establish that he has reason to be thankful that he is better than other men because they, according to his showing, are everything that is unworthy. Party managers of a certain class make use of these "dodos" at election times in circulating the canvasses they invent for the purpose of damaging their opponents. Mr. Mitchell has a monopoly, just now, of the managers and "dodos" referred to.

A few weeks ago the proprietor of the ADVANCE happened to discuss the subject of local or country newspapers and their relationships to the communities in which they are published, with a citizen who is now an active party manager in Mr. Mitchell's interest. The conversation was entirely unpremeditated and off hand and no thought was further from the publisher's mind than that his friend would manufacture a gross misrepresentation out of it and hand it over as a canvass for the "dodos." The publisher said that the electric telegraph, as a carrier of news from all quarters to the city papers, and the railway facilities, by which these papers were so promptly delivered a few hours after publication in all our towns and villages, had largely circumscribed the field of country weeklies. The weekly edition of the city daily, being much more cheaply produced than the country weekly, compelled the country publisher to put his subscription rate down below the paying level, while the business people of rural communities did not sufficiently recognise the duty of supporting the local publisher's establishment by advertising and printing patronage. He referred also to the fact that our local merchants and others often give to canvassers from offices hundreds of miles away work that could be done at the local printing office, paying more than the local printer's price, when freight and contingent expenses were included. The publisher proceeded to say that the country weekly, existing as it did only for local purposes, ought to be maintained almost in the relationship of a public institution—should, in fact, be owned and controlled by the people of its community, so that while it represented their interests it might also have the guarantee of their support. And he said he was making some enquiries with a view of placing the ADVANCE in the hands or a joint stock company.

We may say that the enquiries referred to did not encourage the proprietor of the ADVANCE in taking any steps whatever towards forming a company or parting with a cent's worth of interest in the paper to anyone. Those connected with papers owned by joint stock companies, with whom he communicated, said that while the joint stock system increased the paying capabilities of their papers, it had the effect of weakening the editorial department, because the editor had to subject himself more or less to the control of directors, who were ordinary business men and not journalists.

We are interested, now, in more ways than one, in the use that has been made of the conversation referred to. The managers and the "dodos," who have so eagerly and unquestioningly swallowed the new wrecking trade policy of the Liberal party, and our high-spirited citizens, whose ambition it is to proclaim that we have not a man resident amongst us fit to represent us at Ottawa, account for the ADVANCE taking a different view, by whispering the statement that it has been sold out to a company and that the editor, now—like themselves—does not think his own thoughts or write his own ideas but only those of his stockholders. There is neither truth nor originality in this story. The fact that our friend has made such a malicious use of an ordinary conversation does him little credit, and it will take the edge off the story, now that the public are informed of the meagre foundation it rests upon. Mr. Smith, who has committed the mortal offence, in the eyes of the "dodos," of thinking and acting for himself when replying to Mr. Mitchell's request for his political support, is, as he always has been, proprietor, as well as editor of the ADVANCE. Its course in the important election now pending is and will be such as he believes to be the best in the interest of the Dominion generally and the County of Northumberland in particular, and it would be more creditable to the gentlemen who are maligning the ADVANCE if they would endeavor to fairly meet its arguments, instead of blindly importing both a candidate and policy thrust upon them by outsiders, without even the courtesy of being consulted about them.

Our Visitor.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell arrived at Newcastle on Wednesday night of last week, but he was ill and obliged to keep in his room at the Waverley hotel all day Thursday. Quite a large number of old friends called on him, some of them being political supporters and others opponents, but good friends, personally, nevertheless. On Friday he visited Chatham and called on a number of people, spending some time also in his committee room. He returned to Newcastle the same evening, but has since been calling upon electors. We understand that his intention is to be nominated as a candidate for Northumberland, although old friends have assured him that he cannot be elected.

Shame!

The *Adveocate* is endeavouring to promote Mr. Adams' election by publishing such shameful stuff as the following:

Mr. D. G. Smith, editor of the "Advance," gave much abuse to the pastor and people of Rogersville for their presuming to insult the intelligence of their English speaking neighbors. It was "French ignorance," French—French.

Mr. Smith will contribute fifty dollars to any charitable institution in the County that may be chosen by the *Advocate*; if that paper will show that the words it has quoted were ever used or applied by either Mr. Smith or the ADVANCE in connection with any person or persons in Rogersville or anywhere else. It is only men of low instincts who lend themselves to the publication of such slanders and it is the fact that Mr. Adams has, heretofore, depended upon the *Advocate* and its mugwump local mate for newspaper 'assistance" that made him unsuccessful.

Here is an extract which the *Adoocate* quotes from one of the most abusive tory papers in the country:—

"It is most discreditable that such a man as Mitchell should represent a fine county like Northumberland. Mitchell, besides being a bitter opponent of the government is an non-resident with no interest in Northumberland, and what is worse, with no character."

The *Advocate* and those who approve of its peculiar methods must understand that the many respectible and influent men who oppose Mr. Mitchell's candidacy at the present time recognise in him one of the ablest of Canada's public men, although he has of late, become somewhat of an nondescript in politics. As to his character, it is not at all in question, any more than his creed. Every true man will resent the *Advocate's* personal attack upon him as entirely unworthy and uncalled for, especially coming from those who ought to know that Mr. Mitchell stands so high in true manliness and in the esteem of his fellow citizens in Montreal as well as here, as to invite the envy of creatures who give currency to the slanderous and unmerited attack wehave quoted.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell's Card.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell's card reads like a ready-made article, written without reference to any particular locality and to which the words "County of Northumberland" were prefixed, when he realised that something of a local character ought to be in it. Its first paragraph is as follows:—

"As the Parliament of Canada has been dissolved it has become necessary for you again to select a Representative in the House of Commons and at the request of a large number of my friends and the unanimous selection of the Liberal Party, I again offer myself as the Candidate for your suffrages.

This paragraph is to remind us that it is only to the fact that Mr. Mitchell desires to make use of the County for the purpose of securing a seat in the House of Commons that we are indebted for the condescession on his part of making us a visit. As to his being the "unanimous selection" of the Liberal Party, the Liberals of the County know that he is not the selection of even all those who still claim to belong to the organized liberal party, to say nothing of its best men whose self-respect and interest in their country have campelled them to separate themselves from it for the time-being.

It is scarcely necessary for me after my thirty years of Parliamentary life to define my position, but I may say that I am opposed to the general policy of the present Government which has had the effect of enriching the few at the expense of the many, and which policy has led to an enormous increase of the debt of the country and has involved a heavy burden of taxation on the food and household necessaries of the people as well as crippling their industries.

Mr. Mitchell would, we think, find it a laborious and not very edifying task to define his position, because he is a political nondescript. It seems late in the day for him to complain of the policy by which the few have been enriched at the expense of the many, for when he came to the County in 1878 and advocated that policy, proclaiming the pride he felt in following his dear old leader, Sir John Macdonald, we told him what the result would be, but he professed not to believe it. It is not for him to complain, now, for the only difference between Mr. Mitchell and Sir John is that Mr. Mitchell abandoned the policy five or six years ago, while Sir John only saw the error of his ways two or three months since.

I am in favor of effecting an arrangement with the United States for the fullest possible measure of reciprocity consistent with the management of our own finances, and on studying the address of the Premier of Canada as well as the speeches of his colleagues I can find nothing which gives me the least hope of their desiring to enter seriously into this question or to agree to anything which has not already been repudiated by the Government at Washington. It will be impossible for me in the short time the Government has allowed, to visit all parts of the County, but I will endeavor to do what I can in that direction, and will explain my views at such public meetings as may be held.

It will be seen that Mr. Mitchell is trying to "hedge" on the reciprocity question. If, however, he is ashamed of the impracticable proposition of the Liberal party in that respect why does he not say so, man-fashion. Mr. Mitchell says he has no hope that the government desires to enter seriously into the question of reciprocity. But the despatch of Lord Stanley, Governor-General of Canada, to the Secretary of State for Colonies, ought to be considered reliable and much better than Mr. Mitchell's "doubts." It is as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 13th Dec., 1890.

"My Lord,

"I have the honor to send to your lordship "to-day a telegraphic despatch in cipher, "of which the following is the substance":

"With reference to my telegram of the 10th inst., the government is desirous to propose a joint commission, to deal without limitation and to prepare a treaty representing the following subjects:

(1)—Renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries and with the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States.

(2)—Reconsideration of the treaty of 1888 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing the free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products, in return for facilities to be granted to the United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies, and to tranship cargoes in Canada, all such privileges to be mutual.

(3)—Protection of mackerel and other fish eries on the Atlantic ocean and inland waters.

(4)—Relaxation of sea board coasting laws of the two countries.

(5)—Relaxation of the coasting laws of the two countries on the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States.

(6)—Mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels.

(7)—Arrangements for settling the boundary between Canada and Alaska.

The treaty would of course be ad referendum.

Mr. Mitchell doesn't like the above policy. He prefers the Liberal party's Unrestricted Surrender policy. He would join with Sir Richard Cartwright in making Boston, instead of Halifax and St. John the winter-port of Canada; he would have our inshore fisheries pounced upon by the Americans, our wholesale import trade handed over to them, our exchequer impoverished and, then, when we had, by surrendering everything worth having, placed ourselves at the mercy of our neighbors across the line he would have us negotiating, helplessly, for annexation. Mr. Mitchell cannot sit astride of the third party horse in this contest, accepting what he likes of the Liberal policy and repudiating the remainder. Our people are not for the surrender advocated by the Liberals, but they want the self-respecting reciprocity arrangement proposed by Lord Stanley. As to the Government at Washington, for which Mr. Mitchell and his associates have such a high regard just now, let it be remembered that the McKinley bill which its congress passed, and which was aimed at Canada's trade interests, has rung out the death knell of that government. The Democrats are to drive that government from power and it will therefore, not be with the present "Government at Washington" that Canada will have to negotiate when the time comes. Mr. Mitchell seems to have forgotten that.

Restigouche.

Our friend, the Restigouche *Pioneer*, was very much mixed last week over the federal candidates in that County. It published several paragraphs denouncing Mr. Moffat and representing him as saying things which everybody knows he didn't say and, then, it said he wasn't going to contest the election, anyhow. If he had retired why abuse him in the interest of Mr. McAllister? We are not, perhaps, well informed as to the spirit prevailing amongst the people of Restigouche, but they are, doubtless, much like others of the race, and, therefore, not in sympathy with those who strike a man when he retires As it appears at this distance, Mr. Moffat was never anxious to run for Ottawa, but a strong party in his county urged him to be their candidate. On finding there was a probability that Mr. McAllister—another conservative—would be his only opponent, he was very strongly inclined to leave the field to that gentleman. Some of the latter's ill-advised friends, then began, practically, to taunt Mr. Moffat and his friends with being afraid of them, etc. The result is what might be reasonably expected. Mr. Moffat is in the field—forced there by the tactics of Mr. McAllister's friends. The *Pioneer* says the ADVANCE is mistaken when it says Mr Moffat is strong all over the County. Well, he will be none the weaker for the *Pioneer's* method of campaign.

The Two Trade Policies.

The proposals for a new reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, which have been made by the Dominion Government will, we believe, commend themselves to all the people of the country who take the trouble to compare them with the surrender policy which the Liberal party have adopted as their platform.

The Dominion Government's proposition is for a joint commission, similar to the one of 1871, and it is to have authority to deal without limitation, and to prepare a treaty respecting the following subjects:—

1. Renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries and with the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States.

2. Reconsideration of the treaty of 1888 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing the free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products, in return for facilities to be granted to United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies and to tranship cargoes in Canada, all such privileges to be mutual.

3. Protection of mackerel and other fish eries on the Atlantic ocean and in inland waters; also

4. Relaxation of seaboard coasting laws of the two countries.

5. Relaxation of the coasting laws of the two countries on the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States.

6. Mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels.

7. Arrangements for settling boundary between Canada and Alaska.

This proposed treaty is exceedingly ample. It does not alone deal with reciprocity, but other points, almost equally important are brought in. An Ottawa correspondent of the Quebec *Chronicle* informs that paper how the proposal came to be made to the United States Government. In brief, his statement is as follows: When negotiations were in progress between Newfoundland and the United States looking to a reciprocity treaty, the Canadian Government made representations that Canada should have the option of being included in any arrangements with that colony as to the fisheries or trade. This contention was based on solemn assurances given by the Newfoundland Government two or three years ago and repeated on successive occasions, that if any special privileges were allowed to any country in regard to the purchase of supplies or bait in Newfoundland such privileges would also be granted to Canada. The Secretary of State for the United States, when he learned of the position of affairs, insisted that the negotiations should be carried on separately. He intimated, however, that he would not be unwilling to enter into negotiations with Canada, but preferred that they should be private and unofficial. The Dominion Government thereupon asked the Imperial authorities, to remind Mr. Blaine that Canada had always been ready for a fair reciprocity arrangement and had made repeated offers to that effect, which, however, had been ignored or refused by the United States. It was further represented that the Dominion Government was willing, now that overtures had been made to them, to again negotiate, and that they would prefer that these negotiations should be official and under a commission from the British Government.

Mr. Blaine thereupon asked upon what basis the Dominion Government proposed to negotiate. The foregoing is the reply which the Administration caused to be sent to Lord Knutsford for transmission to Washington. This is the whole story.

The course of the Government will be approved by the people of Canada. The Toronto *Empire* remarks:—

The position of the Government of Canada we take to be this, that in any measure of reciprocity we must consider the changed conditions that have grown up since the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, and that Canada, while ready and anxious to extend trade in mutually beneficial lines, must stand firmly by her national industries and carefully conserve her industrial system. There is no reason why a fair and honorable reciprocity advantageous to both Canada and the United States should not be the issue of such a discussion as is proposed. We believe that the people of Canada will endorse our Government in the policy it has been pursuing, and will strengthen its hands in the attempt to secure a fair treaty, without that absolute surrender of our commercial system which is necessarily involved in the Opposition policy, with its declared intention of reducing Canada to a state of vassalage in subjection to the United States, of discriminating against the trade of the Empire and forcing us into direct taxation. No Government would dare make such a proposition, no Parliament would sanction it, and the present proposal, which expresses an earnest desire on the part of Canada for fuller trade relations without the surrender of our interests, is the only one that could be made with honor and with safety.

The treaty of 1854, our readers will remember, was a treaty in natural products only. Since then, business has changed a good deal, and we are face to face with quite a different order of circumstances, now-a-days. In 1854, both countries were quite satisfied with a tariff, which allowed the following articles to pass free between the two countries:—Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds, fresh, smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables, undried fruits, dried fruit, fish of all kinds, products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs, hides, fur skins or tails undressed, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures, ores of metals of all kinds, coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part, firewood, plants, shrubs and trees, pelts, wool, fish, oil, rice, broom corn and bark, gypsum, ground or unground, hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones, dye stuffs, flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured, rags, and unmanufactured tobacco.

The proposals made in the new treaty, are far more liberal than those of the old arrangement.

The Unrestricted Reciprocity policy of the Liberals is a far less manly one than the foregoing. It would surrender everything which patriotic men hold most dear. It would compel us to bend the knee to Mr. Blaine and plead supplicatingly for terms which could only be accepted by such Canadians as had lost their manhood and their self-respect. It would discriminate against British goods, allowing American wares to come into the Dominion free, while a heavy duty would be exacted on British goods. The army and the navy, and the might of Britain are within call always to protect us, and the protection does not cost us one cent a year. Yet we would be ungrateful enough to say to the British merchant, who pays the taxes for our protection, that he must not send the products of his looms or of his factories, to our land, else we will tax them up to the hilt, while the American manufacturer can flood our markets with his products free of all taxation whatever. That is the policy of the Liberal party of Canada, as voiced publicly by its financial leader, the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright. He is conducting the campaign on that policy in the West. At Oshawa he was interrupted in his address by a Mr. C. W. Scott, who put the very plain and direct question to him:—

"Does the Liberal party favour discrimination against Great Britain by admitting American manufactures free, and taxing the manufactures of Great Britain?"

Without a moment's hesitation, Sir Richard Cartwright said:—

"Certainly we do. I will tell you why. We have a perfect right to manage our own tariff to suit us, the people of Canada. The interests of Canada demand that we should have unrestricted reciprocity with the States. We can only get it by taxing the goods of every country on the face of the earth except those of the States. That is undoubtedly part of our policy. I am early to prove that it is for the interest of Great Britain. Every English statesmen knows that it is more in the interest of Great Britain to cultivate more friendly relations with the States than to preserve our miserable trade, hampered as it is by our protective tariff. Great Britain has to-day over $800,000,000 invested in Canada. Her interest in this country as an investor is far larger than her interest in it as a trader. It is far better for her that we should be able to meet the interest on what we have borrowed than that our trade with her should be preserved. I am prepared to prove before any audience, either here or in Great Britain, that it is for the interest of England as well as of Canada that we should have a right to manage our own tariff and maintain our own agent at Washington, which we should have done long ago." (Cheers.)

There is no mistaking what the Liberals mean to do, should Canada be so foolish as to vote for the change they advocate in her trade system on the fifth of March next. Think over this remark of Sir Richard Cartwright, when you are called upon to deposit your ballots.

How the Parties Stand.

[Quebec Chronicle.]

We notice in a late issue of the *Mail*, an interesting article on "the doubtful seats." The remarks just now are valuable, as showing how the two parties stood in relation to each other, at the close of the general elections in 1887. There was difficulty in classifying the seats at first, in the Province of Quebec, it will be remembered. There were Liberals, Nationalists, (Rielists) and Conservatives. The loose fish, were, of course, the Rielists. Eventually, all but two or three of the latter passed over to the Government side. To-day, we hear nothing about them. As a party, they no longer live in Federal politics. As a party they will soon die out in Provincial politics. On the 30th of March, 1887, the *Mail* gave the complete electoral result as follows:—

	Min.	Opp.
Ontario	53	38
Quebec	30	35
Nova Scotia	14	7
New Brunswick	10	6
P. E. Island	0	6
Manitoba	4	1
British Columbia	6	0
North-West Territories	4	0
	121	93

The Government had a majority of 28, with East Bruce, Ontario, still to be heard from. The Government picked up recruits, as time wore on, and at the date of dissolution this year, the strength of parties stood thus, (two seats being vacant):—

	Min.	Opp.
Ontario	57	35
Quebec	35	28
Nova Scotia	15	6
New Brunswick	11	5
Prince Edward Island	0	6
Manitoba	4	1
British Columbia	6	0
North-West Territories	4	0
	132	81

With two vacant seats in the House of Commons, and without the Speaker, the Government had a clear majority of fifty. The *Mail* adds:

"Now, in estimating the chances of this majority being retained or lessened or lost at the coming election, a glance at the returns for the general election of 1887 will be of some service. We find that on that occasion 49 members were returned by majorities of less than 100—Conservative 25 and Liberals 24. Of this number 34 had majorities of only 50 or under—Conservatives 22 and Liberals 12. Of these again 15 had less than 25. The Ontario majorities of 50 or under were sixteen in number—11 Conservative and 5 Liberal. The Conservative majorities were as follows:

Algoma	18	Musk. & Pry. Sd.	39
Haldimand	1	Northumberl'd, W.	37
Huron, W	26	Peel	43
Kingston	17	Peterborough, W.	16
Lennox	23	Victoria, S.	47
London	39		

Here are eleven Ontario constituencies in which a total of 104 votes, or an average of 14 votes in each, differently cast in 1887 would have cut down the Government's majority by 22. The Liberal majorities of 50 or under in Ontario were as follows:

Bothwell	21	Northumberl'd, E.	13
Essex, S	33	Wellington, C.	50
Halton	9		

In these five constituencies a total of 63 votes, or an average of about 13 in each, differently cast, would have increased the Government majority by 10. The representation of sixteen Ontario constituencies in short, depended upon 217 votes.

"These figures are of great importance in view of the predictions of a heavy Government loss in Quebec on March 5. A total loss throughout the country of twenty-six seats would completely wipe out the Ministerial majority. Mr. Mercier declares that the Liberals will redeem eleven seats at the very least in Quebec. There is a possibility that they will also capture four in the Maritime Provinces and two in Manitoba. A further gain, therefore, of nine seats in Ontario would give them a majority of one in the House. By how small a change of opinion among the electors this might be accomplished the above figures show. Still such changes, even though small in extent, are not easily effected, and it must be remembered that the majorities above given represent the balance of results after all the influence the two parties could wield had been brought to bear upon the doubtful constituencies. It must be evident to anyone who studies the subject intelligently that the liberals cannot win in the pending elections.

Political Notes.

The *Times* refers to the editor of the ADVANCE as having been a most rabid grit, but, as usual, the "Yellow Valise" organ is again astray. The ADVANCE, expressing the alleged grit's views on that subject has invariably repudiated the name, "grit," as applied to the Liberals of the Maritime Provinces, the grits being a distinctively Ontario party prior to confederation. The editor of the ADVANCE is not less a liberal to-day than he was ten years ago when he opposed the high taxation policy advocated by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, who, after helping—against the ADVANCE'S protests—to fasten that policy upon the country, is now advocating an impossible trade policy in the hope that the people are so ignorant as to be humbugged into electing him. The editor of the ADVANCE cannot endorse this new policy, but he has not ceased to be a liberal. Liberals in the Maritime Provinces who call themselves grits, have about as much knowledge of politics as Mr. Yellow Valise of the *Times* has of the elements which go to make up a reputable public man.

The Chatham *Advance* has ceased to be a supporter of Hon. Peter Mitchell. The editor explains his position, and claims that Northumberland County should have resident representation in the house of commons. The *Advance* wields a powerful influence in both provincial and Dominion politics, and its change will be a great loss to Mr. Mitchell.—*Pioneer.*

The Brown-Fish draft treaty of 1874 was a long step in the direction of the policy now advocated by Liberals, for it proposed to place a large number of manufactured goods upon the free list of the two countries. In the present case that list is to be enlarged to an extent only restricted by the views of the contracting parties as to what is fair and just and in the interest of both peoples. The scheme would probably be introduced gradually, and after due and sufficient notice, so as to prevent loss to importers and too rude a shock to existing industries.—*Toronto Globe, February 18.*

Let not the loyal Liberals and Conservatives be deceived by any such attempt to befog the issue.

If the reciprocity is to be *restricted* by "the views of the contracting parties" how can it be "*Unrestricted* Reciprocity"?

Note further the damaging admission, that the industries of the country would be subjected to "too rude a shock" by Unrestricted Reciprocity, an admission of vital consequence to all our business interests, to our merchants, our banks, our manufacturers, our workingmen and our farmers.

Let all loyal citizens remember that the terms of the Fish-Brown treaty distinctly differed in essence and detail from the present Liberal policy.

Hon. George Brown declared in the Senate, February 22, 1875. "It was perfectly understood from "the opening of the "negotiations that no article could be free "from duty in regard to the United States "that was not also free with regard to "Great Britain, and nothing else was ever contemplated for a moment."

The memorial of Messrs. Brown and Thornton, the British plenipotentiaries, address