UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF 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.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895.

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 MORE THAN 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 authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."*

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
W. L. Cabell
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 Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,
WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 14, 1893.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 PRIZE OF | $75,000 is | $75,000 |
| 1 PRIZE OF | 20,000 is | 20,000 |
| 1 PRIZE OF | 10,000 is | 10,000 |
| 1 PRIZE OF | 5,000 is | 5,000 |
| 2 PRIZES OF | 2,500 are | 5,000 |
| 5 PRIZES OF | 1,000 are | 5,000 |
| 25 PRIZES OF | 300 are | 7,500 |
| 100 PRIZES OF | 200 are | 20,000 |
| 200 PRIZES OF | 100 are | 20,000 |
| 300 PRIZES OF | 60 are | 18,000 |
| 500 PRIZES OF | 40 are | 20 000 |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | | |
| 100 Prizes of | $100 are | $10,000 |
| 100 do | 60 are | 6,000 |
| 100 do | 40 are | 4,000 |
| TERMINAL PRIZES. | | |
| 999 Prizes of $20 are | | $19,980 |
| 999 Prizes of 20 are | | 19,980 |
| 3,434 Prizes | amounting to | $265,460 |

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2;
One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c;
One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

on which we will 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.

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 U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance for a prize.

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

Pulp Wood & Logs Wanted.

The Pulp Company, Chatham, will pay $2.75 per cord for good, clean, sound spruce in 4½ or 9 foot lengths and not less than 6 inches in diameter, delivered in their mill yard.

They are also prepared to make contracts for logs to be delivered at Chatham during the season. Porticulars on application.

MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE Co. Ltd.
I-19 Chatham, N. B.
4th January, 1893.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS.

BY ONE MAN.
Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have sawed from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, weighs only 40 lbs, easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. $5.00 in use. We also make larger-sized machines to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO. 341 to 349 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.

The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn or buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from different points and returned at following rates:

| | | | per 100 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Between Chatham and | Doaktown, | | 65c. each way. |
| " Cushman's " | " | | 6 " " |
| " Chelmsford " | " | | 6 " " |
| " Blackville " | " | | 5 " " |
| " Up " | " | | 4½ " " |
| " Blissfield " | " | | 3 " " |

The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

HARVIE DOAK.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, wife, and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part: which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A. D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having beenmade in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "and being on the west side of the Great Road "(leading from Chatham to Richibucto) in the said "Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:—"On the east by the said Great Road leading from "Chatham to Richibucto, on the north by lands "formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the "west by lands now occupied by George Searle, and "on the south by lands also occupied by the said "George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land "and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius "Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart, "severally and containing six acres more or less." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D 1892.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Sol. for Mortgagee. MARY HARRIET LETSON, Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine.

SMELT SHOOKS
for sale by
GEO. BURCHILL & SON,
Nelson, 25th Nov.

Miramichi Advance.
CHATHAM, N. B., FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

## Management of Town Affairs.

The experiences of our last two or three fires appear to have awakened a feeling in the community that "something must be done." Six or seven years ago we endeavored to impress upon the Board of Street and Fire Commissioners the necessity of better organization and of the procuring of better facilities than they had theretofore for doing the work of the two services. We suggested that they, first of all, take steps to provide the town with a suitable engine-house, having a tower for drying hose, and also a stable, and that they also address themselves to the duty of securing horses to be used for hauling the engine to fires and which should also do street and other work. It was in order that the fire and street services might thus work together economically that the two were amalgamated under one board, and it is somewhat disappointing that the gentlemen who have been commissioners from time to time since have not been able to get things in better shape than they are at present.

Chatham has, fortunately, had very few fires of late years, which is perhaps the reason why the defects and short-comings of the system, as at present managed, have not become more apparent to citizens generally; and it is gratifying to observe that the prevailing sentiment in favor of an improved service has been created before the lesson of the town's necessities has been enforced by some great calamity such as might have occurred by reason of the existing condition of unreadiness to prevent it.

As is usually the case, under such circumstances, there are several schemes and propositions put forward by different groups of people, all of whom are earnestly and honestly, no doubt, desirous of seeing Chatham have the best available service. Some of these are, of course, impracticable and some right in principle, but wrong in details. It is said by some of the commissioners that the citizens should hold a public meeting and vote authority for the Board to apply to the legislature for an act empowering the town to borrow a sum of money sufficient to build an engine house, etc. Others favor a public meeting to decide where a new engine house shall be built and of what kind and cost it shall be.

It is right that the citizens should be consulted in such matters, but it does not seem reasonable to expect them to come together in a public meeting for consideration of the subject, until someone is prepared to place definite propositions before them. The town has now an available engine house site, which is so much in hand towards the proposed work. Half a dozen citizens have sites which they think suitable and are willing to part with. Before the question of site could be properly dealt with by a public meeting it would be necessary for certain matters to be gone into beforehand by, or under direction of the Street and Fire Commissioners. These would include plans of buildings adapted to the sites that might be proposed, together with estimated cost, etc.—in fact, definite schemes accompanied by definite information; for the more prudent citizens would not feel justified in simply going to a hastily-called meeting and voting to borrow thousands of dollars without knowing just how it was to be spent. It is true that it may cost something to get the information suggested, but it seems necessary to have it before the matter can be intelligently dealt with.

There is another proposition that has come again to the front in connection with this matter, and which, if taken hold of—as we are convinced it ought to be—would place the Street and Fire as well as all other matters of town administration under more efficient, because more responsible, control. We refer to the question of Incorporation. Chatham is alone in Canada amongst towns of its population—to say nothing of its importance as a shipping port—in being unincorporated, and would it not be a wise thing for a public meeting to be called to consider that question? If our citizens, in a properly called meeting, should decide to remain unincorporated, it would then be well for greater attention to be given to necessary improvements in the Street and Fire services under the existing Board, but there is every indication that the people are for incorporation, and if that were brought about, many of the gentlemen who are now Street and Fire Commissioners would doubtless soon find themselves in more representative positions, with enlarged powers for effectively performing their present public services as well as others needing greater attention than they now receive. As the legislature is to meet on 9th March, there would be good time in which to prepare the necessary bill to go before that body. Who will move in the matter?

## Poor Whitewash.

The committee of representatives from a number of Baptist churches, organised for the purpose of considering the case of Rev. Sydney B. Welton of St. John, and to advise his church as to the best course to pursue in view of his connection with the graveyard insurance business as developed before the St. John County court, recommended that the connection be severed. At a subsequent meeting of the church members, a majority decided to reject the recommendation of the committee, whereupon the reverend rascal resigned. The minority, very properly, feel that the majority have stultified the church and they talk of seceding and forming a new church, which will not condone such offences in their spiritual leader.

## The Provincial Reformatory.

The ADVANCE referred, a few months since, to the scheme of Lady Tilley for establishing a Juvenile Reformatory and Industrial School for the Province of New Brunswick, and we revert to the subject at the present time in view of the fact that an effort is about to be made on the Miramichi to raise subscriptions in aid of the proposed institution, Mrs. Snowball having, at Lady Tilley's request, undertaken to interest herself and friends in the work.

The need of a reformatory of the character referred to has long been realized by all who have had experience in our courts of criminal jurisdiction, and we feel that we cannot too strongly commend the undertaking to our readers.

The want of an institution of this kind has led to the evil of boys—not naturally vicious, but who have by special circumstances become offenders against the law—being forced into compulsory association with criminals, and thus confirmed in evil lives, when they might have been taught to become good citizens, had a reformatory been open to them. Not only so, but as we pointed out on a previous occasion, those who are charged with the law's administration have, in hundreds of cases, been deterred by this very condition of things, from imprisoning juvenile offenders, who have, too often, interpreted the leniency shown to them, as an encouragement of their vicious practices. Let everybody help the good work along, for if it is the duty of the people, through the authorities of the state, to maintain jails and penetentiaries for the punishment of criminals, how much more pressing is the obligation upon society to prevent the young from becoming candidates for those institutions?

In her first appeal, published last April, Lady Tilley said:—

"The province of New Brunswick has for a long time felt the great necessity of a reformatory and industrial school combined. Its boys have been sent to jails and the penitentiary, for oftentimes slight offences, when doubtless had there been a place where judicious punishment would have been administered, they would have been saved from associating with hardened criminals, whose influence over those young lives would be to make them very soon like themselves.

And perhaps a chance has never been given to these poor boys to develop the good life that truly lives in every soul for whom the Christ has died. Living no doubt in homes with drunken fathers, and mothers not much better, seeing nothing but evil from the time they were able to comprehend anything, and oftentimes encouraged to steal and do wrong as a means of livelihood, what better could be expected? And the question arises, would our own children, so carefully nurtured and dearly loved be any different from these waifs of humanity, under different circumstances? The way has been made clear how they can be saved, and to-day I ask the sympathy and co-operation of every individual in this fair province of ours. We have been so blessed, and shall not our lives be made a blessing to others? Life is short and our opportunities great.

The days will come when these will be useful citizens holding positions of trust, and because they have been saved from lives of degradation and crime may be used to save other tempted ones. Our life work will perhaps be done, but the memory left behind us will last through time and eternity."

Preparations for the work are well advanced, thousands of dollars being already subscribed in different parts of the province, and those here, who have not already subscribed will, doubtless, soon be called upon by some of the ladies who are acting with Mrs. Snowball in the matter. Lady Tilley proposes to be personally responsible for the work of establishing the Reformatory fully equipped for such work as the lads who may be sent to it can do, after which it is to be transferred to a board of governors and trustees under whom it will thereafter be administered, necessary legislation being had to that end, and also for sending young offenders to it from the different parts of New Brunswick.

[St. John Sun.]

## Some Features of Intercolonial Traffic.

The Intercolonial railway earnings for the year ending June, 1892, were less by a few thousands than any of the six years before the last. But the receipts of the seven years were so near the same figure that the income of the largest year's business was only a little over two per cent. above that of the smallest. The deficit last year was less than the year before that, so that the business lost could not have been a paying business. The number of passengers carried last year has only been once exceeded, and the tons of freight hauled has only been exceeded in three years. The quantity of coal carried to Chaudiere for the west had been for six years from 113,000 to 192,000 a year. Last year the quantity was only 35,000 tons. This coal trade was a losing business for the road. The carriage of coal to local stations is a paying business, and this was larger last year than any other year in the history of this line. The quantity carried was 392,000 tons, which was 48,000 tons more than the previous year.

The traffic in grain for shipment to Halifax, which is also an unprofitable business, was larger in 1891-1892 than in any previous year. The total number of bushels carried was 1,265,000—being more than a third of the whole quantity hauled since the Halifax elevator was constructed. Of this grain, 745,000 bushels was carried by Quebec, and 520,000 bushels by way of St. John. The price received for this traffic was 19-100 of a cent per ton per mile, which Mr. Schreiber says will not pay the cost of carriage, especially in the winter season. The construction of the elevator at St. John will relieve the government of any reason for continuing this unprofitable business.

The quantity of flour carried in 1892 was a fraction less than 1891, but the decline is not material. As a lumber carrier the Intercolonial did less work last year than for some few years previously, but the business has more than doubled in ten years.

The table showing the quantity of ocean borne goods from Europe handled by the Intercolonial is instructive. The quantity carried to Chaudiere for transfer to the west has been greatly reduced. For many years it exceeded 20,000 tons. One year it reached 40,000 tons. Last year it was less than 10,000. But last year the delivery of ocean borne goods to local stations on the Intercolonial was nearly 24,000 tons, being more than double the quantity in any previous year and about four times the quantity handled previous to 1885.

## Ottawa Notes.

OTTAWA, February 14.—Hon. Mr. Foster began his budget speech to a full house and thronged galleries at 3.35, being received with prolonged applause. With but a few words of introduction he went at once into a comparative statement of the revenue for 1891 2, compared with 1890-1. The customs receipts for 1890-91 were, he said, $23,399,300, and for '91-'92, $20 501,059 or a decrease of $2,898 241. The excise for the first period was $6,914,850, and for the latter period $7,945,097, a gain of $1,030,247, and the miscellaneous revenue was $8,263,160 for 1890 91, and $8,475,715 for 1891 92, which showed a gain of $210,555. The total revenue for 1890-91 was $38,579,310 and for 1891-92, $36 921,871, or a loss for the second period of $1,657,437. Going into details, the finance minister made a statement of the articles on which an increased customs revenue had been received and also of those on which there had been a decrease. He then proceeded to show that while there was a deficit in revenue as compared with the preceding year it was due to the

REDUCTION IN THE TARIFF

almost wholly on articles consumed by the farmer and laborer, and that had the old tariff been maintained the result would have been different.

He next dealt with the comparative revenue derived from spirits, malt, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and snuff, and with the consumption of spirits, beer, wine and tobacco per capita, after which he took up

EXPENDITURE FOR 1891 92,

comparing it with the expenditure of 1890-91. The increases were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on public debt | $179,841 |
| Sinking funds | 89,732 |
| Administration of justice | 24,130 |
| Legislation | 706,289 |
| Arts, agriculture and statistics | 16,315 |
| Quarantine | 2,839 |
| Superannuation | 12,569 |
| Railways and canals con. funds | 10,549 |
| Lighthouse and coast services | 11 942 |
| Fisheries | 10,408 |
| Scientific institutions | 3,265 |
| Subsidies to provinces | 32,156 |
| Customs | 4,303 |
| Excise | 21,812 |
| Post Office | 154,444 |

On the other hand in the following instances there have been decreased expenditures:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Charges of management | 8,647 |
| Premium discount and exchange | 69,456 |
| Civil government | 9,118 |
| Penitentiaries | 8,269 |
| Immigration | 3,440 |
| Pensions | 11,393 |
| Militia | 13,205 |
| Mounted police | 39,056 |
| Public works (con fund) | 359 691 |
| Mail subsidies (steamship subventions) | 37 910 |
| Ocean and river service | 22,931 |
| Marine hospitals | 1,005 |
| Geological survey | 2,207 |
| Indians | 93,168 |
| Government of the N. W. T. | 4,468 |
| Miscellaneous | 17,068 |
| Weights and measures and gas | 3,331 |
| Culling timber | 2,456 |
| Adulteration of food | 1 337 |
| Public works (collection) | 6,198 |
| Railways and canals (collection) | 167,630 |
| Dominion lands | 20,675 |

From 1888 to the present time there had been an almost dead level on the consolidated account expenditure, and but for last year's abnormally long session it would have shown a decrease from previous years. On capital account expenditure they had

SAVED NEARLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS

compared with that of the preceeding year and far below the average. On combined consolidated fund and capital account the expenditure was $545,322 less than the previous year. He said, however, that owing to the taking off of duties there had been an increase of $3,322,403 in the debt, but that was in fact more apparent than real, as $970,000 was caused by the cancelling of the North Shore railroad bonds, which had no value as an asset. Last year they went on the English market for a 3 per cent loan, and although this realised more than they expected, and Canada stood next to Great Britain in vantage, they had to sell the bonds at a discount which increased the apparent debt. If the interest had been higher there would have been no discount, yet the people would have paid the difference in interest all the same.

About four or five years ago he stated he thought the time had been reached to call a halt in increasing our debt. That prophecy was literally fulfilled till last year, when they remitted millions of dollars of taxation and had to draw on capital account for expenditure. Had the taxes not been cut down, not only would the deficit have been impossible, but the debt would have been reduced by over two millions. (Applause.) Dealing with the receipts and expenditures of the current year, he pointed out that at the rate of the first half of the year our receipts would be $37,000,000, and our expenditures $36,500,000, but those expenditures would be swelled by exceptional grants for quarantine and for the canals.

THE PRESENT FINANCIAL OUTLOOK WAS MOST GRATIFYING.

Referring to the last loan in the British market, he pointed out the gratifying feature of the enlarged number of applicants for our securities and the increased confidence this manifested in Canadian securities in the markets of the world. In reply to Cartwright the finance minister gave the cost of floating this loan. The encouragement to be gained as to our prosperity from the savings banks deposits was enlarged on, the finance minister showing that while there had been a total falling off of $3,556,330 in '90 and '91, due to cutting down the interest, the tide had turned, and for the last six months there had been an increase of $443,210 in the balance of deposits. (Applause.) The internal commerce of the country had maintained its rate of increase and the railway business showed a great increase in miles travelled, passengers carried and freight trains transported. A small but satisfactory increase was shown in the water carrying trade, but it was in the ocean going trade with the world that Canada's prosperity showed best, our total foreign trade showing a gain in '92 of 15½ per cent. over '91. (Cheers.) The development of our trade with Great Britain was eloquently dwelt on, after which the finance minister showed the gain in our trade with France as well as with Germany, Holland, the West Indies, China and Japan, etc. This record showed the widening area and comparatively rapid development of our trade with the outside world. The only decrease was with the United States but that was more than offset by

THE INCREASE TO GREAT BRITAIN

of our home productions, those raised by the farmer. Of animals and their products and agricultural production we exported $21,000 more in 1892 than in 1891 (cheers). Taking up the tariff in its bearing on the farmers, he showed that three years ago the government came to the help of the farmers and by raising the duties on bacon, pork and lard, largely cut off American competition and made a home market worth to-day one million dollars more in these articles alone. (Hear hear.) As to the diversion of trade he read figures to show that Canadian apples, cheese and bacon have made a place for themselves in the British market and that by the work of the dairy agents our exports of butter to Great Britain rose from $440,000 in '91 to $877,455 in '92 The figures of increases in the cheese, hams, peas, barley, oats, etc., were likewise given by the finance minister in support of his contention. Eggs had risen from $83,060 in '91 to $592,000 in '92. (Cheers.) Foster contrasted the trade with Great Britain with what it was in 1878, his figures calling forth loud applause. The development of the produce of the farm, the mine, the forest and fisheries during the same period was likewise given in some detail.

COMING THEN TO THE TARIFF

the minister said no man would deny there was much agitation in the country with reference to the tariff and trade matters, and that people were alive as to what was to be the guiding policy for the future, the causes of this agitation including difference of views as to protection' revenue tariff and free trade. In '78 one school triumphed, but the other schools did not all give up their views. Others again had changed their ground on this question. Another cause was the changes in the tariff arising from differences in values, which created dissatisfaction with persons who believed in protection. The McKinley bill had the necessary effect of sharpening the discussion of our tariff by raising a barrier mainly against farmers' products, causing a diversion of trade and consequent temporary loss. The elections in the United States not long ago, which had been unduly magnified by leaders opposite as a free trade victory, necessitating great changes in this country, was an inciting cause. He differed from the opposition in the belief that Cleveland's election had spread abroad free trade to the world. The record of the democratic party, the feeling of the American people, was against the opposition, whose course had not been creditable to them as Canadians. (Cheers.) The low price of cereals was another contributing cause to the tariff agitation. The opposition took advantage of all these circumstances to make capital for themselves, and no matter what their aim, the result of their propaganda has been to spread discontent with our condition and our country. But Canada was learning the lesson that she must live and prosper as a whole, and he misjudged the spirit of the Canadian people if they were not willing to bear each others burdens. It was unfortunate our opponents were preaching a doctrine that meant disruption if it meant anything at all. There were people who went out from the hon. gentleman's meetings believing their was a way to carry on the country without a dollar of taxation. (Applause and laughter). The government would meet the feeling of the country freely and frankly. While neither frightened or forced into action, the government proposes after reasonable consideration to do in tariff matters what it believes to be best for the country as a whole, with a due regard to our internal prosperity as well as our relations with foreign countries. To the question, will the government adopt free trade,

HE WOULD ANSWER; NO!

(prolonged cheers.) Why? Because of the requirements of the revenue, which preclude its adoption. We had to raise $28,000,000 customs and he defied hon. gentlemen to show how that sum could be reduced. Why? Because of the varied industries developed under protection in which $353,000,000 are invested, which cannot yet unaided stand the competition of rich countries like Great Britain and the United States. These industries had kept population in this country which otherwise would have left it and they had developed greatly since 1878. The minister here read from the official returns the figures of the growth of many of the principal industries which had been the outcome of our protection system. Free trade even upon the representation of Hon. Edward Blake was impossible in Canada and apart from his objections there was the important question of raising a revenue of $28,000,000 to meet the current expenditure of the country. He challenged the opposition to show the possibility of adopting a policy of free trade without resorting to direct taxation to raise revenue sufficient for the needs of the country. Free trade, or as it was called, unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, meant a discrimination against Great Britain and the rest of the world, national dishonor in handing over to the government at Washington the making of our customs law and ultimately the extinction of our national existence. Canada, he said, would be guilty of the height of madness if she legislated in the interests of the agricultural classes only, as such a policy would place the country in the power of the United States and strike a death-blow at every industry in the country. He invited Laurier to come out of the bush into the open, and declare whether he had a policy or not. Unrestricted reciprocity had been condemned at the last general election in no uncertain way, when the people had their eyes only half opened to its radical evils, and still stronger was the verdict of the bye elections, when the eyes of the electors saw the inevitable result of such a policy. The people had thrown that policy out of the back door, as they would any politician who advocated it.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITH THE EMPIRE,

although at present a political impossibility, was one of the broadest and grandest policies the world had ever seen. It rose above self, and if at any time it came within the range of political possibilities its adoption would usher in a new reign of glory for the whole British empire. It was wise for Canada to keep in touch with the movement in its favor so that if it ever became possible Canada would be one of the first colonies to enjoy the advantages of its adoption by the mother country. It was the intention of the government, he said, to keep in view through any change in its trade policy, the old landmarks of 1878 and afford to the manufacturing interests of the country that degree of protection necessary to their existence. The national policy was wider than the tariff and admitted of changes made necessary by the changing condition of the country. He pointed out that if the United States adopted a policy of free trade to-morrow and he did not think the Cleveland administration intended doing so, it was no argument to say that Canada must do likewise. The immense manufacturing interests of the United States, he said, were brought to their present degree of perfection by working along the same lines as now exist in Canada—a strong and straight protection. The government was not going to abandon the principle of a fair and reasonable protection to those industries which had contributed so much to the progress of Canada in the past, and which, in the future, were the means by which she was to become one of the greatest nations of the earth. The government, he said, realized the importance of carefully considering the effect of any change in the tariff as it now existed, and he proposed that during the coming summer, with the minister of trade and commerce and the controllers of inland revenue and customs, to invite enquiry into any complaints against the tariff with a view to a close investigation into the merits of the objections and the best methods of removing all causes of complaint. Next session he proposed to recommend

A THOROUGH REVISION OF THE TARIFF

founded upon information carefully obtained and well considered. There would be no commercial panic and no individual industry would be unduly protected. Many pleas had been put forward this session for changes which were in themselves fair, but which bore unfairly upon the whole fabric when all sides of the question were considered.

For instance, it was contended and with much fairness, that the absence of the export duty on saw logs was depleting to an enormous extent the Canadian forests. He could not forecast what the government would do in this matter next session, but he would promise the house that whatever decision was arrived at after careful investigation would be a fearless decision without regard to individual interests. The demand for a reduction of the duties on coal oil was a difficult question. The straight duty was 7 1-5 cents per gallon with an additional protection to the Canadian producers in the shape of a small duty and certain fees as a restriction upon importation, which made the whole duty about 9 cents per gallon. It was proposed to remove the duties on the barrels and the inspection fees, which would leave the embargo upon the importation of oil at 7 1-5 cents per gallon. This would amount to the importation of foreign oil in bulk at a duty of 7 1-5 cents per gallon instead of restricting the importation to oil in barrels to 7 1-5 cents duty per gallon, plus barrel duty and inspection fees. Binder twine was now subject to a duty of 23 per cent. The lateness of the harvest in Canada would permit American manufacturers of this article to dispose of their surplus stock in Canada after supplying all demands in their own country and thus swamp the market. It was proposed not to remove the duty but to reduce it to 12½ per cent. He explained that a three years' exemption from duty on mining machinery not manufactured in Canada, when imported from the U. S., expired next month. It was proposed to ask parliament to extend this exemption for three years more. These changes, he said, only dealt with

THE MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIONS TO THE TARIFF

and would be followed by a general revision next year, to be made after careful consideration and upon full investigation. Mr. Foster concluded his speech precisely at six o'clock and was heartily applauded upon taking his seat.

Sir Richard Cartwright, on rising to reply to Mr. Foster, was greeted with cheers from the Opposition. He said that this was an occasion of more than usual interest. He could not congratulate the hon. gentleman, yet between the lines of the speech one could read many significant things. A change had come over the vision of the spirit of the hon. gentleman's dream There was a remarkable absence of the usual boasting about the N. P. Evidently virtue had gone out of that policy. They had had 14 years of experiment and the policy had from first to last been an egregious fraud. The hon. gentleman's speech had been largely filled with little petty details and percentages not worth a mention. There was a ready means of determining whether a country was prosperous, and that was if its people were content to remain within its borders. This brought the speaker to the question of the exodus, whereupon he repeated at length his speech delivered at the opening of the House. He believed the class of foreign emigration Canada was receiving had fallen off of late years, the Conservative party by its policy eliminating the cream of the population and then watering the skim milk that remains. Whenever the Opposition referred to the depreciation in the value of farm lands there was always an impudent denial of the facts by the Government and their hired press. The Minister of Finance had tried to do the best he could for the unfortunate farmer without appearing mean. The policy of the hon gentleman was to travel the country by caravan, in which would be two Cabinet Ministers and two apprentice boys. Would it be a Jamaica trip? (Great laughter) This was simply a device to gain time. He blamed the Government for the imposition of the McKinley tariff. The hon. gentleman's (Mr. Foster's) ideas were excellent, but in practice were detestable. Had reasonable economy been practiced by this Government they would not have to raise $20,000,000, not to say $30,000,000 as it was to-day. Preferential trade was an excellent red herring for the hon. gentleman to draw across the track. Our trade to-day was $19 per head less than it was 19 years ago. There was between eight and nine millions of dollars taken out of the people and only a million and a quarter of that amount found its way into the treasury of the country. Almost the whole weight of the McKinley tariff came on the Canadian farmer. He did not wish to under-rate or over-rate the great importance of manufactures, but the idea that Canada had special advantages for becoming a great manufacturing country was wrong. Canada's part was agriculture. Had they free trade he would hope to see greater progress in our manufactures. He wished to see his people redeemed from the slavery imposed upon them by a party of political knaves. (Laughter.) Canada wanted reciprocal trade with the United States. (Renewed laughter.) The policy of the Government with the United States was to snail and run away. As matters stood in Canada no great development was possible unless the markets of the rest of the continent were thrown open to this country. It was not a case of mouldering branches, but it was a case of cutting down the tree. This system of tariff practically organized corruption. The manufacturers were interested in maintaining a corrupt Government in power. The system of specific duty was bad because it disguised the amount of the taxation and discriminated against the poor consumer. The tariff was false in theory and vicious in principle, and most oppressive to the poorest portion of the people. The Government were robbing the poor for the benefit of the rich. He moved, in amendment to Mr. Foster's motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means:

That the present customs tariff bears heavily and unjustly upon the great consuming classes of the Dominion, and should be at once thoroughly reformed in the direction of freer trade, and that the amount of taxes collected be limited to the sums required to meet the necessities of the Government efficiently and economically administered.

Hon Mr. Haggart, moved the adjournment of the debate.

On the suggestion of Sir John Thompson the House decided that the debate should continue from day to day until concluded.

The House adjourned at 10 15 p. m. until 3 p. m. on Thursday.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The debate on the budget being resumed—

Hon. John Haggart took the floor and made a speech so excellent and effective that it surprised many, who did not know that the minister of railways was an orator. He was particularly happy in hitting off the weaknesses of Sir Richard Cartwright's various inconsistencies and cry of blue ruin. He said Sir Richard's blue ruin speeches delivered up and down the land were regardless of the facts of the great progress the country had made, the expansion of its industries, the development of its agricultural resources, the broadening of its possibilities for doing business. Between 1882 and 1892 the Government had thrown off import duties, which would, if collected, have amounted to $24,000,000. The policy of the Government was such as to enable the Government to make tariff reforms. The policy of the Government was such as to establish industries and other pursuits besides farming, mining, fishing, etc., so that in pursuance of such a policy they were able to keep the people in the country. (Cheers from Conservatives and derisive cheers from the Liberals.) Then as to the figures which the hon. gentleman (Cartwright) gave in regard to the census. Here are figures which are reliable and taken from the United States Statistics. In June, 1890, there were 880,000 persons in round numbers in the United States from British North America. Not including Newfoundland the figures were 973,752. The increase for the 10 years from 1880 to 1890 was 261,335, to which would have to be added the death rate. The number of Canadians in the United States in 1880 was therefore 712,367, and the total in 1870 was 409 041, making an increase in the decade of 303,326. That is the exact number of the Canadians in the United States during the time mentioned, or about an average of 25,000 per year. (Hear! hear.) Coming on to

THE TRADE POLICY

of the Government, he said the Liberals had no definite policy. In 1888 they moved their unrestricted reciprocity in the House. Whenever it became known to them that such a policy meant the disposing of our heritage to the United States—(cheers)—they gave it up. They know that to stick to that policy meant that not a man of them would be elected in the country. As the leader of the government stated in Toronto, unrestricted reciprocity could easily have been secured, but not without the Americans controlling our tariff, and discrimination against Britain. (Hear, hear) Such a policy meant the destruction of Canadian commerce. (Hear, hear.) In 1891 the party dropped unrestricted reciprocity and moved in the House for extended reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States. Now, in 1893 the hon. member for South Oxford puts a motion in the direction of free trade. He then turned to

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH AT MALVERN,

where that great leader of the liberals showed conclusively that free trade was entirely out of the question, since no plan could be suggested whereby the revenue of the country could be got except by the imposition of taxation similar to that made then and now. (Cheers). At that time Mr. Blake not only gave the views as his own, but said that Sir Richard Cartright concurred in them, and that there was a general consonance of opinion to the same effect among all the members of the party. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Free trade was out of the question, being wholly impracticable. Turning to the revenue and expenditure he held that the Opposition was equally responsible with the Government for the indebtedness of the country. In the first place the interest on the the debt, which was $12,000,000 per year had to be paid. This was a first charge on the revenue of the country. He then referred to the subsides given to railways and said they knew what Mr. Laurier would have done had he got into power. That gentleman would have accepted Mr. Mercier's policy and added $2,000,000 more to the country's indebtedness. When the liberals were in power there were deficits in the Intercolonial railway, as follows: 1874, $281,000; 1875, $243,000; 1876, $243,000; 1877, $507,000; 1878, $432,000, and in 1879, $716,000. That was when the railway was 744 miles long. Now, he said, when the road is 1,175 miles the management of the road would not cost $50,000 per year. (Cheers.) He showed that the Dominion annual expenditure, which was about $35,000,000, was a charge which could not be got rid of, and in which the Opposition could not show how any reductions were to be made. The provincial debts assumed at Confederation, the subsidies to the provinces the amount paid the Intercolonial, the Canadian Pacific, all made a sum about equal to our present indebtedness. He then passed on to

THE MCKINLEY BILL,

and exploded the Opposition charge that the Government was responsible for its existence. Sir Richard Cartwright had found fault with specific duties, but they all remembered when that gentleman had spoken in favor of such duties, and had informed the House that all the Australian colonies had adopted specific duties.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I never did.

Hon. Mr. Haggart then read Sir Richard's budget speech in 1875 as his authority for the statement which he had just made. He left the question of veracity to the House. (Cheers.) Sir Richard was now a convert to free trade principles, but in his amendment he has not given a single item in which the Opposition proposed to reduce the expenditure. (Hear, hear.) The House ought to ask the hon. gentlemen opposite when they got up and moved a new policy, how that policy could be carried out? (Hear, hear.) The Opposition altered their utterances from day to day. (Hear, hear.) One day Mr. Blake says it is impossible to carry out free trade. The next thing was unrestricted reciprocity, but they had abandoned that.

THEIR POLICY WAS ANYTHING

to place themselves in power. (Hear, hear.) What argument had the hon. gentlemen offered in support of free trade? Not a single one. (Cheers.) He hoped to hear that some one of them