

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, March 8, 1882.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE NO. 748.

W. & J. ANSLAW.

VOL. XV.—No. 20.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
THIS HOUSE has lately been refurbished, and very possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART,
Proprietor.
Late of Waverly House, St. John's
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI
NEW BRUNSWICK.
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is in close proximity to the I. C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.
Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.
JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary home. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 18th, 1878.

NORTHERN HOUSE,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
The Subscriber is prepared to accommodate the travelling public on most liberal terms, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable.
The commanding view which this House affords of the splendid Restigouche river and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.
GOOD SALT WATER BATHING can be had in the vicinity at any time.
R. DAWSON, PROPRIETOR.
Campbellton, January 8, 1882.

ROYAL HOTEL,
45 King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
THIS SPLENDID HOTEL, the finest in the Maritime Provinces, is now open for the reception of Guests, who will find here an excellent Table (well served), and comfortable and well-ventilated rooms. The Building has been thoroughly refitted, re-painted and decorated, and furnished throughout with New and Elegant Furniture.
The Proprietor, who has been so long connected with the Hotel business in St. John, has omitted nothing which his experience suggests for the comfort of his Guests.
The Hotel contains BATHS and all other conveniences.
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
St. John May 11, 1881.

BOARDERS WANTED
Having fitted up and refurbished the building in Newcastle, owned by C. E. McKen, we are prepared to accommodate a number of boarders on reasonable terms.
JOHN & WM. MCKEN,
Newcastle, N. B., June 14th, 1881.

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
NOTARY PUBLIC & CO.
LOANS Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all the branches, executed with accuracy and despatch.
OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CASTLE STREET.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
July 17, 1878.

Law and Collection Offices
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law.
Law, S. litators in Bankruptcy, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents.
CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion.
OFFICES:
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.
M. ADAMS. R. A. LAWLOR.
July 18th, 1878.

L. J. TWEDDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, & CO.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
OFFICE—Old Bank of Montreal.
May 13, 1874.

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
Solicitor, Notary Public,
& CO.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

R. B. ADAMS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Notary Public, & Co.
OFFICE UP STAIRS, NOONAN'S BUILDING,
Water Street, Chatham.
July 21-1878.

J. J. FORREST,
Attorney-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, & CO.
Collecting promptly attended to.
OFFICE—Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B.
April 27, 1881.

SEELY & McMILLAN,
BARRISTERS, & CO.,
7 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
St. John, N. B.
GEO. B. SEELY. T. H. McMILLAN.
mi-1y

JOHN McALISTER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Conveyancer, & Co.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
May 5, 1879.

DESBRISAY & DESBRISAY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries,
Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICE—
ST. PATRICK STREET, BATHURST, N. B.
Thophilus Desbrisay, Q. C. T. Swayne Desbrisay

DR McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
IN DESMOND'S BUILDING,
LOWER WATER STREET,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Chatham, June 23, 1881.

R. McLEARN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of University Medical College, New York.
OFFICE—That recently occupied by Dr. McDonald.
Newcastle, July 12, 1880.

DR. H. A. FISE,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office—Residence of James Fish, Esq.
Hours 10 to 12, 1 to 4, 6 to 9.
Newcastle, March 1, 1881.

H. LUNAM, B. A., M. D.,
GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
Successor to Dr. Balmou.
OFFICE AT MR. ROBERT SINCLAIR'S RESIDENCE,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
October 13, 1881.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
GENTS' NECK WEAR,
Custom Shirt Makers and
Mens' Furnishers,
Keep always on hand a large assortment of
White Dress Shirts and
Fancy Regatta Shirts,
With or without Collars attached, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Scarfs, Bow Ties, Collar and Cuff Studs, Shirt Studs.

UNDERCLOTHING, & CO.,
and everything pertaining to the Furnishing Trade. Also a full line of
Celluloid Collars and Cuffs.
No one should be without them. They are water proof, perspiration proof, and durable.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLES. NO MISFITS.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
mar-30-ly Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

WIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS,
WATER ST., CHATHAM.
WILLIAM LAWLOR,
Importer of Marble & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, TABLE TOPS, &c.
A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
SPECIAL CUTS AND DISCOUNTS made to order; CARPS and SILLIS for windows supplied at short notice. FREESTONE WORK in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given.
January 24, 1876.

WILLIAM WYSE,
GENERAL DEALER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
Merchandise and Produce received on Commission.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.
AUCTION SALES, and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly.
July 15, 1879.

J. W. Forster,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
RICHIBUCTO, N. B.
Always in stock, Flour of various grades, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a variety of goods, which will be sold low at wholesale.
CONSIGNMENTS received and disposed of promptly.
AUCTIONS attended to throughout the County.
Richib., 10, April 7, 1881.

Job Printing, plain and in colors, in first class style at this establishment.

The Largest Amount of Life Insurance at the smallest Cost!

The Popular Plan of affording the Protection of Life Insurance.

A Home Company Controlled by the Insured.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association,
St. John, N. B.
Offices—29 & 30, Fogarty's Building, Cor. Princess and Prince Wm. Streets.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES DE WOLF SPURR, Jas. T. STEVENS, M. D.; W. H. THORNE; THOS. TEMPLE; FOSTER MACFARLANE, M. D.; HON. C. N. SHERBROOK, Q. C.; CHAS. F. CLINCH.
J. DE WOLF SPURR, President.

THOS. A. CHIFFMAN, Secy.
The principle of combining the assessment plan with a Safety Fund is rapidly superseding all other systems and is being endorsed by the leading authorities on life insurance. The contract is at once simple, safe and inexpensive, and the protection of life insurance is offered on a plan as fair and just as a contract for fire insurance, while large accumulations in the hands of the Company are rendered unnecessary and a member never has at risk more than the actual cost of one assessment.

The interest from the Safety Fund is applied to the reduction of dues and assessments while the Fund itself guarantees a long term endowment to persisting members without extra cost and affords full protection to the last man. Expenses of Management limited.

J. R. MALTYR, County Agent, Newcastle, A. J. SMITH, M. D., Physician, N. B., Aug. 31-ly T. C. WALLACE, Gen. Agent

PETER LOGGIE,
Wood Moulding & Planing MILL,
Near the Ferry Landing, CHATHAM.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINISHING for House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.

Venetian Blinds, Doors and Sashes, Fine and Walnut Mouldings, Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.
Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.
Orders attended to with despatch.
P. LOGGIE.

FOSTER, JONES & CO.
Flour and Commission Merchants, Millers and Shippers Agents,
ROBISON'S BLOCK,
MONCTON, N. B.
Orders taken for direct shipments of flour from Mills in car load lots, and drafts made direct on consignment. Flour, Meal, and Retail Dealers in Flour, Meal, Pork, Sides and Provisions, Oils, Glass, Nails, Iron, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Ware, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Samples of all kinds of goods sent on application. Every description of country produce taken in exchange.
Aug. 3, 1880.

A. O. SKINNER'S CARPET WAREHOUSE,
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS; WOOL AND DUTCH CARPETS; UNION AND HEMP CARPETS; OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS; MATS AND HEARTH RUGS; MATTINGS OF ALL KINDS; LACE CURTAINS; BED SPRINGS; HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
68 King Street, St. John.

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE.
It is a sure, prompt and effective remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhoea, Neuritis, Headaches, and General Loss of Power. It restores Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the System, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores the Vitality and Vigor to the Exhausted System. The experience of thousands proves it an IRREVOCABLE REMEDY. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient quantity for a week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address for 25¢, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing
MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont., Canada
Sold in Newcastle by E. LEE STREET and all druggists everywhere.

WILLIAM WYSE,
GENERAL DEALER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
Merchandise and Produce received on Commission.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.
AUCTION SALES, and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly.
July 15, 1879.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE
For 1882 is the largest Book of Flower and Garden Plans ever published. It contains 175 Pages of Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth.
It is a handsome enough for the Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and Post Office address, with 50 cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the price.
VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. The Floral Guide will tell how to get and grow them. VICK'S Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth.
English.
Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 25 Pages, Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth.
English.
Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 25 Pages, Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth.
English.
Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Credo of the Bells.
How sweet the chiming of the Sabbath bells! Each one its creed in music tells. In tones that float upon the air, As soft as song, as pure as prayer; And I will put in simple rhyme The language of the gentle chime. My happy heart with rapture swells In response to the bells—sweet bells.
"In deeds of love excel, excel!" Chimed out from tried tower a bell; "This is the church not built on sands, Emblem of one not built with hands; Its forms and sacred rites reverse— Come, worship here—come, worship here: In rites and faith excel, excel!" Chimed out the Episcopalian bell.

"O, heed the ancient landmarks well!" In solemn tones exclaimed a bell; "To show the way, unflinching fair, Can change the just eternal plan— With God there can be nothing new— Ignore the false, embrace the true— While all is well, is well, is well." Pealed out the good old Lutheran bell.

"To all the truth we tell, we tell," Shouted in ecstasies a bell; "Come, all ye weary wanderers, see, To show the way, unflinching fair, Have faith, repent, believe, and then Be saved and praise the Lord, Amen! Salvation's free, we tell, we tell!" Shouted out the Methodist bell.

"Ye purifying waters swell!" In mellow tones rang out a bell; "Though faith alone in Christ can save, Man must be purged beneath the wave, To show the way, unflinching fair, In what the sacred Scripture saith, O, well, ye rising waters, swell!" Pealed out the clear-toned Baptist bell.

"All hail ye saints in heaven that dwell Close by the Cross!" exclaimed a bell; "Lean o'er the battlements of bliss, And deign to bless a world like this; Let mortals kneel before the shrine— Partake the water and the wine. All hail, great Lord, the chorus swell," Chimed in the grand old Catholic bell.

"Farwell, farwell! I base world, fare well!" In warning tones exclaimed a bell; "Life is a boon to mortals given, Do fit the soul for bliss in heaven. To do invoke the avenging rod; Come here and learn the will of God. Say to the world, Farewell, farewell!" Pealed out the old Presbyterian bell.

"In after life there is no hell!" In rapturous tones a cheerful bell; "Look up to heaven this holy day; Where angels wait to cheer the way; There are no fires, no floods to bright The future life, no sins to fight. Which hell no hell, no hell no hell!" Rang out the United bell.

An Outside View of Canada's Fiscal Policy.
The following extract from an exhaustive article recently appearing in the Chicago International World, is of interest to Canadians as a fair and impartial view of the results of Canada's fiscal policy:

"Less than two and a half years ago Canada had full possession and constant advantage of that system for promoting high prosperity which Free Traders in this country delight to call 'a tariff for the revenue only.' But the system strangely refused to fulfil the promise usually made in behalf of measures of this class. Times were hard and getting harder. Nearly all kinds of business languished. The Dominion markets abounded with foreign goods at slaughtered prices, but the purchasing power of the people was small, so that the abundance of cheapness abroad found it difficult to obtain employment. Native resources were rusting in idleness. The Government was embarrassed for want of sufficient revenue. In all quarters the outlook was gloomy. Then, for the first time in Canada's history, relief was sought in a radical application of the principle of tariff protection to home industry. Such a measure went to the National Statute Book March 15, 1879, after a protracted political campaign and an exhaustive discussion of the subject before the public. The new policy entered upon its career amid warnings from the Opposition about speedy disaster and a great reaction.

"The critical test of theory is practice. Let us try the result by this standard. We apprehend that the following specifications are entirely true:—1. There has been a very marked change for the better in almost every branch of business. 2. There has been a remarkable increase in the number of manufacturing establishments, with enlargement of many old ones. 3. A visible stimulus has been imparted to the activities of business everywhere in the well-settled districts of the Dominion. 4. Labor is in augmented demand, and wages generally have advanced. 5. Price of a considerable list of manufactured articles have fallen. 6. Sales are much more numerous, and are much more easily made. 7. Collections are far less difficult to make, with cash purchases more frequent. 8. Some concerns which formerly relied wholly on importations have turned to manufacturing on their own account. 9. An unprecedented amount of attention is being bestowed upon the development of native resources. 10. Agriculture is better off than it has been for many years. 11. The Government is in receipt of a larger revenue from the tariff than

ever before. 12. There has been a conspicuous advance towards general prosperity, and a feeling of contentment is spreading among the people. The prospect grows more encouraging with every passing month.

"We rejoice in the success which has attended our neighbor's venture in the field of self independence. By it we may have lost a few exports which she otherwise would have taken from our manufacturers, but even we shall gain in the end more than we shall lose. It is the interest of the United States that Canada should be highly prosperous, for a prosperous people can buy and consume very much more than one which is impoverished and distressed.— Canada's wants will expand with the growth of domestic industries, and eventually we will find in her a better customer, though probably for a different class of products, than if she had held on with an unyielding grip for an indefinite period to her policy of 'tariff for revenue only.'"

The Moque Snake Dance.
REPORT OF AN INDIAN COMMISSIONER ON A STRANGE ARIZONIAN CERIMONY. A HORRIBLE APPEAL FOR RAIN.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Lieut. Bourke, 3rd U. S. Cavalry one of the Commissioners appointed by Lieut. General Sheridan to investigate the habits of the Indians living within or contiguous to the Division of the Missouri, reports witnessing a strange dance of the Moquis, of north eastern Arizona, used to propitiate the Great Spirit in times of drought.

The Indians divided their procession into two parts, one of choristers and gourd rattlers, the other of forty eight men and children, twenty-four of whom carried snakes and the other twenty-four eagle feathers, with which they fanned the reptiles. The snakes were carried in the hands and in the mouth. Their number was about one hundred, and the half of them were rattlesnakes. It was a loathsome sight to see the long file of naked men tramping round to a funeral dirge of rattles and monotonous chanting, twirling the huge reptiles in their outstretched arms, and holding the five-foot monsters between their teeth while the attendants distracted the attention of the reptiles by fanning with eagle feathers. In front of a grim pile thirty feet high of weather-worn sandstone, resembling a human head, native offerings were made, and the High Priest sprinkled the ground with water, using an earthen bowl, and an eagle's feather as a sprinkler. A second medicine man twirled a peculiar rattle, and made a noise like the falling of copious showers. As the procession filed past the snakes were thrown to the ground, and the attendants threw themselves to be victims by striking at anyone near. Cornmeal was thrown upon the snakes, and the assistants, running up, fanned them with the eagle feathers until they coiled up, when they were seized by the back of the head, put under the buffalo robe covering the sacred lodge, when a prayer ended the part of the performance. The close of the ceremony consisted in seizing the snakes by ones, twos, and half dozen, and throwing them into a circle, where they were covered with cornmeal. A signal was then given, a number of fleet young men grabbed the snakes in handfuls, ran at full speed down the almost vertical paths in the face of the mesa, and upon reaching the foot let them go east to the north, the south, the east and the west. The young men then bounded back, and at a full run dashed through the crowd and on to one of the estafetas, where they waved a portion to the music of a rattling drum, and underwent other treatment to neutralize the poison of the snakes.

Recent Publications.
"OUR LITTLE ONES AND THE NURSERY" for February and March are to hand. This interesting publication will be prized very highly by the youngsters, as the reading matter and illustrations are especially adapted for the little ones. Both these numbers present various tables of contents. Published monthly by The Russell Publishing Co., 149 A Tremont Street, Boston, at \$1.50 per year, single copies 15 cents.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" for February is also to hand. Contents as follows:— "On Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters," by Juliet Conroy; "The Fixed Period," part v.; "Bishop Thirlwall's Letters," part i.; "Romance in Business," by J. G. Holland; "Ireland's Fate—Britain's Warning."

The periodicals reprinted by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y., London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Westminister, and BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, Price \$2.50 a year for any one, or only \$1.00 for all, and postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

St. Nicholas for March has been received, we having missed the February number. Contents:—The Snow Fairy; Hard to Hit; The Victory; The Three Girls; A Question of Color; A Queer Barber Shop; The Hoosier School Boy; Out of Bounds; Men and Animal Shows; The Pretty Partisan; Donald and Dorothy; How it Happened; Pussy and the Chipmunk; The Boy of Letters; Jack-Low's Quest; For very little folk; Letter Box; Riddle Box." Published by the Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York, at 3.00 per year.

A Reminiscence of the War.

During the civil war there was, rightly or wrongly, a lamentable prejudice entertained against brevet rank and brigadier-generals. Lincoln's estimate of the comparative value of the miles and brigadiers gobbled up by a Confederate raider—the army mule was effectively known as a "brevet horse"—is but another story, and much less complimentary, and much less familiar. According to the anonymous libeller, during an active engagement, a colonel, while bravely leading on his men, received a terrible blow in the head from the fragment of a shell, which completely exploded the brain. He was carried to the rear, and entrusted to the care of a surgeon, who at once resolved upon heroic treatment, and removed the brain badly to repair the lacerations. While he was absorbed in this delicate operation, an aide-de-camp, unconscious of the severity of the officer's wound, rode up with a message that Colonel Blank was wanted immediately at head-quarters. Mechanically, like the brainless pigeon in the interesting surgical experiment, the gallant officer clambered into the saddle and rode away, and when the arrangement of the wounded organ, returned to place in its position, he was astonished to see the patient missing. At that moment his attention was attracted by the sound of galloping hoofs, and looking round, his surprise was intensified on beholding the colonel riding to the front as gayly as if nothing had happened.

"Hi, colonel! hi, colonel!" shouted the surgeon, pursuing him. "Stop. You're forgetting about your brains!" "Never mind about them," roared the hero, clapping spurs to his horse. "I've just been brevetted brigadier-general."—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in Harper's Magazine for February.

"Make the Roll Right."
These are the instructions given by Mr. Blake, in a "private and confidential circular," which he has forwarded to the "faithful" throughout the country. The assessor, who is sworn to perform his duty faithfully and impartially, is to be made the instrument for the manipulation of the rolls in the interests of the Grit party. The associations are to furnish the assessor, before he begins his work, with a list of those who should be added to or omitted from the list of qualified electors, and he, being a good Grit, is to act upon their instructions. These are the orders issued from the headquarters of the high-toned and honorable Mr. Blake! Anything more notorious has never been suggested, and is only worthy of a post-humous politician. Conservatives only ask a fair field and no favor, and fair-play and honest dealing they are bound to have, even though it has to be begranted by the higher courts.

Dominion Parliament.
OTTAWA, FEB 26.
Sir Richard Cartwright spoke for three hours in reply to Sir Leonard Tilley, commencing his remarks with a coarse sneer at Tilley's grammar, which was promptly and unmistakably rebuffed by the House. He complained that Tilley had omitted all reference to the balance of trade. The Finance Minister was pleased to tell about the excess of revenue, but he left it dubious whether an excess of several millions is to be held as a proof of the wonderful accuracy of his estimates or as a proof that he succeeded in his leap in the dark. He (Tilley) had left it a mystery whether the real virtue, the real blessing the National Policy has bestowed upon us is to reduce the imports in every way or whether the real end and purpose was to stimulate the imports and thereby create a surplus. Some time ago Sir Leonard Tilley said it was desirable to "Take it out of the Americans." Was the remarkable increase of imports from the United States last year to be taken as a proof of the success of that policy of taking it out of Americans? He (Tilley) tells us that almost everything is cheaper now, and that taxes are imposed on everything. Was he prepared to follow that out to its logical conclusion and put on more taxes, so that ultimately we may get these things for nothing? Tilley was loud in explaining that thousands of hands had been added to the population by his policy but he said nothing about the prodigious exodus. A few years ago Tilley stated \$25,500,000 was ample to carry on the Government, yet last year he spent \$25,500,000 for \$26,000,000. This year he asks for \$27,000,000. He (Cartwright) would like the Finance Minister to explain these little inconsistencies. Tilley gloried in a surplus of \$4,000,000. How was that obtained? About \$1,100,000 were derived from two of the most odious and oppressive taxes, which were never imposed in any civilized country before, at least under similar circumstances—the taxes

on breadstuffs and fuel. Adding the expenditures on Dominion lands, it would be found that deducting those two taxes, which ought never to have been imposed, and adding a sum which for purposes of comparison should be added, the surplus of \$4,000,000 would shrink to \$2,500,000. He was prepared to admit that there were circumstances under which a surplus was a matter for congratulation. The surplus obtained by Sir Francis Hincks was such a one. Had this surplus been obtained without adding to the burdens of the people, it would be a just ground for congratulation, but the surplus had been obtained by the most oppressive system of taxation. He (Cartwright) had prophesied that Tilley's tariff, if it aimed to obtain revenue, would be a total failure, so long as exports continued low and so long as there was no general improvement, but that the moment our exports increased, the moment the general improvements which he (Cartwright) has foreseen came, that moment the tariff (without any further burdening of the people) would have produced fully as large a surplus as the Minister now boasted of. The Government had taken \$7,000,000 out of the pockets of the people when they only wanted \$2,000,000. If it could be shown that the National Policy had increased the exports he would freely admit that it had something to do with producing the surplus, but the facts utterly contradicted that absurd statement. The increased exports were due to the increase in lumber, animals and their produce and agricultural products, and condemned gentlemen opposite as importers who have laid claim to an improvement which their policy was unable to prevent, and which it did nothing to create or stimulate. The exports of lumber had increased in two years from \$13,250,000 to \$25,000,000. During the same time animals and their products rose from \$14,000,000 to \$21,883,000. Therein was the whole increase. Did the National Policy contribute to that? No, it had retarded and injured those industries, and the National Policy was not entitled to one iota of credit. The National Policy had caused a large exodus of western Ontario farmers to Dakota, Minnesota and other parts of the United States.

Mr. Plumb—And Texas and Kansas. Cartwright—If the N. P. had any effect at all it was to materially decrease the number of acres ploughed, the crops and cattle raised. The tariff of 1878 would produce ample revenue to-day without adding one cent to the burdens of the people. He charged that millions worth of goods were smuggled and that there was a balance of trade against us of ten millions. He believed that the surplus of \$4,000,000 in the treasury had cost the country \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000. In the article of sugar alone the Finance Minister had taken \$4,000,000 out of the pockets of the people. He asserted that the cost of living had been enormously increased, instancing coarse tweeds, cotton, blankets, coal, oil, sugar, &c., all of which he asserted had increased from 15 to 60 per cent. He quoted figures alleging that a workingman earning \$400 per annum contributed \$48.50 in indirect taxation. The tariff deprived work of making a home for themselves, impeded the education of their children, deprived them of obtaining luxuries, and lowered the standard of their comforts; it also interfered with the due distribution of property without adding a farthing to the national wealth collectively. The proposed bounty to fishermen was a new departure in political economy in this country. Why should not other classes have bounties as well as fishermen? Why should one man be privileged more than another? Why should not bounties be given to farmers, lumbermen and stock raisers, as well as fishermen? The Opposition policy is to distribute taxation equitably. He denounced the tariff as utterly unreasonable and said it was taken to deprive Ontario and Nova Scotia of their just representations. He compared the expenditures of 1878 with the estimates of the coming year, and characterized Sir John's administration of Indian affairs as a complete failure.

OTTAWA, FEB. 28.
At a quarter of four
Sir Charles Tupper rose to assume the debate on the Budget. He said he did not intend to discuss the question of free trade and protection in the abstract. He referred to the growing feeling in England as evinced by elections in favor of Protection, instancing especially the result in North Yorkshire. He entered into an elaborate review of the policies of the two parties since Confederation. The policy of the Liberal-Conservative had always been in favor of protecting native industries. Every industry received such protection as it required. Machinery was admitted free for the purpose of establishing manufactures. The fisheries were protected by the Treaty of Washington. The outcome of that treaty was the award of \$5,500,000. To-day, the Government, following out that policy

of protection, proposed to give a bounty of \$130,000 to the fisheries. That is a continuation of the policy of 1867. That Government also brought down a proposition to protect coal and breadstuffs but the Government were obliged to succumb to that after a year's experience through the united opposition of gentlemen opposite. He defended the duty on coal. Cartwright had said the duty on coal was an odious tax. Why? Because, they said, it was a necessary of life? But were not hats, caps, clothing, sugar, etc., just as much necessities of life? Cartwright also said it was sectional tax. Was not the duty on coal oil a sectional and odious tax? Coal oil was a necessity of life in Canada and yet the Grits put on a duty on coal oil—purely an Ontario product—four times as great as the duty on coal put on by the Liberal-Conservatives. We took off the duty on tea and coffee—necessities of life—but the Opposition put them on. The Government have again taken them off. The Finance Minister and himself had been charged with holding different views in the past than those they held to-day, but history did not sustain the charge. When he was a member of the Nova Scotia Government he frankly admitted he was a Free Trader because it was utterly impossible for a small community of less than 400,000 people to carry out a protective policy. The same was true of New Brunswick. But one of the very arguments used in favor of Confederation was that the industries of the United Provinces could be protected and developed. He had been charged with making a speech in 1874 from which it was alleged that he was a Free Trader, but the Globe at that time charged him with the crime of protecting Canadian shipping. Aided by his friends he was successful in compelling Cartwright to take back his tariff and reconstruct it. The Opposition, when in power, burdened the industries of the country by imposing duties on ship building and tea and coffee and they were the politicians who posed as "friends of the poor man!" His policy had always been to protect and develop Canadian industries. When in power, he had put a duty on coal and kept it on as long as he could and when he returned to power he put it on again. The tax on coal was quite as defensible for revenue purposes as any other tax. Cartwright had referred to a speech he made in Ficton, showing that while Cartwright had imposed a sectional tax on shipping paid almost solely by Nova Scotia, yet he objected to a tax on coal which was supposed to be paid by Ontario. He would undertake to show that the coal tax was not paid by Ontario, nor by any other part of Canada. He did not hesitate to take ground that Ontario benefited by the duty on coal. He made a proposition that the price of coal from the United States in Canada varied according to the degree of competition experienced by that article.

He read a table showing the imports into the various Provinces from 1877 to 1881, showing the cost per ton, in 1877 when there was no duty, Ontario imported 261,895 tons at a total cost of \$1,169,944 or \$4.46 per ton. In 1881, Ontario imported 356,926 tons at a cost of \$3.25 per ton, showing that coal cost 25 cents per ton cheaper under the National Policy than under Free Trade. Quebec, in 1877, imported 117,134 tons and paid \$4.46 per ton. In 1881 she imported 161,449 tons and paid \$3.77—a decrease under the National Policy of 25c per ton. In 1877, Nova Scotia imported 11,887 tons and paid \$3.74 per ton. In 1881 she imported 19,699 tons and paid \$3.70 per ton. In 1877, New Brunswick imported 23,223 tons at \$4.46 per ton, and in 1881 she imported 28,243 tons at \$3.70 per ton. It will be seen that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick pay less in each year than Ontario or Quebec, and that Ontario, though nearest the point of production in the United States, pays more than Nova Scotia—the furthest away from the Pennsylvania coal fields—and that coal was cheaper in 1880 than in 1878, which shows that American producers dropped their prices when the National Policy came into operation. Bituminous followed the same rule, and the United States practically ceased sending that coal into Canada, except in Ontario, where the invoiced price, as shown by the Customs returns was \$3.25 for 1881 as against \$3.67 in 1877. Now, when American producers found that in 1881 Nova Scotia was unable to supply the demand, they increased the price from \$3.04 per ton in 1880—the first year of National Policy to \$4.25 in 1881. His second proposition was that the price of coal varies in the United States according to the degree of competition experienced by it from the coal of Nova Scotia and Great Britain. In Boston, a seaboard city, the price of coal was quoted by the Boston Herald of 25th January at \$6.50 in Chicago, an inland city, the price is \$5.50. The freight rate to Boston is \$2 and the same to Chicago from the mines. In 1880 the receipts of Nova Scotia and British Coal at Boston were 54,000 tons; in 1881 it was more. A large propo-