

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLOW

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. XXV.—No. 41.

Newcastle, Wednesday, July 20, 1892.

WHOLE No. 1289

Charles J. Thomson,
Solicitor for Bank Nova Scotia
Barrister at Law for Estates.
Agent for the Manufacturer Accidents
Life Insurance Company.
Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE
175 George Street, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

O. J. MacCULLY, M. A. M. D.
Humb. Med. Soc. Lond., Lond.
1871 & 72.
PHYSICIAN OF EAR & THROAT
Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Street
Newcastle, Nov. 12, 1886.

Dr. R. Nicholson,
Office and Residence,
MACULAM ST., NEWCASTLE.
Jan. 22, 1889.

Dr. H. A. FISH,
Newcastle, N. B.
Dec. 23, 1891.

W. A. Wilson, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
DERBY, N. B.
Derby Nov. 15, 1890.

KEARY HOUSE
FURNITURE & LIBRARY HOTEL
BATHURST ST., N. B.
THOS. F. KEARY, Proprietor.
This Hotel has been entirely refitted and re-furnished throughout. Stage connects with all trains. Livery connected with the Hotel. Yachting facilities. Rooms of the best and most comfortable. Single rooms with bath. Excellent table d'hôte. 750 Sample Rooms or Commercial men.
TERMS, \$1.50 per day, with Sample Rooms 45.

Clifton House,
Princes and 143 German Street,
ST. JOHN N. B.
A. N. Peters, Prop'r.
Headed by Steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.
April 6th, 1892.

TUNING AND REPAIRING.
J. O. Belderson, PIANOFORTE, and ORGAN TUNER.
Repairing a Specialty.
Repairs made to the Northern Counties of which due notice will be given.
Orders for Tuning, etc. can be sent to the Address Office, Newcastle.
J. O. Beldermann.

CANADA HOUSE
Chatham, New Brunswick.
Wm. Johnston, Proprietor.
Considerable outfit has been made on this premises in a first class Hotel and travellers find it a desirable temporary residence with all the conveniences of a hotel. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat Landing and Telegraph Office.
The proprietors desire to state to the Public that the management given here in the past will endeavor to continue and attention to the same in the future.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS
Commercial Travellers, and Drilling on the
Chatham Jan. 1.

S. E. Foster & Son,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WIRE NAILS,
WIRE BRADS
Steel and IRON NAILS,
And SPIRES, TACKS, BRADS, SHEET NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS, &c.
ST. JOHN N. B.

Solid Leather.
Call and examine my stock of SOLID BATTEN BOOTS and SHOES. No shoddy or cheap work will be kept by me. For sale at a well advanced price. Also Overalls.
E. O'DONNELL.

\$990 SALARY and commission Agents, Men and Women, Teach up and down to introduce a new and Great Standard Book.
Testimony of 19 Centuries to Jesus of Nazareth.
The most remarkable religious book, written by 900 eminent scholars, non-sectarian. Every Christian wants it. Exclusive territory. Free. Apply to
The Henry Holt Publishing Company, NEW YORK, CORN

J. R. LAWLOR,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Newcastle, New Brunswick.
Prompt returns made on assignments of merchandise. Auctions attended to in town and country.
Newcastle, Oct. 1, 1890.

CHATHAM
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH
WORKS.
The Subscriber has on hand Top Buggies, Concord and Driving Wagons, of different kinds, Truck wagons, Carts, &c., &c. of the best Manufacturers Stock, and Workmanship guaranteed, all at reasonable prices and on easy terms.
ALSO DEALER IN
Farming Implements

of which he has in stock a very large assortment of all the latest makes of Machines consisting of Reapers, Mowers, 2 kinds: Reapers Mowers; Toros; Mowers; Reapers, Paterson and Massey Binders; 2 kinds of Horse Rakes; Three different kinds of Threshing Machines, Cultivators, Ploughs, Harrows, etc. and all other kinds of machinery used in agricultural pursuits. These are all sold on the usual three payment system or a discount for cash.
ALEX. ROBINSON,
Chatham, June 20, 1892.

CARD
SHOULD OLD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOTTEN?
NO! NO! NO!
DEAR FRIENDS AND PATRONS
I wish to bring before your minds and to Public Notice the fact that I am still doing business in the
Park Hair Dressing Rooms
opposite our beautiful Park, a position long occupied for the last thirty years of the business that I have been a citizen of this town, prospered with its prosperity and suffered in its reverse. Now I would ask for a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, and shall do my utmost to merit the same. I also wish to state that my son HORACE is associated with me in the business from this time forth, and we intend to add another chair and operator as soon as business demands it.
Canada is Ours. Help us to keep it.
Don't forget the old place. Hogan's building occupied by the Drs. Sprout, and by the Kethros.
No work done on Sundays.
Newcastle, May 9th, 1892.

Dunlap, Cooke & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Amherst, N. S.
Our representative visits the different towns on the North Shore every two months; and inspection of our samples is respectfully solicited.
Dunlap, Cooke & Co.
Amherst, March 20, 1890.

Tailoring Establishment.
OUR SPRING STOCK
is now complete in all its departments,
English, Scotch and Canadian
Tweeds, Wools in Blue and Black
Fancy Pantings,
In great variety
SPRING OVER COATINGS
in several Fancy Colors (all of which we make up to order in Good Style and at Reasonable Prices).
Call and examine. Parties furnishing their own Goods can have them made up at short notice. Cutting done also at all times.
S. SIMON McLEOD,
Newcastle, April 16th, 1892.

L. A. GORDON,
Commission Merchant
MONTREAL.
Eggs, Oysters Oil, Fish, Potatoes and General Produce handled to Best Advantage.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Montreal, April 15, 1892.

Book's Cotton Root Compound.
A recent discovery by an all physician successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies. It is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Book's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or in case of 81 and 4 three-cent Canada postage stamps in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full colored particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only 2 stamps. Address: Food & Livery Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Sole Sold in Newcastle by E. Lee Street H. H. Johnston and all responsible druggists everywhere.

Bolonies, Pressed Ham,
AND FRANKFURT SAUSAGE.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
JOHN HOPKINS,
186 Union St. E. John, N. B.
St. John, July 4, 1892.

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

THE BEST
APERIENT
In modern Pharmacy is, undoubtedly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Except in extreme cases, physicians have abandoned the use of drastic purgatives, and recommend a milder, but no less effective medicine. The favorite is Ayer's Pills, the superior medicinal virtues of which have been certified to under the official seals of state chemists, as well as by hosts of eminent doctors and pharmacists. No other pill so well supplies the demand of the general public for a safe, certain, and agreeable family medicine.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever used, and in my judgment no better general remedy was
I have used them in my family and caused them to be used among my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge many cases of the following complaints have been completely and permanently cured by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard stools. I know of no other medicine so effective for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found in an absolute cure for constipation. I have named above—J. O. Wilson, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas.
"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take
Ayer's Pills
and soon the bowels recovered their natural regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—Wm. H. DeLuca, Dorset, Ontario.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sole and General Agents for the Province of New Brunswick.
Every Dose Effective.

McLEAN'S
VEGETABLE
WORM
SYRUP
Safe Pleasant Effective

MILLINERY.
you see something nice in
Spring Hat or Bonnet
is the time to leave your old one, at the Corner Store, where you will find a beautiful assortment of
SPRING MILLINERY
in Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, with the necessary trimmings in Ribbons, Satins, Ribbons, Laces, Clippings, Crapes and Velvets, also, Feather Flowers, Steel and Tin ornaments, and fancy trimming Pins. Infant's Mullin Caps & Tam O'Shanter Valves & Handkerchiefs.
TRIMMED HATS always on hand. All orders will receive careful and prompt attention.
JENNIE E. WRIGHT,
McKeen Building,
Newcastle March 20, 1892.

CAUTION
EACH PLUG OF THE
Myrtle Navy!
IS MARKED
T. & B.
IN BRONZED LETTERS.
NONE OTHER GENUINE.

SAFE
THE GREAT
BLOOD
PURIFIER
RELIABLE
PLEASANT
BRISTOL'S
SARSAPARILLA
CURES ALL
Taints of the Blood.
CERTAIN

MIRFIELD DRAUGHTSMAN.
The Thoroughbred Shire Stallion,
"MIRFIELD DRAUGHTSMAN,"
Six years old, imported by the New Brunswick Government, will start for service on Monday the 6th inst.
The colts from him which have been dropped up to this time are splendid specimens. He is considered the best working stallion that has been in this country, and being perfectly healthy and sound every way is the best horse to breed from. Particulars made known by the groom.
Terms for season—will foal \$8.00, not foal half price.
May 10, 1892.

Selected Literature.
AT THE DOOR OF THE PEW.

Mrs. Ingraham was a miserable frightened woman, though the other members of the congregation among whom she was worshippers were far from suspecting the fact. There was no expression of trouble on her pretty face. Her gown was exquisitely dainty and fitted to perfection. Her bonnet could not more suitably have proclaimed itself Parisian unless the bit of stamped silk on the inside of the crown had been set among the light puffs on the under tier, for which Mrs. Ingraham owned to an affectionate weakness, were shod in kid as soft as her gloves, and her little heels were as French as her bonnet. As she sat in the pew with her uncle and aunt she was an object of curiosity to half of the flock collected at afternoon service in the village church. This was the first visit she had paid them since her childhood, which was however, not very far back.

The old clergyman, who had been in the service since the church was distinctly "Low Church," and it grieved on Mrs. Ingraham's nerves, when he kept turning his back on the altar at times which her "Anglican training" taught her to think improper.

But it was not this which rendered her miserable. There was not even a summer wind blowing; the church was alive with fluttering fans, yet her hands and feet were as cold as ice. And the reason for all this lay in the fact that she had turned her head and seen her husband standing in a pew behind her.

As an orthodox churchwoman, the sight should properly have given her pleasure, but Mrs. Ingraham's knees knocked under her in her dismay, and she nearly sat down in the middle of the Pew.

If it had been announced to the congregation that a runaway wife was seated in their midst, few would have suspected Mrs. Ingraham as the individual, and yet such was the case. Some days before, on returning home, Mr. Ingraham found a letter from his wife lying on his dressing table, through which he learned that she was by no means certain that her six months of wedlock was not a wretched mistake, and that she had found it necessary to go away and think over the matter alone; she would have no address and it was not worth supposing that she was coming home.

Yet now, here they were under the same roof, and in spite of her brave front Mrs. Ingraham was horribly frightened. Through the rest of the service she knelt and stood and sat mechanically. If she offered up any prayer, it was that the teaching of her hands, which made the teaching of her prayer-book dance before her eyes, should not be obvious to anyone else. All the while her brain was feverishly busy thinking out a plan of action, but the prayer of thanksgiving was over and the blessing spoken before she could come to any decision.

She lingered on her knees so long that when she rose most of the congregation had swept out of church, and her uncle and aunt were on their way down the aisle. Then her heart sank for without looking directly, she could see that her husband was still present, standing at the door of the pew. The aisle was so narrow her garments must almost brush him as she passed.

Mrs. Ingraham fought and conquered her impulses to make a sudden rush for the door. She walked down the aisle with her usual slow graceful step. Her head was perhaps a trifle too superbly carried and her eyes fixed a trifle too straight ahead. Three more steps and she was just opposite him—four, and—her feet and held it in vice-like firmness. She was rooted to the spot.

"Did you wish to speak to me?" said her husband's voice, and with self held she saw the blood surge to her face. She looked longingly at her uncle's broad back disappearing through the doorway. No help offered anywhere. She realized that she must face her deserted husband, she said softly, "Something has caught my foot."

The tremulousness of her voice enraged her impulse to struggle frantically to free herself, but only succeeded in wrenching her ankle so severely that the pain brought tears to her eyes.

"Isabel you will injure yourself; stop struggling. Let me see."

He knelt down beside her.

"Your heel has caught in the register. It cannot be pulled out in this way."

There being no escape, she was obliged to submit to his aid. He gently untended the gaiter.

"Do I hurt you? Have you sprained your ankle?"

"No."

"Now slip your foot out. Then I can work the boot free."

A dignified carriage when one is clothed in a high heeled boot and the other in a stocking is not easily accomplished, and Isabel Ingraham felt this keenly as she limped away and sat down in one of the old-fashioned box-pews. The church was quite empty now, except for herself and her husband.

In a few moments he entered the pew holding the unlucky shoe in his hand. He had knelt down and begun to draw it on her foot before she realized what he was doing. Then she drew back hastily.

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Ingraham, looking up at her. "I thought as I took it off—"

"Be good enough to give it to me," she interrupted, haughtily, holding out her hand.

"I don't think I will yet," he answered. "Isabel, tell me what all this is about."

"You speak as one having authority," he replied, satirically, attempting to rise.

He laid his hand on her arm and prevented her.

"You cannot possibly walk without your boot," he said, and at this, overcome by conviction of her own helplessness, Mrs. Ingraham's proud spirit broke.

"Oh, give it to me, you have no right to keep me here!" she cried.

"I have every right, and I shall keep the boot till you answer my question."

A step sounded in the bottom of the church, and, as her ear caught it, the last vestige of Isabel's dignity fled.

"Some one is coming," she whispered, despairingly. "I have steps—oh, indeed I do—pray, pray let me go!"

She caught her husband's arm with both hands imploringly.

"Jack, dear Jack, give me my boot!" The footsteps drew rapidly nearer, still Mr. Ingraham did not move.

"They are coming up this aisle, she gasped, and then suddenly flung herself on her knees by his side, crouching into the corner of the high-backed pew and dragging him down with her. The footsteps passed on their way up the aisle.

Mrs. Ingraham held her breath and closed her eyes. If she should be discovered now, and in this position!

The footsteps passed them again on their way down, and then died away.

Mr. Ingraham rose and lifted his wife to her feet.

"What was all this for, Isabel?" he asked.

She looked at him indignantly.

"I didn't want to be caught in that way."

"In what way? Was there anything improper in being seen with your husband kneeling at your feet? I don't suppose the people here know how you have treated him. No; your guilty conscience demoralized you. I suppose now I may put on your boot."

Mrs. Ingraham sat down quite meekly and let him do as he would.

"Every other button will do," she suggested, nervously, but her husband began carefully buttoning each button with his fingers.

"Do you remember the last time I did this for you?" he asked.

"I brought your books down to the library; you recollect I put them both on for you then, and you said—"

Mr. Ingraham appeared unconcerned and said nothing.

"The windows," suggested Mrs. Ingraham.

"They are twenty feet from the ground. There would be no advantage in attempting them, except by a broken neck."

"You know that I do not wish that," said Isabel, softly.

Her husband ignored, or did not hear her.

"There might be another room in that little room where the clergyman dresses," he said.

"The sacristy," murmured the advanced Anglican.

"Thank you," said Mr. Ingraham. And then she could have bitten her tongue off. She went with him to investigate, but the only door in the sacristy was the one leading into the church.

The only thing left to do is to open the window and to call until some one comes," said Mr. Ingraham.

His wife grew red and white in the same moment.

"If you have any respect whatever for my feelings you will not," she cried. "I would indeed die!"

"Under what?"

"The talk, the questions—the—she ended with a shiver. Her husband turned and looked her full in the face.

"Come here with me," he said.

He led her back to the pew they had been sitting in before.

"There is something which I want you to explain to me," he began. "If you cannot stand the talk which might have been caused by our being found locked up in a church together, how do you expect to sustain the tumult which our separation will raise?"

Mrs. Ingraham's eyes grew troubled.

"No one need know," she said quickly. "I have not even mentioned it to my aunt."

He looked at her curiously.

"Are you sure?"

"Perfectly sure. You know I never discuss family troubles with any one. It would neither be dignified or Christian."

"Nor would it be admitted, dryly. 'But do not flatter yourself with the hope of secrecy. The world will not only suspect, but will ask for reasons, and supply them if none are given. Do you suppose your father and mother will be content not to know I pass over myself?'"

"I should tell them, of course."

"And will you so far honor me as to tell me what reason you mean to give them?"

She hesitated a moment then answered emphatically.

"Incom—Isabel, have you lost your mind?"

"I understand perfectly what I am saying."

"Incomprehensible! When did you begin to find this out? I mean I ever anything but considerate of you?"

(To be continued.)

Temperance.

NEWCASTLE W. C. T. U.

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. is held in the Mission Hall every Tuesday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. Visitors from other Unions or any who are interested in the Temperance cause are cordially invited.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE EDUCATION STATUTE BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL—I had been urged to go to Canada in behalf of compulsory temperance education in schools. March 20 at twelve o'clock, "high noon" the campaign opened at Fredericton, N. B., with an address before the Provincial Parliament.

Lady Tilley and other W. C. T. U.'s were graciously given chairs on the floor of the house, the members of the two houses filled the seats, and friends of the movement crowded the galleries. The governor-general, Sir Leonard Tilley, prefaced his graceful introduction with an allusion to that feature of our tariff question just then of special local interest by saying:

"I find the lady to speak to us from America believes in reciprocity; Canada also believes in reciprocity, our only difference with her countrymen on that question is—the terms. [Laughter.]—But happily in this case we can take no exception to the terms, for at the recent great meeting of the World's W. C. T. U. held in Boston (and all the world seemed to be there) this lady as chairman of an overflow meeting held in Park street church, introduced me to a Boston audience; and now as an act of reciprocity, I present her to you, gentlemen—the two houses of the Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick, convened in this Assembly Chamber."

Then this true gentleman, with a tact as gracious as kind, entirely relieved me of the feeling of being an outsider, intruding upon 'home rule,' by saying, 'The women of Canada are members of this great world's organization of women, therefore this lady chosen by that body to present the cause of compulsory temperance education to the Legislatures of the world is here as a representative of the womanhood of our own, as well as of other lands.'

This introduced, my plea for legislation that would insure a systematic, continuous, temperance education for every child in the public schools of the provinces from the lowest grade up, and what such an education would bring to the future men and women of the provinces was listened to with a cordial attention that was hopeful for results.

Abraham Lincoln once said:—Under a representative government, if you can convince a majority of the people that a law should be passed and will provide that their representatives in legislature shall know it in time, you will secure your statute. Here, it proved to be a question of time that was lacking.

The welcome a speaker most appreciates, a large audience, was met in St. John's and the College Hall of Sackville, not forgetting Moncton, the new rail-road centre growing after the rapid fashion of a western town, this side of what our Canadian consuls call the "imaginary line."

At these large and representative meetings, all without a dissenting voice sprung to their feet when the opportunity presented in favor of the proposed educational method, as the fundamental, the wisest, and most far-reaching of all forms of temperance effort. But the closing hours of the New Brunswick Parliament were too near, as the campaign was planned, to do more than raise a preliminary interest.

Halifax the capital of Nova Scotia and of the next Province visited, is a garrison city the military headquarters of the Dominion of Canada. It was told I should find it 'very English' in its spirit and customs, and that being so, I found it good to be 'very English.'

First in order on the evening of arrival was an 'informal preliminary reception' in one of the large committee rooms of Parliament House where the members of parliament from both Houses were present to the local W. C. T. U. their guests, and other friends. The honorable gentlemen then escorted us upstairs to Assembly Hall or the House of Commons. The sea of faces there, from floor to galleries, waiting in expectant attitude, recalled similar scenes in my own country, but especially the first of the kind in one of our smallest states, Vermont, when the first compulsory temperance education law was enacted in 1852—a law that has been re-enacted by state after state and the National Congress until more than twelve million children in our land are now under temperance education. History seems to be repeating itself. The little state of Vermont has thus led the republic—the Provinces of Nova Scotia might lead the British Empire in providing a similar education for the children of her millions against alcohol and other narcotics. The past and the future, conmingled until I seemed to be pleading for a warning education for the children of all English speaking people against the habit and narcotic habits that have been the bane of our race.

The bill will pass without any difficulty, everybody said, commenting on the enthusiasm with which the idea of compulsory temperance education were received but, back in the convolutions of my brain, experience whispered to memory, 'such bills do not pass for the asking.' This kind goeth not forth but by prayer, and the self-abetting labor of which fasting is only a type.

(To be continued.)

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, July 6.—(Continued.)
The bill respecting the harbor of St. John, N. B., was considered in committee.
Mr. Laurier recalled the fact that only three years ago the people of St. John had rejected the proposal to put the harbor into commission, and moved in amendment that the proposal should be again submitted to the people, and that it must be endorsed by a two-thirds majority before it should become operative. He intimated that he had been requested by citizens of St. John to move the amendment.
Hon. Mr. Foster objected to the amendment. It was not fair to make the proposal compulsory.
The amendment was lost.
Hon. Mr. Foster moved the second reading of the supply bill.
Mr. Laurier asked if the government could state when prorogation was likely to take place.
Sir John Thompson said that no date had been fixed, but if the senate was likely to spend a week on the criminal code, it was not at all improbable that the session would adjourn for a few days.
The bill was read a second and third time and passed.
After recess Hon. Mr. Foster moved the house into committee of ways and means. He said: Mr. Speaker—in asking the house to go into committee of ways and means, I desire to make a brief explanation of what it is proposed to ask the committee to consider. I do not intend at this late hour in the session to propose any very extensive changes in the tariff. One of the greatest difficulties that we have met in the course of the year has been in connection with the title of molasses. The duty placed on

that article by the tariff was: On molasses over forty and up to fifty-six, 11 cents per gallon; below forty, in fact at forty, molasses is not of very good quality, and going downwards it rapidly deteriorates and in order to protect the market against the poorer qualities and to encourage the trade and consumption of the better qualities, which have really superior material in them, the duty was graded, a certain addition of duty being made for every degree below 40. I propose to amend the tariff by shifting a larger per centage per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree under 40. I propose instead of one-quarter of a cent per gallon to add 1 cent per gallon for each degree below 40. When it goes down to 30 or 25 the duty becomes nearly prohibitive and that is the intention of the enactment because stuff that will not show more than 20 or 30 degrees of saccharine material is molasses of very inferior quality, the use of which ought not to be encouraged as coming in competition with the better article. On the free list will be placed two articles used by tanners in making glue. One is an article known as 'dog's' glue, the other is a substance known as 'dog's' glue, manufactured in this country and both of which are necessary to the manufacture of the better grades of leather, especially leather which is now being made in increasingly large quantities for the English and foreign markets, and especially the English market, and which is a considerable and promising trade is opening up. This article, 'dog's' glue, was classed with stearic acid and wax, and charged a duty of 3 cents per pound. The value of the article is 6 cents a pound, so that the duty is a very heavy one, and it is proposed to allow that article to come in free of duty for the use of tanners in making their leather. Glove leathers, which are a special item by themselves, are admitted at 10 p. c., while leather of similar kind, but not used in the manufacture of gloves, pay a duty of 15 p. c. In that list of glove leathers the names are given, but amongst the names that of lamb is left out. Every one knows that the finer grade of kid which is used is made from the skin of the lamb, a sort of imitation of prepared kid made from the skin of the lamb and in order to make the item consistent and prevent difficulty in the rulings of the customs department, the word 'lamb' has been inserted with other jargon.

The waste, some articles used for dyeing purposes and crude lime duty have also been put on the free list. A duty of five cents per dozen has been placed on the Power was asked for the governor in council when it is deemed in the public interest to do so, to suspend certain provisions of the customs acts in so far as they provided for the payment of duty or otherwise on sugar, molasses and tobacco when imported from any country which it may be shown to our satisfaction does not accord to Canada the most favored nation treatment and to equal that during such suspension the sugar, molasses and tobacco shall be subject to certain duties. This step is taken in view of the fact that in the development of the tariff and trade negotiations, we have been treated by our brother, colonists in the West India islands very unfairly. Owing to these peculiar circumstances, owing to the fact that their market is largely in sugar, and that that market has been found very largely in the United States, they have endeavored to negotiate with the United States, in view of the third section of the McKinley bill, for a continued entrance into that country for their products free of duty and in order to retain that benefit or not retain that benefit to themselves as they consider it, to give corresponding reductions in the duty on certain articles coming from the United States, largely agricultural products, together with some manufacturers' articles. Although subjected to great pressure, the British West India islands made no distinction in that respect as regards Canada and the Canadian products of the same kind as are scheduled in their arrangement with the United States are on exactly the same plan as those of the United States giving us in all respects an equal treatment.

We hope to gain the same advantages from other countries which have these products in which Canada deals largely and so far as her tariff is concerned to which she gives favored treatment. If, however, it is found that in the end our arguments do not prevail and it is impossible for us to get the equal and fair treatment, it seems to me unfair to the British West India islands, which produce those articles largely and have treated us in the manner I have indicated, that their articles imported into Canada, such as sugar and molasses, should be placed in no better position than the same articles raised by these countries which may possibly not grant to us the most favored treatment, and it is in order to have the power in the hands of the government in the event of this occurring, wisely for the benefit of our own trade and which it may use also with equal prudence and wisdom should I become necessary, to give a little more favorable treatment with regard to those products. This is about all the explanation I have to give in regard to the items which I am going to ask the house to go into and consider.

The resolutions were then considered in committee and after considerable discussion were read a first time.

(Continued on inside page.)

Johnstone's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Wild Cherry, 50 cts. a bottle.