1882

788 Board of Works

The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLOW, | Our Country, with its United Interests. | EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. XV.—No. 33. | Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, June 7, 1882. | WHOLE No. 761.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
WCASTLE.....MIRAMICHI, N. B.

THIS House has lately been refurnished, and very possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1873. 3

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. 10

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 residence both as regards location and comfort 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 13th, 1878. 14 1y

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,
PROPIETOR.
Campbellton, January 3, 1882.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
CARAQUET,.....NEW BRUNSWICK.

George Young, Proprietor,

Having at considerable expense furnished the house of the late James Young, I am now prepared to accommodate both travellers and permanent boarders.

The house is situated within three minutes walk of the Public Wharf, and affords a fine view of the Bay Chaleur. A large Sample Room has been placed at the disposal of Commercial travellers.

☞ Good Stabling on the Premises.
February 1, 1882. mar1-tf

ROYAL HOTEL,
45 King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL, the Finest in the Maritime Provinces, is ow open for the reception of Guests, who will find here an Excellent Table (well served), and large, comfortable and well-ventilated rooms.

The Building has been thoroughly Re-fitted, 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. 18

BOARDERS WANTED

Having fitted up and refurnished the building in Newcastle, owned by C. E. McKeen, we are prepared to accommodate a number of boarders on reasonable terms.

JOHN & WM. McKEEN.
Newcastle, N. B., June 14th, 1881. 1yr

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solictior in Bankruptcy,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.

LOANS Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and despatch.

OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CASTLE STREET.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
July 17, 1878.

Law and Collection Offices
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors 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. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, - - - - N. B.

OFFICE—Old Bank of Montreal.

D. S. HUTCHISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE—Over store of Joseph Hays, Esq.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
May 1, 1882.

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

R. B. ADAMS,
Attorney-at Law
Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE UP STAIRS, NOONAN'S BUILDING,
Water Street, Chatham.
july21-1yr.

DESBRISAY & DESBRISAY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc.
OFFICES:
ST. PATRICK STREET, BATHURST, N. B.
Theophilus DesBrisay, Q. C. T. Swayne DesBrisay

JOHN McALISTER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Conveyancer, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
May 5, 1879. 7

WILLIAM MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
OFFICE:—MURRAY'S BUILDING, WATER STREET.
May 1, 1882.

HUMPHREY GILBERT,
BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—Near Railway Crossing.
MAIN STREET,
MONCTON, - - NEW BRUNSWICK.
May 3, 1882. 1yr

J. J. FORREST,
Attorney-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &C.
Collecting promptly attended to.
OFFICE:—Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B.
April 27, 1881. 1yr

SEELY & McMILLAN,
BARRISTERS, &C.,
77 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
St. John, N. B.
GEO. B. SEELY. T. H. McMILLAN.
m19-1y

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. FISH,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office Residence of James Fish, Esq.
Hours 10 to 12, 1 to 4, 6 to 9.
Newcastle, March 1, 1881.

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
In DESMOND'S BUILDING,
LOWER WATER STREET,
CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.
Chatham, June 22, 1881.

H. LUNAM, B. A., M. D.,
GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
Successor to Dr. Balcom.
OFFICE AT MR. ROBERT SINCLAIR'S RESIDENCE,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
October 15, 1881. 19-1yr

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS,
WTER ST., - CHATHAM.
WILLIAM LAWLER,
Importer of MARBLE & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS,
TABLES,
HEADSTONES,
MANTELS,
TABLE TOPS, &c.
A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
☞ GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order; CAPS and SILLS 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.
15, 1879. 16

Professional Co-Partnership.

The Subscribers have entered into Co-partnership as
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c., &c.,
under the style and firm of
DesBRISAY and DesBRISAY.
OFFICES—Saint Patrick St., Bathurst, N. B.
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY,
T. SWAYNE DESBRISAY.
Dated 15th January, A. D. 1882.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. R. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clarke & Son's Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. English Tops as well as home made Tops to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail. J. J. CHRISTIE & CO.,
No. 65 King St., St. John, N. B.
April 29, 1879. 30

G. A. BLAIR,
Merchant Tailor,
Chatham, N. B.
On hand, a first class stock of
English, Scotch & Canadian,
TWEEDS,
BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, &C.,
AND A GOOD VARIETY OF
Overcoatings,
Which will be made up to order promptly, and in the best and most fashionable styles
☞ Particular attention given to orders from a distance.
The Latest New York Fashions Regularly Received.
STAND—Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's, Water Street.
Chatham, Nov. 16, 1880.

FREDERICTON
Custom Tailoring & Clothing
ESTABLISHMENT.
James R. Howie,
MARBLE HALL, QUEEN ST.,
DESIRES to return his thanks to his many patrons in the North and elsewhere, for the generous patronage extended to him, and would assure them that no pains will be spared to retain their custome, as it is his aim to have all work performed in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. Particular attention is given to all orders from the country.
Now in hand
FINE STOCK OF CLOTHS
SUITABLE FOR
Spring & Summer Wear,
which will be made up in the latest styles.
Orders respectfully solicited.
A good Fit guaranteed in every case.
I keep on hand a full Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, which will be sold at "Hard Times" prices.
JAMES R. HOWIE.
Fredericton, May 12, 1879. 14

CUSTOM
TAILORING.
WM. DOHERTY & CO.,
CUSTOM TAILORS,
Market Square, next Western Union Telegraph Office,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.,
HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SCOTCH
TWEEDS AND SUITINGS,
which they are preparad to make up in the most fashionable styles.
☞ Orders from all sections of the Province will receive the very best attention.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
St. John, April 10, 1882. my3-1yr

1882. **SPRING.** 1882.
Just received and now open for inspection, a fine assortment of
Millinery Goods,
for Spring and Summer Wear. The Stock, which is the largest and most varied I have ever yet received, consists of Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS AND BONNETS.
Trimming Goods, in Flowers, Feathers, and a fine lot of Ornaments, Moire Antique, Satins, Newest Styles Lace Ribbons, and other varieties. A stock of Ladies' and Children's FASHIONABLE COLLARS, various kinds, new Lace Ties, Laces, a splendid lot of FRILLINGS, Berlin Wools, all shades, Infants' and Children's SUMMER HATS, Infants' Caps, etc., etc.
Also Stationery, Sheet Music, etc.
SUSIE A. JARDINE.
Newcastle, March 14, 1882.

ROOM PAPER.
Ex S. S. "Sardinian," 10 Bales
Room Paper,
CONTAINING 4,496 ROLLS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Ready for Inspection Monday next.
These Goods were imported direct from the Darwen Paper Staining Co., Lancashire, England.
JAMES C. FAIREY.
Newcastle, February 27.

WILL YOU EXCHANGE a case of Dyspepsia or Biliousness for 75 cents? It is awfully unwise to agonize under the many ailments arising from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach and Liver, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all sincerity, with an absolute certainty of curing you.

ZOPESA (from Brazil) cures Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A single dose relieves; a sample bottle convinces; a 75 cent bottle cures.

It acts directly upon the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Cleansing, Correcting, Regulating, Zopesa gives energy and vim to the Brain, Nerve, and Muscle, simply by working wonders upon the Digestion, and giving activity to the Liver.

Cut this out, take it to any dealer in medicines, and get at least one 75 cent bottle of Zopesa, and tell your neighbor how it acts. It is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

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, Pine and Walnut Mouldings.
Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.
☞ Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.
Orders attended to with despatch.
P. LOGGIE.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND CUT SPIKES,
TACKS, BRADS,
FINISHING NAILS,
SHOE NAILS,
HUNGARIAN NAILS, &c.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
GEORGES STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
April 10, 1882. 12-1yr

DECKER BROS., AND FISCHER'S
PIANOS,
—AND—
Mason and Hamlin Organs,
—AT—
HALL'S BOOK STORE,
FREDERICTON.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
COLLEGE BOOKS,
SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES,
BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,
DAY BOOKS,
JOURNALS
AND LEDGERS,
BLANK BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
ROOM PAPER, WALL PAPER, SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS,
NOTE PAPER,
FOOLSCAP,
PRINTING PAPER,
ENVELOPES.
FRENCH BOOKS of all kinds.
EVERYTHING TO BE FOUND IN A
FIRST-CLASS
BOOK AND MUSIC STORE.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL. M. S. Hall.
FREDERICTON, April 12, 1882.

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 AND CORNICES;
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
☞ *Orders from the Country promptly attended to.*
68 King Street, St. John.
may28

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

Is a Sure, Prompt and Effectual Remedy for *Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power.* It repairs *Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs.* The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is *the cheapest and best.* ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cts. per box, or 12 boxes for $5, 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.

ENTHUSIASTIC

Liberal Conservative Meeting

AT OTTAWA.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY

said the Government felt it was in the interests of the people of Canada that the policy of the Government should be put before the people at the present time. He related a conversation between himself and two gentlemen from the United States. One of these represented a capital of $2,000,000, and the other a capital of $5,000,000. The first one said he came to investigate the character of the iron deposits in Ontario, and being satisfied with that, he now wanted to know what the policy of the Government would be towards that industry. Sir Leonard told him what had been done, and stated that with reference to the policy of the future, the Government would see to it than if it varied it would be more in the direction of protection than it was at present. "But," said the gentleman, "is your policy likely to be sustained by the people?" Sir Leonard answered:—

"YOU NEED NOT BE ALARMED

on that score, because I will ask you to look at what has taken place since the elections of 1878. It has been unprecedented in the political history of any country in any part of the world. We are eight stronger than we began. Out of the thirty odd by-elections we have won six seats from our opponents, and lost but two." Another gentleman, who represents a capital of $5,000,000, is satisfied that the policy will be sustained, and is already purchasing property and investing capital.

SIR LEONARD continued:—Gentlemen, it is because we want this affirmed, and believe it will be affirmed, that we are ready and prepared to appeal to the people and ask them for their endorsement. If they do not endorse it, then I believe a public calamity will befall this country. I believe that in such an event the industries of the country would suffer most grievously, that the millions of dollars about being invested in this country would be withdrawn, and that there would be a retrograde movement. But I cannot believe that the people interested in the welfare of this country will sanction anything of the kind by electing the men who are in Opposition. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Our policy is to develop our rich mineral deposits and open up our iron mines. These are the great leading industries of England, and indeed they are the foundation of many of the manufacturing industries in every country. We have certain disadvantages to labor under, but those disadvantages will likely be overcome with facility, at all events, American capitalists say that we have in Canada some of the finest iron in the world.—We are capable of manufacturing the finest description of iron.—Looking at it then from an Ottawa standpoint, these gentlemen, who are the standard-bearers of the party of progress have the right to your support. Let us look at it also from a Dominion standpoint. Are you prepared to go back to the position you occupied in 1878? (No, no!)

ARE YOU PREPARED BY YOUR VOTES

on the 20th of June next to say that you wish to return to the position you occupied at that time? (No, no.) Look at the condition of this vast country to-day, the employment for its people, the wages, and its general prosperity. One gentleman told me that during the last two years he had sold of certain articles as much as he had during the five years previous. Now, what do we find? We find that all over this country there has been a vast increase in the consuming capacity of the people; by the fact that our manufactories have increased their production enormously during the past two years, notwithstanding that the imports have increased also; showing that the people of the Dominion of Canada have consumed more goods, and that they have the means to do it, because they have ample employment. (Cheers.) They have fair wages for their day's work. Men who are in business are making more money than they made before, and consequently they are in a position to spend more than they did in 1878. As an illustration of it let me tell you that even last year, as compared with the year before, the people felt that they could spend what yielded a revenue of $750,000 additional on silks, satins, and what might be called the luxuries of life. (Cheers.) They were in a position to do this. They had the disposition to buy these luxuries, and they contributed that additional amount of revenue. And I ask, where are we to-day? We had last year a surplus of $4,130,000, and that came into the treasury because the people were better paid, had more means and consumed more goods than they did before. (Applause.) Where are we this year? Though

WE HAVE TAKEN OFF $1,500,000

duties, though we have made tea free, and coffee free, and taken 10 per cent. off articles that are raw materials, such as tin and zinc, among others; though we have taken off the stamp tax, and though you can give a note of hand, the fact is you do not require to do it now, because your position has been so much improved. (Cheers.) But perhaps we are not entitled to as much credit for taking that duty off as many imagine. I recollect a conversation with a friend of mine in the city of St. John. I said to him;—"On looking over the bank Statement—the discount sheet—I notice it is not any larger than before." He said:—"Well, the fact is, people used to notice at four and six months, but now men come in, and when we hand them the bill they hand us the money, and save the discount. We get prompt payments, we have very few losses indeed, and though we do not make very large profits, still it is sure, and we know exactly where we are." Again I say what is our position this year? Though we have taken off the bill stamp tax, and charge nothing for the transmission of newspapers, making a total reduction of $1,500,000 within a couple of months, and though I anticipated that at any rate we would have no increase of Customs or excise, there has been a large increase under those headings. (Applause.) Though I stated in the House that the surplus of this year would be $4,500,000, I am here to say

THAT IT WILL BE $5,500,000.

(Cheers.) The indications are that next year, notwithstanding the large expenditure which our opponents have pointed out that we have been making, there will be a still further increase. And I ask for what have these expenditures been made? For public works for the benefit and developement of this Dominion. (Applause.) To the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, who surrendered a part of their rights, and who have the American fishermen to compete with them, we have given $150,000. We are spending freely for our harbours and for public buildings all over the Dominion, yet still from present indications there will be next year a surplus of from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000—over 13,000,000 surplus in three years. And let me say this: that in 1884 85 we will be in a position to redeem $40,000,000 of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures, which we will replace for 4 per cent., leaving us a saving of $400,000 a year, which will be equal to a reduction of the debt of $10,000,000. (Great Applause.)—That large sum will be saved by the improved credit of the country, which gives us cheaper money. This makes $23,000,000, and if the year after we shall have $2,000,000 of a surplus, there is 25,000,000 already provided, the sum which we have given the syndicate for the Pacific railway, which is opening our vast North West—(applause)—making it the home of teeming millions, and adding to the wealth of every part of the Dominion. Why, my friends, when I say $5,500,000 of a surplus during the present year, I do not take into account what I included in the surplus of last year—that is the proceeds of Dominion lands. I took it out this year, because we intend to make that a separate account. We have $1,400,000, a larger portion of which has been paid, received from Dominion lands, and we will have $2,000,000 before the close of the year—making absolutely a

SURPLUS OF $7,500,000

for the year, instead of $5,500,000. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, if the people do, as we have no doubt they will—as Ottawa will—record their votes in favour of the present Government, then we will find capital pouring in. When I have been in other parts of the country—in the United States and elsewhere—and have come in contact with capitalists in all directions, there is an uncertainty as to the course which this country will pursue. There are many industries that will be established the moment this question is settled, and I do not hesitate to say, so far as the National Policy is concerned, that not only will it be sustained by the people, but if any change is made it will be in the direction of more protection. In 1879, when it was introduced, many people thought that an increased duty meant increased taxation to the consumer. We wanted in the first place to introduce such a tariff as would affect articles in the production of which there would be much competition, for we felt that

COMPETITION WOULD KEEP DOWN PRICES.

The result is to-day that we can say, with reference to agricultural implements, coarse woolen goods, and the commoner kinds of cottons—as well as many other goods that might be mentioned—that they are cheaper to-day to the consumer than they were in 1878. (Cheers.) There would be no difficulty to-day in going to Parliament and asking for 100 per cent. duty on agricultural implements, for it would be said "we get them cheaper to-day than we did before there was competition among the manufacturers; it is so great now, the prices are down, and we are just where we should be; so if we can increase competition in these various industries, competition itself will keep the prices down, so we do not object to any higher duty." This policy once being established, competition among the various industries will be of that character that no matter what duty may be imposed, those articles which are consumed by the people will be had at reasonable prices. (Great cheering.) It is strange, but in the rural districts you will hear men saying, "Well, look here, this tariff is no good to the farmer—not a bit." But go into the city and they will tell you, "If you want to get your pork cheaper, vote for the other side." Now, what does that mean? That is, to put down the prices for the farmers, certainly, but when they go to the country they tell the farmers that this is no benefit to them at all. That is the way.

THEY PLAY UPON TWO STRINGS.

Then, with reference to paraffine oil; is it not the case that the member for Stanstead, (Mr. Colby) four or five years ago got the Government to reduce it from fifteen to six cents? And still you are told if you want to have cheaper coal oil, put in the Opposition. That is the way it goes. But to my mind the case is as stated in the House Commons the other night; if it costs a man 98 cents a day to live, and he gets one dollar a day for his labour, or if it costs him $1.25 to live and he gets $1.50, then he is better off when receiving and spending the larger sum than he was when he received $1 a day and spent 98 cents. If we expect to have people coming and settling in the Dominion of Canada we must offer something like the wages which are given to workmen on like capacities in the United States; otherwise we cannot keep them. The only way in which we can maintain these industries in our country is to give employment to our own people and pay them a reasonable rate. Enthusiastic applause.) Then by the introduction of millions of people to our great North-West we will give to these central and eastern provinces the same importance as manufacturing districts as has been given in the United States to the Central, Eastern, and Northern States; they in the North-West being the farmers, the grain and food producers for us, and we the manufacturing centres for that great country, which is being speedily developed. (Prolonged applause.)

MR. COSTIGAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Costigan said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I think that, after the speeches which have been made here to-night, I shall have very little to say. The Chairman, in introducing me, has not, I think, misrepresented me in calling me a true Conservative. I have represented my constituency for a little over twenty-one years consecutively, and I am going back to ask their confidence now on the same principles on which I asked it twenty-one years ago. I belonged to the Conservative party when they were in power before, I belonged to the Conservative party when they were out of power, I belonged to that party because I believed they were the best calculated in this country to promote its interests. When I joined that party I was under no obligation to any of them. Coming, as I did, from one of the provinces then for the first time forming part of this new Dominion, I found that we were all strangers to one another; but, besides my own feelings in relation to the Conservative party, with which I had worked in New Brunswick, I was led to believe that the interests of the Dominion of Canada might safely be entrusted to the hands of the party which was presided over by the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald and the late lamented Sir George Cartier—(cheers)—representing the two great elements in this country—the English-speaking population and the French-speaking population. I believe that those gentlemen proved worthy of that trust. It is not necessary for me to say so. The people of this country in 1878 gave their verdict, and gave it in no uncertain way. (Cheers.) I will not attempt to discuss

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

or the merits of the two gentlemen who claim your support as the standard-bearers of the Conservative party here. Having sat with Mr. Tasse in the House of Commons, I will say that I have admired the very great ability he has displayed as your representative while we have sat there for the last four years. (Cheers.) And I am quite sure that, in entrusting your interests to his keeping, you will be making a wise and good selection. Nor am I afraid that, in selecting as his colleague the gentleman who is associated with him in contesting this constituency, Mr. Mackintosh, who has lately been mayor of this city, you will have reason to regret your choice. (Loud cheers.) From my experience in Ottawa, and I have been here a good deal, I have noticed that Mr. Mackintosh has always associated himself with every movement for the progress and welfare of the city, and has generously and warmly assisted to forward every movement which had a charitable object or was designed to do good. With regard to the policy of the Government, there is one way of judging what the results of these coming elections are likely to be. If you look back to the time when the people were appealed to in 1878, and compare the condition of the country now with its condition before that time, every reasonable man will admit that the Government is perfectly safe in resigning a year before their time and asking for a confirmation of the policy adopted at the last election. (Cheers.) There is one thing in their favour as to the National Policy. It is a policy well defined. They have not two strings to their bow. There is

NO DOUBLE-DEALING ON THE PART OF THE LEADERS

or their supporters, no trying to make one section believe they are in favour of free trade and attempting to mislead other portions who are in favour of protection. (Cheers.) The ex-Finance Minister, in dealing with this question, tried to excite the people against protection, because, he said, the manufacturers will be built up at the cost of the poorer classes of the people. He said, "You are introducing a policy which will put millions into the pockets of these men. You are creating monopolies and grinding down the people." That was one breath. But to convince the manufacturers he said, "This policy will be worthless to you, because so many factories will spring up that there will be too much competition, and they will destroy one another." In one breath he tried to make out that the people would be over-taxed, that the factories would constitute a monopoly, and the people would be forced to buy their products at a higher rate than before, enriching the manufacturers and impoverishing themselves, and on the other hand, he tried to make out that the competition would be so great that the manufacturers would destroy one another, that prices would be reduced, and that they would not be able to live at all. He was nearer the truth in the last representation than in the first, because we have experienced not only here, but all over the Dominion of Canada, that in nine cases out of twenty the manufactured articles that we are bound to buy to-day

WE CAN BUY CHEAPER

than before the National Policy was initiated. (Cheers.) It has been said that a great blow was to be dealt at the interest and prosperity of the North-West by imposing protective duties, but I am in a position to say that the manufactured implements required and used in that section of Canada — the implements, let me say, which are now sent there from Canada, instead of from the United States, as formerly—are laid down at a less price than before 1879. It is the fact that everywhere people have fewer notes to meet, and have not such hard times, and therefore, being able to sell for cash and buy for cash, they are able to produce at a cheaper rate. Instead of sending our money out of the country, we buy what we want at home, and our money goes to support our own manufacturers and to employ our own people. (Cheers.) An idea occured to me in that connection since I came into this room. Suppose now you required new Parliament buildings in the city, and suppose you called for tenders and an offer were made to you from New York or some American city to construct and lay down the same in Ottawa for $25,000,000; suppose further that some Ottawa man offered to put up the same buildings, composed of the same material and of equally good character in all respects, for say $30,000,000, would not every man here say accept the Canadian tender, in order that we may keep our $30,000,000 in our own country? (Cheers.) Although apparently paying $5,000,000 more for the building, we would be $12,000,000 better off by the bargain, for we should have purchased the material in our own country, we should have employed our own artizans to construct it, and these in turn would have expended the money by making purchases from our merchants and manufacturers. (Cheers.) This, gentlemen, is

THE TENDENCY OF THE NATIONAL POLICY,

to retain our capital, foster our energies and industries, and give employment to our own men. (Cheers.) Finding myself here to-night by surprise as it were, when probably I should have been somewhere else looking after votes, I may be pardoned if I decline to trespass at any length upon your patience, and make way for other and better speakers. But there is one subject upon which I should like the privilege of speaking to you for a few minutes. I have told you already that the Reform party have two strings to their bow on many subjects, and there is, it appears to me, a very great and a very unnecessary fuss made by them in reference to a question which I have not yet touched upon. We are told that the

IRISH PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY

will no longer support the Conservative party, and that their true interests lie in attaching themselves to the party of which the Hon. Mr. Blake is the leader. Gentlemen, I am myself an Irishman—(loud and prolonged cheering)—and if as an Irishman I could believe that our interests were not safe in the Conservative party, I should not hesitate for a moment to leave its ranks, but before making so important a departure, I am bound to ask what guarantee can the Reform party give that the interests of my friends would be more safe in their keeping. (Loud cheers.) I listened in the House of Commons to the very able and eloquent speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Blake, and am ready to give him every credit for the effort, although not prepared to go so far as to believe, as some of his devoted friends have claimed, that it created a revolution on the other side of the Atlantic, and made impressions and produced effects which the efforts of McConnell and Burke and the long line of Irish patriots had failed to accomplish; but while I am ready to accord to Mr. Blake every credit which he merits, I must in justice accord still greater credit to the leader of the Government and to the Liberal-Conservative party, without the support of whose representatives in Parliament Mr. Blake's speech would have been worse than waste paper. I am sorry to say that there are traces in the oration of the leader of the Opposition that he was not on that occasion altogether uninfluenced by political considerations; he expressed his regret, among other things, that my resolutions were not strong enough. It is perfectly true, gentlemen, that they were not couched in such terms as to create hostility or cause them to be voted down by members, which probably would have better suited the purposes of Mr. Blake, to whom it would do no very grave injustice to suppose he was actuated in his policy by political motives more than by a true desire for the good of Ireland. Irishmen in their struggle for

HOME RULE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT,

in their agitation for those privileges which we fully enjoy in this country, were fully satisfied with these resolutions. Nay, more, we have only to look at the expressions of opinion by the Irish press and public, in order to be assured that they were thankful for them. (Cheers.) Gentlemen at the time I moved those resolutions, I believe I was laying down the planks of a platform upon which Scotchmen and Irishmen in the country could stand shoulder to-shoulder. (Loud cheers.) I could, had I chosen, have had the cause of Ireland voted down, and myself exalted—(Loud cheers)—and the leader of the Government truly said at the time that he was influenced as I was influenced, above all other considerations, by the justice of the cause which we had at heart. As I have said before, I am perfectly willing that the Reform party should have due credit for their vote upon that subject. I am not willing that it should be permitted to go all over the country uncontradicted that their desires or their influence in this matter were of paramount importance. It is not necessary to point out to you that the position of the Reform party in Parliament since 1878 has not been such as to enable them to take the credit of passing any resolution or any measure whatever. I noticed that the *Globe* the other day had an article on "Blake's Irish Resolutions." Mr. Blake, in his speech, informed the House that he had prepared resolutions upon that very subject, and would have moved them in the House of Commons had he not been called away. Well, I am forced to this conclusion: that if Mr. Blake, with all his ability, had framed and kept in his desk a set of resolutions to move upon the Irish question without consulting a single Irishman on the strongest side of the House.

HE DID NOT INTEND TO CARRY THEM.

(Applause.) He was trying to make capital out of it. There is no other interpretation. Because, if he wanted to carry those resolutions, he would at least have asked the co-operation of every Irishman on our side of the House as well as the other, in order to secure their passage through the House. I took a very different course. The very first step taken by me was to ask every man I thought it right to consult. I did not pass a man in Opposition. I went to every one of them, and invited them to attend our meetings. Some few of them did attend, but the only man out of the whole Reform party who attended the meetings throughout was the Hon. Senator Power. (Applause.) I was determined that I would on no consideration allow this to be made a political question at all. I asked our friends to rise above party and act in concert on this question. I have already said that I asked the Hon. Mr. Anglin. He was invited to our meeting, and from his well-known ability and prominence we had him named upon our committee to frame these resolutions. He seemed unwilling to do anything, and in fact said he did not wish to go to the committee. Our relations were not very pleasant, but still I thought it my duty as an Irishman to secure his co-operation. (Cheers.) I said I hoped the honourable gentleman would not deprive us of his assistance in framing these resolutions. However