

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. C. ANSLOW

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Vol. XXI.—No. 28.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, April 25, 1888.

WHOLE No. 1068.

LACE GOODS.
Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets, Lambrequins, Embroidered Robes, Lace Florings in White, Black and Cream, All-over Embroidery, Hamburgs, White, Black and Cream Laces.

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.
100 pieces New Prints. 100 pieces New Gingham.

DRESS GOODS.
in great variety: Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Lace Collars, Mantle Cloths, Cloth for Men & Boys, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Mats, and Rugs, Curtain Poles, Chains and Hooks, Room Paper, Paper Blinds, Opaque Blinds.

MILLINERY.
Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, etc.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.
Now on hand the largest Stock of Furniture and Bedding I have ever shown.

B. FAIREY.

Newcastle, April 18, 1888.

Law and Collection Office
M. ADAMS,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.
EST CLAIMS collected in all parts of the Dominion.
Office: NEWCASTLE, N. B.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
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CONVEYANCER, &c.
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J. D. PHINNEY,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.
RICHIBUCTO, N. B.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.
May 4, 1888.

F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE at house formerly occupied by M. O. Thompson.
Newcastle, June 11, 1887.

O. J. MACOULLY, M.A., M.D.,
M.B., B.S., COL. SURG., LONDON.
SPECIALIST,
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.
Office: Cor. Church and Main St., Moncton.
Moncton, Nov. 12, 86.

TUNING AND REPAIRING.
J. O. BIEDERMANN, PIANOFORTE and ORGAN TUNER.
Repairing a Specialty.
Regular visits made to the Northern Counties, of which due notice will be given.
Orders for tuning, etc., can be sent to the Advocate Office, Newcastle.

KEARY HOUSE
(Formerly WILBUR'S HOTEL.)
BATHURST, N. B.
THOS. F. KEARY, Proprietor.
This Hotel has been entirely refitted and furnished throughout. Stage connects with all trains. Livery connected with the Hotel, Yachting Facilities. Some of the best trout and salmon pools within eight miles. Excellent salt water bathing. Good Sample Rooms for commercial men.
TERMS \$1.50 per day; with Sample Rooms \$1.75.
Bathurst, Oct. 1, '88.

GEORGE STABLES,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Goods of all kinds handled on Commission. Prompt returns made. All sales subject to Auction in Town and Country in a satisfactory manner.
Newcastle, Aug. 11, '88.

Clifton House,
Princess and 143 Germain Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
PETERS, PROPRIETOR.
Heated by steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.
April, 20 '88.

LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS.
The subscribers return thanks to their numerous customers for past favors and would say that they keep 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, Halls and Tacks of all sizes, and Clark & Son's Boot Trees, Laces, Etc. English Tape, as well as home-made Tapes to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.
J. J. CHRISTIE & Co.

A COUGH
is a symptom of many diseases, including Inflammation of the Lungs and Pharynx. Often a cough is superficial, the patient believing it to be only a trifling ailment, but when it once takes hold of the Lungs, how difficult to cure.

OPEN
you hear the patient say, "Cough, it's only a cough, it'll soon be over," and so he lets it run until he can't be cured, and then he brings his career to an early close—all caused by simple neglect or refusal to take the proper remedies and thus many a life

ENDS
that might have been prolonged but for carelessness. Don't neglect a cough; it's time and money can be saved by attending to it at once. Physicians now agree that Cod Liver Oil is the best remedy to use in all pulmonary diseases, and

In Consumption
it is prescribed extensively; but they often find that the patient cannot take it, as the stomach refuses to retain it. Ealey's Cod Liver Oil Cream can be obtained by the most delicate stomach—it is pleasant as milk. Try it. All druggists sell it.
Sold in Newcastle by
E. LEE STREET, DRUGGIST.
April 4th, 1888.

SPRING HATS!
Nobby Styles!
Just received at
DONALD MORRISON'S,
A Large Assortment of
GENT'S AMERICAN HARD
AND
SOFT HATS,
In all the latest Styles, which are marked at low figures. As the Assortment is large and seasonable I will dispose of them at a small Margin.
DAILY EXPORTED FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, the balance of my English Hard Hats.
D. MORRISON.
Newcastle, March 27, 1888.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
CO. McWENNY, GEO. D. FUCHS, PROPRIETORS.

F. CLEMENTSON & CO.
one stock of
CROCKERY,
CHINA,
and **GLASS,**
LAMPS and LAMP GOODS,
is now complete for the coming spring. We invite
COUNTRY TRADERS
visiting St. John to call and see our unusually varied stock, which we are offering at lowest possible prices.

CRATES
suitable for country stores always in stock.
F. CLEMENTSON & Co.
DICK STREET, ST. JOHN.
St. John N. B., April 27, '87.

MILLINERY.
The Subscriber will continue the
Millinery Business
in all its branches at the Old Stand, in Campbell, where all work entrusted to her, will be performed promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Give me a call.
Mrs. Robt. Watt.
Camp'ton, Feb. 14, '88.

TO LET.
The House and Premises in Newcastle, owned and recently occupied by Rev. Mr. Murray. Possession given immediately. For terms and particulars apply to
W. & D. McLeod.
Newcastle, Feb. 14, '88.

Stoves for Sale.
For sale at a bargain, a large
BASE BURNER,
for Soft Coal, Style
"OHIO,"
suitable for a Hall or large Dining Room. It uses only two seasons. Also a
Model Parlor Stove
in good order.
For particulars apply at the "Advocate" Office.
Oct. 10, 1887.

WORK FOR ALL. Permanent employment given to energetic men and women everywhere. \$20 a week and all expenses paid. Send at once for full particulars of the great money-making business in the world. Address P. O. VICKERY, Argente, Maine, U. S. A. Don't miss this chance. Write to day.
Jan. 4, '88.

THIS PAPER may be found on the shelves of **BOOKS & CO'S** Newspaper, where advertisements are made for it in **NEW YORK.**

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ACHESON, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colds, Constipation, Worms, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Killia Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.
THE CHEMIST COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Selected Literature.
THE RETURN; OR WHO IS IT?
'It's nearly a year now since I was home,' said Lucy Gray to her husband, 'and so you must let me go for a few weeks.'
They had been married some four or five years, and never during that time had been separated for a single night.
'I thought you called this your home,' said Gray, looking up with a mocking-serious air.
'I mean my old home,' replied Lucy, in a half-affected tone of anger. 'Or, to make it plain, I want to go and see father and mother.'
'Can't you wait three or four months until I can go with you?' asked the young husband.
'I want to go now. You said all along that I should go in May.'
'I know I did. But then I supposed that I would be able to go with you.'
'Well, why can't you? I am sure you might, if you would.'
'No, Lucy, I cannot possibly leave home now. But if you are very anxious to see the old folks, I can put you in the stage, and you will go safely enough—Ellen and I can take care of little Lucy, no doubt. How long a time do you wish to spend with them?'
'About three weeks or so?'
'Very well, Lucy, if you are not afraid to go alone, I have not a word to say.'
'I'm not afraid, dear,' replied the wife in a voice changed and softened in its expression. 'But are you perfectly willing to let me go, Henry?'
'Oh, certainly,' was answered, although the tone in which the words were uttered had in it something of reluctance. 'It would be selfish in me to say no. Your father and mother will be delighted to receive a visit just now.'
'And you think that you and Ellen can get along with little Lucy?'
'Oh, yes, very well.'
'I should like to go so much.'
'Go, then, by all means.'
'But won't you be very lonesome without me?' suggested Lucy, in whose own bosom a feeling of loneliness was already beginning to be felt at the bare idea of a separation from her husband.
'I can stand it as long as you,' was Gray's laughing reply to this. 'And then I shall have our dear little Lucy.'
Mrs. Gray laughed in return, but did not feel as happy at the idea of 'going home' as she thought she would be. Her husband's consent was gained. The desire to go, however, remaining strong, it was finally settled that the visit should take place. So all the preparations were made, and in the course of a week Henry Gray saw his wife taking her seat in the stage, with a feeling of regret at parting which it required all his efforts to conceal. As for Lucy, when the time came, she regretted ever having thought of going without her husband and child; but she was ashamed to let her real feelings be known. So she kept on a show of indifference, all the while that her heart was fluttering. The good-bye finally said, the driver cracked his whip, and off rolled the stage. Gray turned homeward with a dull, lonely feeling, and Lucy drew her veil over her face to conceal the unbidden tears from her fellow-passengers.
That night, poor Mr. Gray slept but little. How could he? His Lucy was absent, and for the first time, from his side. On the next morning, as he could think of nothing but his wife, he sat down and wrote to her, telling her how lost and lonely he felt, and how much little Lucy missed her, but still to try and enjoy herself, and by all means to write him a letter by return mail.
As Mrs. Gray, during her journey of two whole days, she cried fully half the time, and when she got 'home' last, that is, at her father's, she looked the picture of distress, rather than the daughter full of joy at meeting her parents.
Right glad were the old people to see their dear child, but grieved at the same time, and a little hurt too, at her weakness and evident regret at having left her husband, to make them a brief visit.
The real pleasure that Lucy felt at once more seeing the faces of her parents, whom she tenderly loved, was not strong enough to subdue and keep in concealment, except for a very short period at a time, her yearning desire to be with her husband, for which she never before experienced a feeling of such deep and earnest affection. Several times during the first day of her visit, did her mother find her in tears, which she would quickly dash aside and then endeavor to seem cheerful.
The day after her arrival brought her a letter—the first she had ever received from her husband. How precious, was every word! How often and often did she read it over, until every line was engraven on her memory! Then she sat down and spent some two or three hours in replying to it. As she sealed this first epistle to her husband, full of tender expressions, she sighed as the wish arose in her mind, involuntarily, to go with it on its journey to the village of ———. Long were the hours and wearily passed, to Henry Gray. It was the sixth day

ESTEY'S YOUR BLOOD wants toning up. You have no appetite, and what you eat distresses you. You are nervous and languid. You are nervous, and at nights roll and toss on your bed and cannot sleep. Your system being run down, you require something to brace it up, and make you feel all right again. To secure this you should take
ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC.
It is sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and get the genuine. Price 60 cents, 6 bottles \$2.50.
Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Moncton, N. B.

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of trial before Lucy's reply came. How dear to his heart was every word of her affectionate epistle! Like her, he read it over so often, that every sentiment was fixed in his mind.
'Two weeks longer! How can I bear it!' said he rising and pacing the floor back and forth, after reading her letter for the tenth time.
On the next day, the seventh of his lonely state, Mr. Gray sat down to write again to Lucy. Several times he wrote the words, as he proceeded in the letter—'Come home soon'—but often obliterated them. He did not wish to appear over anxious for her return, on her father and mother's account, who were much attached to her. But forgetting this reason for not urging her early return, he had commenced again writing the words, 'Come home soon' when a pair of soft hands were suddenly placed over his eyes, by some one who had stolen softly up behind him.
'Guess my name,' said a voice, in feigned doubt.
But he had no need to guess, for a sudden cry of joy from a little toddling thing, told that 'Mamma' had come.
How 'Mamma' was hugged and kissed all round, need not here be told. That scene was well enough in its place, but would lose all its interest in telling. It may be imagined, however, without suffering any particular detriment, by all who have a fancy for such things.
'And father, too?' anxiously exclaimed Mr. Gray, after he had almost smothered his wife with kisses, looking up with an expression of pleasure and surprise, at an old man, who stood looking on with his good-humored face covered with smiles.
'Yes, I had to bring the good-for-nothing jade home,' replied the old man advancing, and grasping his son-in-law's hand, with a hearty grip. She did nothing but nuzzle and cry all the while; and I don't care if she never comes to see us again, unless she brings you along to keep her in good humor!
'And I never intend going alone again,' said Mrs. Gray, holding a little chubby girl to her bosom, while she kissed it over and over again, at the same time that she pressed close up to her husband's side.
The old man understood it all. He was not jealous of Lucy's affection, for he knew that she loved him as tenderly as ever. He was too glad to know that she was happy with a husband to whom she was as the apple of his eye. In about three months Lucy made another visit 'home.' But husband and child were absent this time, and the visit proved a happy one all round. Of course 'father and mother' had their jest, and their laugh, and their affection of jealousy and anger at Lucy for her 'childishness,' as they termed it, when home in May; but Lucy, though half vexed at herself for what she called her weakness, nevertheless prevailed in saying that she never meant to go any where again without Henry. 'That was settled.'

PRINTING OFFICE SECRETS.
A properly conducted printing office is as much a secret as a Masonic lodge. The printers are not under oath of secrecy, but always feel themselves as truly in honor bound to keep office secrets as though triple oath. Any employee in a printing office who willingly disregards this fact in relation to printing office secrets, would not only be scorned by his brethren of the craft, but would lose his position at once. We make this statement because it sometimes happens that a communication appears in a newspaper under an assumed signature, which excites comment and various parties try to find out who is its author. Let all be saved the trouble of questioning the employees of the printing-office. They are know-nothings on such points as these. On such matters, they have eyes and ears, no mouth, and if they fail to observe this rule, let them be put down as dishonorable members of the craft.—*Press and Printer.*

Dominion Parliament.
OTTAWA, April 16.—In answer to Mr. Flynn, Hon. Mr. Foster said checks for fishing bounties were being distributed. He also said that it was the intention of the government to replace the Northern Light with a new steamer.
Mr. Jamieson moved his resolution in favor of prohibition and spoke briefly in its favor. He felt that no material change in the conditions had taken place since the subject was last debated. In reference to the question of compensation to those engaged in the traffic he, for his part, would be willing to grant such compensation, but he denied that the liquor dealers were in a position to claim it as a right.
Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, then rose and made a savage personal attack on Mr. Jamieson, charging him with insincerity and inconsistency and with being a tory first and a temperance man afterwards. These charges Mr. Mills tried to make good by citing Mr. Jamieson's vote on Mr. Mills' motion to reform the senate and his vote on Mr. Mills' motion censuring the government for not amending the Slave Act. He closed by saying he would vote against the resolution.
Mr. Jamieson replied in a spirited speech. He showed that both of Mr. Mills' motions were moved in amend-

ment to a motion to go into supply, and were clearly made with the view of embarrassing the government. Besides he (Jamieson) had always acted in accordance with the policy of the Dominion alliance. When Mr. Mills in 1874 moved to amend the senate, he moved it as a substantial motion, because his friends were in power and he did not want to embarrass them. Moreover, after his motion carried, he went into the government and remained in it four years without taking one step to carry out the object of his resolution. Yet this was the man that would now stand up to accuse him of insincerity and inconsistency. (Cheers.) As to Mr. Mills' motion of a few days ago, it had been condemned by members of Mr. Mills' political friends; indeed, by all of them who placed temperance before party. He deeply regretted that the debate had taken the course that it had, but he appealed to the house as witnesses that it was not his fault.
Mr. Scriver moved the adjournment of the debate.—*Recess.*
After recess, Mr. Mills of Bothwell resumed the debate on the fishery treaty. He complained of undue haste on the part of the government of Canada in seeking to ratify the treaty before they knew what the legislature of Newfoundland and the senate of the United States would do with it. He then cited some old authorities in regard to the healdland treaty, contending that he had given away nine-tenths of the territorial waters were entitled to. He abused the imperial government for forcing us to adopt this treaty, which he regarded as a complete surrender.
'Yes, I had to bring the good-for-nothing jade home,' replied the old man advancing, and grasping his son-in-law's hand, with a hearty grip. She did nothing but nuzzle and cry all the while; and I don't care if she never comes to see us again, unless she brings you along to keep her in good humor!

OTTAWA, April 17.—After wasting three days in abusing the fishery treaty, the opposition this morning, when the vote was taken, allowed it to pass unanimously. It was then hoped that they would allow the bill ratifying it to pass through its remaining stages without any further obstruction, but this afternoon, when Sir Charles Tupper attempted to pass it through committee of the whole, the attack was again renewed. First Edgar, Mitchell and Casey assailed the ministers of marine and customs for having been brutal to American fishermen. Silenced in their charges against the minister of customs, they concentrated their efforts against the minister of marine, making a loud lament over the case of Captain Meteo Rose.
Hon. Mr. Foster showed that Rose had subsequently withdrawn under oath his charges against Hon. Mr. Foster, because he had not read the affidavit quoted by Mr. Laurier.

Mr. Laurier pointed out that Rose had made another affidavit withdrawing the affidavits read by Foster. He, Mitchell, Casey and Cartwright made a great outcry against Hon. Mr. Foster, because he had not read the affidavit quoted by Mr. Laurier.

Mr. Jones of Halifax took no stock in the motion. He had met the Jamaica delegation when in this country, and knew they returned disgusted. What the people of the West Indies wanted was free trade with the United States, and that is what they are seeking now. As to securing markets for our manufactures in the West Indies he ridiculed the idea as preposterous. How could we compete with English goods in the West Indies under the national policy? It could not, because we admitted that we could not compete with England in our markets. He hoped the government would

hesitate before making any commercial or political union with the West Indies, since any such arrangement must result in a serious loss of revenue to this country.
Mr. McNeil said it was strange to find a gentleman who only the other day voted for absolute free trade with the United States object to free trade with the West Indies on the ground of loss of revenue. (Cheers.) By free trade with the United States we would lose fifteen million dollars of revenue, while free trade with the West Indies would only involve the loss of less than three million.
Mr. Ellis complained of the way the Jamaica delegates were treated by the government. At the same time he intimated that the government would have done wrong if they had made a treaty with them.
Mr. Kenny said that in his opinion one of the first steps the government should take to develop Canadian trade with the West Indies would be to establish steam communication between the two countries. At present the United States had a great advantage over us in having several lines of steamers to the West Indies that enabled their merchants to do a business there that our merchants could not attempt. For instance, he had seen it stated that while it cost fifty cents to send a barrel of fish from Halifax to the West Indies in sailing vessels, steamers were carrying fish from New York for fifteen cents. Under those circumstances it was not surprising that considerable quantities of our fish were being sent to the West Indies via Boston and New York.
Mr. Eisenhauser said Kenny knew more about dry goods than fish. The freight of fish from New York to the West Indies was seventy-five cents instead of fifteen, as stated by Kenny.
Mr. Walsh of P. E. I. denounced the idea of subsidizing steamers to compete with sailing vessels.
Prof. Weldon of Albert said the idea of granting a subsidy to a line of steamers to the West Indies was not that the steamers might compete with sailing vessels, but that our people might compete with those of the United States. (Cheers.) The Americans had lines of steamers and were in that way rapidly securing a trade that we could only compete with them by having the same facilities that they possessed. It was not a case of steamers versus sailing vessels, but Canadians against Americans.
Mr. Davies said the United States were the natural market of the West Indies. It was no use to try and force trade between Canada and the West Indies. If the Americans had lines of steamers they were not paid subsidies.
Weldon of Albert—They were paid subsidies at first until they had developed sufficient trade to be self-supporting.
Davies, continuing, argued that the people of the West Indies did not wish to trade with us.
Mr. Kenny said he had been embarrassed sharply corrected by Mr. Eisenhauser respecting fish freight, he begged to read the evidence of Mr. Carney of the firm of James Butler & Co. of Halifax, recently given before the labor commission in that city. Mr. Carney swore that the freight on fish from Halifax to the West Indies was fifty-three cents a barrel, while steamers from New York carried fish for twelve and a half cents a barrel. (Cheers.)
Mr. Mills of Annapolis said the people of his county had organized a steamship company to promote trade with the West Indies and other countries.
Jones of Halifax—A paper company where no money was required. (Cheers.)
Mr. Mills—The member for Halifax is entirely in error. All the stock subscribed for was paid. In that company West India capitalists had taken stock.
Jones of Halifax—Yes, and lost every cent. (Great cheers.)
Mills—I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon; they did not.
Jones—I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon; they did. I know what I am talking about.
Mills—I tell the hon. gentleman that I am the secretary and treasurer of that company and I know what I am talking about. I know what he states is untrue. (Cheers.) Continuing, Mr. Mills argued that the government would be fully justified in giving a subsidy to a line of steamers to develop trade with the West Indies.
Mr. Mills of Bothwell said the premier and finance minister had promised that the national policy would revive the West India trade. Instead of that it had injured it.
General Laurier showed, from the official records of Jamaica, that Jones' statement that the people of that colony now preferred trade relations with the United States to similar relations with Canada was incorrect. He also pointed out that Jamaica was now buying both fish and potatoes in the United States, considerable quantities of which doubtless were of Canadian production originally. It would certainly be more profitable for us to trade directly with Jamaica in these articles instead of through United States middlemen.

Hon. Mr. Thompson said it added nothing to the credibility of the witness on whom the girls were relying, and as a matter of fact it did not contradict the affidavit read by Mr. Foster.
When clause six was read, Messrs. Mitchell and Jones favored the home view, with long quotations from recent interviews with U. S. Consul General Phelan, of Halifax, in which he contended that the treaty was a good one for the United States.
Mr. Davies wanted to know what construction the minister of justice put upon clause six and seven.
Hon. Mr. Thompson said he must decline to be drawn into a legal argument at this stage, inasmuch as, occupying the position that he did, he was not prepared to give authoritative opinions off hand from his place in parliament. With Davies it was different. He was untrammelled by official position and could argue anything he liked. He (Thompson) would, however, say in a general way that the fears expressed by Davies of the extent of the liberties conceded by these clauses were groundless. In reply to the accusation made against him by Mr. Davies and others, that he had before the treaty been strongly opposed to the admission of American fishermen to our ports for purposes that the treaty now conceded to them, he showed that what he then objected to was the making by American fishermen of our ports a base of operations for carrying on the deep sea fisheries, and he denied that under the treaty they could do anything of the kind.
Davies and Edgar still continued talking, insisting on having every word of the treaty defined.
Sir Charles could stand it no longer, and he proceeded to administer a sound castigation to Mr. Davies. He reminded Davies that the treaty had just been unanimously ratified by the house, that its terms could not be changed, and that therefore the discussion Davies was trying to provoke could be of no practical service. His object would only be to embarrass the government in a matter where it was his duty to render them all the assistance in his power.
This led to quite a passage at arms between Sir Charles and the syndicate of girls leaders, in the midst of which six o'clock was called, and the speaker left the chair.

OTTAWA, April 18.—This afternoon General Laurier moved his resolution for papers connected with the Jamaica delegation to Canada in 1885. In doing so he pointed out that Jamaica had sought closer trade relations with us, and that the Leeward Islands had moved in the same direction. There was indeed a feeling throughout the British West Indies and British Guiana in favor of political union with Canada, and with that sentiment the speaker cordially sympathized, but he did not intend to discuss that proposal to-day, beset as it undoubtedly was with great difficulties. He thought, however, that he should move at once to secure closer commercial intercourse with our fellow British Americans to the South. He pointed out that they were the exact commercial complement of Canada, requiring everything we have to sell and producing what we require.—The United States were rapidly securing a foothold for their trade in those islands, and were selling millions of dollars worth of goods that we could supply just as well. Jamaica alone took two million three hundred thousand dollars worth of American goods, and less than a million from Canada and Newfoundland. This should be changed, and would be changed if we took the proper steps for securing commercial union, at least with the West Indies.
Mr. Brown of Hamilton, supported the motion and showed that the shipping 'manufacturing' interests would be largely benefited by the adoption of a free reciprocity treaty with the British possessions in the West Indies.
Mr. Skinner also supported the motion. He was in favor of free trade with the United States, but he was also in favor of free trade with the West Indies. He felt that the establishment of reciprocal free trade with the West Indies would be of immense value to the maritime provinces.
Mr. Wood of Brockville said he had last autumn visited British Honduras and other British possessions in those parts and had been greatly impressed with the manner in which the United States were pushing their trade there, and that their trade consisted largely of goods that Canada could supply just as well. He hoped that the government would take energetic steps to promote Canadian trade with our fellow subjects in the West Indies.

Mr. Jones of Halifax took no stock in the motion. He had met the Jamaica delegation when in this country, and knew they returned disgusted. What the people of the West Indies wanted was free trade with the United States, and that is what they are seeking now. As to securing markets for our manufactures in the West Indies he ridiculed the idea as preposterous. How could we compete with English goods in the West Indies under the national policy? It could not, because we admitted that we could not compete with England in our markets. He hoped the government would

hesitate before making any commercial or political union with the West Indies, since any such arrangement must result in a serious loss of revenue to this country.
Mr. McNeil said it was strange to find a gentleman who only the other day voted for absolute free trade with the United States object to free trade with the West Indies on the ground of loss of revenue. (Cheers.) By free trade with the United States we would lose fifteen million dollars of revenue, while free trade with the West Indies would only involve the loss of less than three million.
Mr. Ellis complained of the way the Jamaica delegates were treated by the government. At the same time he intimated that the government would have done wrong if they had made a treaty with them.
Mr. Kenny said that in his opinion one of the first steps the government should take to develop Canadian trade with the West Indies would be to establish steam communication between the two countries. At present the United States had a great advantage over us in having several lines of steamers to the West Indies that enabled their merchants to do a business there that our merchants could not attempt. For instance, he had seen it stated that while it cost fifty cents to send a barrel of fish from Halifax to the West Indies in sailing vessels, steamers were carrying fish from New York for fifteen cents. Under those circumstances it was not surprising that considerable quantities of our fish were being sent to the West Indies via Boston and New York.
Mr. Eisenhauser said Kenny knew more about dry goods than fish. The freight of fish from New York to the West Indies was seventy-five cents instead of fifteen, as stated by Kenny.
Mr. Walsh of P. E. I. denounced the idea of subsidizing steamers to compete with sailing vessels.
Prof. Weldon of Albert said the idea of granting a subsidy to a line of steamers to the West Indies was not that the steamers might compete with sailing vessels, but that our people might compete with those of the United States. (Cheers.) The Americans had lines of steamers and were in that way rapidly securing a trade that we could only compete with them by having the same facilities that they possessed. It was not a case of steamers versus sailing vessels, but Canadians against Americans.
Mr. Davies said the United States were the natural market of the West Indies. It was no use to try and force trade between Canada and the West Indies. If the Americans had lines of steamers they were not paid subsidies.
Weldon of Albert—They were paid subsidies at first until they had developed sufficient trade to be self-supporting.
Davies, continuing, argued that the people of the West Indies did not wish to trade with us.
Mr. Kenny said he had been embarrassed sharply corrected by Mr. Eisenhauser respecting fish freight, he begged to read the evidence of Mr. Carney of the firm of James Butler & Co. of Halifax, recently given before the labor commission in that city. Mr. Carney swore that the freight on fish from Halifax to the West Indies was fifty-three cents a barrel, while steamers from New York carried fish for twelve and a half cents a barrel. (Cheers.)
Mr. Mills of Annapolis said the people of his county had organized a steamship company to promote trade with the West Indies and other countries.
Jones of Halifax—A paper company where no money was required. (Cheers.)
Mr. Mills—The member for Halifax is entirely in error. All the stock subscribed for was paid. In that company West India capitalists had taken stock.
Jones of Halifax—Yes, and lost every cent. (Great cheers.)
Mills—I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon; they did not.
Jones—I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon; they did. I know what I am talking about.
Mills—I tell the hon. gentleman that I am the secretary and treasurer of that company and I know what I am talking about. I know what he states is untrue. (Cheers.) Continuing, Mr. Mills argued that the government would be fully justified in giving a subsidy to a line of steamers to develop trade with the West Indies.
Mr. Mills of Bothwell said the premier and finance minister had promised that the national policy would revive the West India trade. Instead of that it had injured it.
General Laurier showed, from the official records of Jamaica, that Jones' statement that the people of that colony now preferred trade relations with the United States to similar relations with Canada was incorrect. He also pointed out that Jamaica was now buying both fish and potatoes in the United States, considerable quantities of which doubtless were of Canadian production originally. It would certainly be more profitable for us to trade directly with Jamaica in these articles instead of through United States middlemen.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

nothing to the credibility of the witness on whom the girls were relying, and as a matter of fact it did not contradict the affidavit read by Mr. Foster.
When clause six was read, Messrs. Mitchell and Jones favored the home view, with long quotations from recent interviews with U. S. Consul General Phelan, of Halifax, in which he contended that the treaty was a good one for the United States.
Mr. Davies wanted to know what construction the minister of justice put upon clause six and seven.
Hon. Mr. Thompson said he must decline to be drawn into a legal argument at this stage, inasmuch as, occupying the position that he did, he was not prepared to give authoritative opinions off hand from his place in parliament. With Davies it was different. He was untrammelled by official position and could argue anything he liked. He (Thompson) would, however, say in a general way that the fears expressed by Davies of the extent of the liberties conceded by these clauses were groundless. In reply to the accusation made against him by Mr. Davies and others, that he had before the treaty been strongly opposed to the admission of American fishermen to our ports for purposes that the treaty now conceded to them, he showed that what he then objected to was the making by American fishermen of our ports a base of operations for carrying on the deep sea fisheries, and he denied that under the treaty they could do anything of the kind.
Davies and Edgar still continued talking, insisting on having every word of the treaty defined.
Sir Charles could stand it no longer, and he proceeded to administer a sound castigation to Mr. Davies. He reminded Davies that the treaty had just been unanimously ratified by the house, that its terms could not be changed, and that therefore the discussion Davies was trying to provoke could be of no practical service. His object would only be to embarrass the government in a matter where it was his duty to render them all the assistance in his power.
This led to quite a passage at arms between Sir Charles and the syndicate of girls leaders, in the midst of which six o'clock was called, and the speaker left the chair.

OTTAWA, April 18.—This afternoon General Laurier moved his resolution for papers connected with the Jamaica delegation to Canada in 1885. In doing so he pointed out that Jamaica had sought closer trade relations with us, and that the Leeward Islands had moved in the same direction. There was indeed a feeling throughout the British West Indies