

duty on which affected the pocket of every resident in the Dominion, and from which from 1888 down to the present a large proportion of the revenue had been derived. In 1878, under the Liberal regime, there were imported 100,000,000 pounds at a value of \$6,186,000, with a duty of \$2,598,000, and of that sugar only 6 per cent was raw, 94 per cent having been refined by the labour and capital of other countries. In 1880, 116,000,000 pounds were taken for domestic consumption, costing \$4,000,000, with a duty of only \$2,000,000, and only 32 per cent refined. Last year the consumption in Canada was 223,000,000 pounds more than twice the whole consumption in 1878, and the amount of refined sugar imported was only 7 per cent of the total imports of sugar. The Government had now come to the conclusion to sweep away in the shape of the duties on sugar \$3,500,000 from the general taxation of the people, make raw sugar free and reducing the duty on refined. (Great applause.) Never since Confederation had any Government come before Parliament to make such a sweeping reduction with one stroke of the pen. (Renewed applause.)

This determination was consequent on two expected conditions, the first being the exercise of greater economy in the public service—(applause), an economy which it was intended to exercise in its niggardly spirit, and the second, that the works would not be neglected. The other condition was that there should be a certain extent of compensation duty put on, but the extra duty would be only \$1,500,000 against the \$3,500,000 to be taken off. It was not intended, however, to follow the Liberal party and invade the poor man's breakfast table with increased duties on his tea and coffee. The breakfast table would be left as before, and the increase would be applied in another direction. The luxury rather than the necessities of the people would bear the extra burden.

First, it was proposed to increase the duty upon malt by one cent per pound, which would increase the cost of beer by three cents per gallon, which he hoped the manufacturers, the wholesale dealer, and, if necessary, the beer drinker, would willingly assume, with the result that the duty on malt would be increased \$500,000. He would next ask the distillers to assent to the imposition of a slight increase of the excise duty on distilled spirits, which would add 20 cents per gallon to the cost, divided between the distiller, the wholesaler, the retailer, and if necessary the consumer, and giving in revenue \$600,000. He would ask the assistance of the tobacco users and their agent to an increased excise duty of five cents per pound and an increased import duty of a like amount, giving probably an increased revenue of \$400,000. Thus the required \$1,500,000 would be made up.

Amongst the tariff resolutions to be introduced was one respecting molasses, now taxed at 13 cents per gallon. It was intended that for the future all between 40 and 50 degrees, that is all fairly good and extra, should be taxed at 13 cents as raw sugar. But Molasses less than 40 and approaching near the margin of rubbish, with scarcely a percentage of saccharine matter, it was proposed to tax 13 cents per gallon and an additional 1 cent for each degree below 40. This was in order to protect the public from the stuff known as black strap or worse. It was proposed to keep up the present specific duty of 23 cents per gallon on molasses not imported direct from the country of production, without transshipment, and upon all raw sugar not imported direct there would be relatively the same additional duty as before, say five per cent of its value.

But exception was to be made of cane sugar imported from the East Indies via Hong Kong, which was not to be taxed this 5 per cent if transhipped there. This was with a view to encouraging the prospective trade over the Canadian Pacific Railway line of steamers just established. In the past the refiner had had to pay on raw sugar an import duty of two cents per pound, and the duty on refined cane to about three cents, so that his protection was about one cent per pound. Now that raw sugar was to be free, it was proposed to place upon all refined sugar over 14 per cent Dutch standard, a duty equal to about eight-tenths of a cent per pound, thus maintaining the protection to Canadian refiners.

The ad valorem duty would be 45 per cent in place of 40, and on other tobacco 35 per cent in place of 30. Also, beer and porter was to be taxed 13 cents per gallon in bulk or 21 cents per gallon in bottle, in place of 10 cents. The liquor duties were to be rearranged so as to bring them back to the position they were in last year. The duty on salt, now 10 and 15 cents per hundred pounds, was to be reduced one-half, to 5 and 7½ cents. These changes were, as usual, to take effect immediately.

During the last ten or fifteen years a great change has taken place in the production of sugar, the best root sugar production being encouraged by Government bounties with great success. In Canada the experiment had been tried without much success, but whether or not the culture of the beet root could be made successful, he would not venture to say. There were, however, in the Province of Quebec two institutions which had started on their operations in good faith, and had shown their beet for years. So to take off all their protection now would seem unfair to them and it was intended therefore to ask a protection for this year, in the shape of bounty, to the same extent as the former sugar duty gave them. This was asked for the present year only, and must not be taken at all commit the Government to the principal of bounties for beet root sugar.

In conclusion, Mr. Foster submitted the resolutions embodying the tariff changes noted.

Sir Richard Cartwright rose to speak shortly before six o'clock and had the floor when the House took recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Sir Richard Cartwright had no fault to find with the mechanical part of the speech of the hon. gentleman, but in view of the repeated disavowals of any intention of yielding to the demands of the United States, yet in the most important part of that speech an announcement was made that showed Canada's action to be impelled by the action of the United States. Why is it proposed to abolish the duties on sugar? Simply because the McKinley Bill compelled the Government to do so. The Administration were forced to do it in this case as they were forced to do a year ago in reference to the duties on raw sugar. In that instance scarcely was the ink dry upon the president's signature to the McKinley Bill before the Cabinet at Ottawa had abolished the duty on logs. The Estimates, he said, bore evidence of being much lacerated from their original condition in the Council. The reductions in expenditure were purely of a temporary character to be met eventually by the Governor General's warrants. The increases, however, appeared as if they had come to stay. In the new-born zeal of the Government to practice economy they would be aided by the Opposition. This was especially true as regards the Department of Public Works, where economy meant improvement not only to the country's finances but to the country's morals. Referring at length to Mr. Foster's statement regarding what had been accomplished under the National Policy, he occupied several hours going over the usual ground and denying with usual violence the statement made by the Finance Minister. Hon. Mr. Foster was apparently in deep ignorance of the condition of the Canadian people, he imagined that so long as the treasury till was full and the manufacturers rich and happy that everything was all right. The truth was, however, that the sturdy farmers of the country were fast sinking into a condition of mere laborers, working for a bare subsistence on farms nominally owned by them. He challenged any member in the House to name a single county in Ontario where this was not the case. The Maritime provinces, Manitoba and Quebec, he was not so well acquainted with, but doubted not that the same state of affairs existed there also. He accused the Minister of Finance with tampering gingerly the question of reciprocity negotiations, they were spoken of with laced breath and whispering murmurings. The only reasonable conclusion that could be arrived at, was that the government were forced into reciprocity. He denied the statement made by Mr. Foster that the United States had invited the informal discussion at Washington a few months ago, and quoted from the correspondence brought down yesterday in proof of his statement. In conclusion, he moved the following resolution:—

That the speaker do not leave the chair, but that all the words after "That in the main motion" be struck out and the following resolved: "That the situation of the country requires that the Government should forthwith reduce all duties on articles of prime necessity, and more particularly on those most generally consumed by artisans, miners, fishermen and farmers, and further that the negotiations which the House has been informed are to open at Washington in October next, should be conducted upon the basis of the most extended reciprocal freedom of trade between Canada and the United States of America as well as of natural products."

Hon. Mr. Foster asked that the tariff resolutions be passed before the motion up the present specific duty of 23 cents per gallon on molasses not imported direct from the country of production, without transshipment, and upon all raw sugar not imported direct there would be relatively the same additional duty as before, say five per cent of its value. But exception was to be made of cane sugar imported from the East Indies via Hong Kong, which was not to be taxed this 5 per cent if transhipped there. This was with a view to encouraging the prospective trade over the Canadian Pacific Railway line of steamers just established. In the past the refiner had had to pay on raw sugar an import duty of two cents per pound, and the duty on refined cane to about three cents, so that his protection was about one cent per pound. Now that raw sugar was to be free, it was proposed to place upon all refined sugar over 14 per cent Dutch standard, a duty equal to about eight-tenths of a cent per pound, thus maintaining the protection to Canadian refiners.

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privilege today, took exception to the remarks of Le Monde newspaper attacking him for voting with the opposition on Monday last. Mr. Jones explained that he voted for the motion to adjourn to show his disapproval of such reorganization of the government as Sir John Thompson premier. He wanted it understood, however, that he was still a Conservative and a supporter of the government.

NOTES.—The Minister of marine gives notice of a bill prohibiting the use of purse seines in the territorial waters of Canada. It is universally admitted that the indiscriminate killing of large and small fish and the destruction of spawn by the use of purse seines threatens the extinction of the mackerel fishery. As United States fishermen use purse seines in open waters it would not be possible to prohibit their use in open waters by our own fishermen. It is hoped, however, that an international arrangement may yet be made providing for the regulation of purse seines in all North American waters.

The Senate.—In the senate today Mr. Vidal, prohibition leader in the upper house, moved for the appointment of a committee of the house to examine and report on the petitions for prohibition. After speaking of the large number and great importance of the petitions, Senator Vidal referred to the action taken in the house of commons on this question. He said that speaking for himself he had no hesitation in saying that it was the greatest step forward which had been taken for the cause of prohibition for many years. He thought the appointment of a commission was as far as could be done in response to the request of the petitions for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law. Had the whole country been pledged to prohibition then he could scarcely conceive that parliament would venture to enact a law without first having the information which this commission which has been appointed shall obtain.

Hon. Mr. Power could see no object in the senate applying for a committee when the commons had already appointed a committee, not only to inquire into the matter, but to examine the petitions, but the whole question. He thought it much better to leave the matter where it now is. He was urged at the persistence of the hon. gentleman after he had expressed his opinion that the efforts of the house of commons were a step towards the passing of prohibition. He therefore asked to have his name withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. Murphy thought Hon. Mr. Vidal's action was the only proper one to take, and he would give it his hearty support. At the request of Hon. Mr. Abbott Senator Glen-Whitlock invited the government of power to receive certain lumbermen of the conditions of the sawmill law. The premier undertook to bring in a government measure of greater stringency next year. A discussion arose in which Hon. Mr. Power and Hon. Mr. Snowball took part. Mr. Snowball thought it disgraceful that the scenery here should be marred by the appearance of the river, and protested against the expenditure of money to propagate fish and at the same time allow lumbermen to kill them with sawdust.

New Advertisements.

Stereoscopic Entertainment!!
On Tuesday evening next, July 7th, in the Masonic Hall, New Brunswick, will be presented a series of magnificent stereoscopic views of the

LIFE OF CHRIST,
with beautiful Landscapes, Battle Scenes, Tower of London on Fire, Ten Nights in a Bar-room, etc. The entertainment is pronounced by the press and clergy as one of the most beautiful ever on canvas, and of the highest artistic value and other celebrated masters, and are exquisite specimens.

Come and bring your families and spend an enjoyable evening.
Admission 20 cents. CHILDREN 10c.
Newcastle, July 1, 1891.

BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. Andrew's Guild beg to inform their kind friends and neighbors that they intend (D.V.) to hold their

Annual Sale
USEFUL & FANCY Articles
ON—
THURSDAY, JULY 9TH,

on the grounds of St. Andrew's Sunday School, Newcastle.
A Refreshment Table provided etc. Gates open at 2 p.m. Tea served from 6 to 8.

A Band will be in attendance.
Admission to Grounds 10c. Tea 35c. extra.
Newcastle, June 21, 1891.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE.

The annual meeting of this Alliance will be held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Chatham, on the fourth Thursday in July, (the 25th), at 10 a.m.

All officers and members are requested to be present, and persons favorable to the cause of prohibition are invited to attend and have themselves enrolled as members. Any persons desiring to be enrolled should bring with them a testimonial of the local committee and paying fifty cents per year. Resolutions are requested to be read at the annual meeting and enroll their names as members.

W. C. ANSLOW, President.
D. P. MACLACHLAN, Secretary.
June 30, 1891.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY. HALIFAX, N. S.

FACULTY OF ARTS—Number of instructors, 14. Courses with extensive choice of subjects leading to Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Number of instructors, 10. Courses leading to Degrees of M.D. and B.Sc. Special Courses for Teachers and Medical Students. Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering Courses.

FACULTY OF LAW—Number of instructors, 7. Courses leading to Degree of LL.B. Faculty of Divinity—Number of instructors, 22. Courses leading to Degrees of B.D. and M.A. Victoria College, University of Toronto, and other departments of city Dispensary open to students.

FIVE EXHIBITIONS of 2000 each, and Five Branches of 500 each will be awarded by competitors to students entering last year of Arts and Science departments and same applied to those entering next year. Catalogues containing full information may be obtained on application to the President of the College.
REV. DR. FORBES, Halifax, N. S.
July 1, 1891.

New Advertisements.

Art Tuition.

The Subscriber wishes to form a class of Students for the study of

Landscapes and Floral Painting IN OIL.
For Terms and particulars apply to the only artist at the residence of Mr. Geo. N. Clark, Newcastle, July 1, 1891.

A. A. ALLEN, Secy.

JULY 12TH.

At the last Regular Meeting of No. 90, held in the Temperance Hall on June 16th it was resolved that the members walk to church on Sunday

THE 12TH DAY OF JULY,
in HALIFAX, and hereafter an invitation to Brethren throughout the County to join us on that occasion.
JOHN MCCORMACK, Secretary.

Newcastle, June 21, 1891.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

EXTRA VALUE! EXTRA VALUE!
DRESS GOODS!
In Black and Colored Dress Goods I am showing a large range in All Wool Goods, and

SUNSHADES AND UMBRELLAS!
A large stock, nice handles and nice coverings. SHAKES, FLANNELS & GINGHAMS. In Stripes, Checks and Plain, a splendid assortment.

GLOVES HOSIERY & CORSETS.
My Stock of Rib Gloves is large and of quality is now well known, also Silk and Lisle.

HOSIERY! Women's, Misses, Men's and Boy's in Onyx black. I have a complete range and guarantee the Color Fast; The only goods of this make in Miramichi.

CORSETS! All sizes in the latest make.
Hats and Caps!
Boots and Shoes!
Worth Seeing and Having!

PRINTED CAMBRICS AND SATENS in new and old patterns.

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS
of Every Description.
CLOTHING & WATERPROOF COATS!
Men's and Boy's Clothing—the usual large stock.

Waterproof Coats in all assortment. THE CHEAP CASH STORE!
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, June 23rd, 1891.

HOUSE & SHOP TO RENT.

The House and Shop Fronting on the Square, Newcastle, recently occupied by W. Johnson, is offered to rent for one or more years.

For Terms and Particulars Apply to
P. R. MORRISON.
Bank of Nova Scotia.
Newcastle, June 1, 1891.

SUNBEAM.

—Just Received—
of the above
1 CARLOAD FAVORITE
FLOUR for Sale Cheap for Cash. Delivered in town or at the Station.

C. LAYS, Secy.
Newcastle, June 23rd, 1891.

MEETING OF COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY Council will meet at the Council Chamber, Newcastle,

TUESDAY,
The 7th day of JULY next, at 10 o'clock.
Dated 23rd day of June, 1891.

SAM'L THOMSON, Secy-Treas. Co. of Northb.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The subscriber has just received a new Camera and outfit for taking Outside Views, Residences, Family Groups, etc. Orders solicited. Apply to

OLE LARSEN, PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO, NEWCASTLE.
Newcastle, June 23rd, 1891.

PEARLINE.

Receiving to-day.
25 Cases PYLE'S PEARLINE.
For sale low.

A. J. BARABO & CO.
Moncton, N. B., Sept. 5, 90.

Custom Tailoring.

We beg to announce To the inhabitants of Newcastle and Vicinity that we have opened a

FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
in Newcastle, where we will keep on hand English, Scotch and Canadian Tails; also Black and Blue Coats, Fanny Pants and all other articles usually found in a first class tailoring establishment, of which will be made to order in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable prices.

GOOD FIT WARRANTED.
Parties furnishing their own Cloth can have them made up in good style at short notice and at reasonable prices.

Good Trimmings always on hand.
Remember the place—Two Doors north of Post Office.

WANTED.—A Good Machinist.
SIMON McLEOD.
Newcastle, June 15th, 1891.

MILLINERY.

I have selected from the leading English & American Millinery a beautiful assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS,
with all the necessary Trimmings in Ribbons, Laces, Mills, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments, Gold and Silver, Butterflies, Wings, Cord, etc. Gold and Silver, Hat & Bonnet Frames.

I would call the attention of the ladies to my lovely line of selling. I have also a great variety of Infant's Caps, Ladies' Embroidered Veils, Beaded Shoulder Capes, Hamburgs, Handkerchiefs, Belts, Turbans, etc. Fancy Wigs, Gold and Silver Bands, Hair Ornaments, etc. All of which I am selling at a low figure. All orders promptly attended to.

Mrs. J. Demers.
Newcastle, April 27, 1891.

ARE YOU GOING FISHING?

If you call at the Newcastle Drug Store and get out before starting, you have the following assortment of FISHES:—

John Scott, Durham Ranger, Silver Doctor, Gold Doctor, Black Fly, Nigger Cock, Rob, in London, etc. Also Lines, Carriage Lines, Fly Rods, and much more. In fact the "Finest Assortment of

FISHING TACKLE
ever shown on the Miramichi.

Also—
The usual large Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines on hand.

A great Variety of Carriage, Bath, Toilet, and State Sponges, Chamis, Sinks, Soap, and Pottery.

Don't forget the place.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, June 1, 1891.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Property owned by the Subscriber, situated on McCLIMAN ST., Newcastle, consisting of over 100 feet frontage and about 85 feet, with

THREE HOUSES.
The houses are occupied but possession can be given immediately. For terms and particulars apply to

PATRICK McOWAN.
Newcastle, June 12, 1891.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 22nd June, 1891, the trains will be run daily. (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Will leave Newcastle
Express 7:30 A.M. and HALIFAX (Mondays excepted).
For Moncton and St. John's, N.B., via Miramichi, 8:30 A.M.
For Carleton Place, 10:30 A.M.
For St. John's, N.B., via Miramichi, 11:30 A.M.
All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

D. FORTINER, Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 19, 1891.

Notice of Sale.

To the Executors, Administrators and Assigns of the late William Scott, late of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, deceased, and all others whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, made between the said William Scott to the one part, and Edward William of Newcastle aforesaid, Esquire, now deceased, of the other part, and Registered in Volume one of the Records of the said County of Northumberland, at folio one hundred and thirty-two, there will be in payment thereof, to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the Post Office in the Town of Newcastle in the said County, on THURSDAY the sixth day of July next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, All those pieces or parcels of land situate in the said parish of Newcastle and in the said indenture described as follows to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

As to the north side of the said piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

As to the south side of the said piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

As to the east side of the said piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

As to the west side of the said piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

As to the north side of the said piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

As to the south side of the said piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

As to the east side of the said piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

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As to the south side of the said piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

As to the east side of the said piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

As to the west side of the said piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

CARDING.

Wilson's Carding Mill at Derby is now in full operation.

All wool left at the mill will be promptly Carded.

—Wool left with:—
E. A. Strang, Chatham,
Win. C. Stothart, Moorfield,
or P. Hennessy, Newcastle,
will be taken to the mill, carded and Returned Promptly.

R. D. WILSON.
Derby, June 15, 1891.

ST. JOHN SUN.

The Weekly Sun, the Leading Commercial and Family paper of the Maritime Provinces.

ENLARGED IMPROVED 12 PAGES! 12 PAGES! 12 PAGES! The paper of the Maritime Provinces. 12 Pages, 72 Columns. Containing the news of the week from all parts of the world.

Telegraphic and Shipping News. Dr. Talmage's Sermon, as preached at the Sunday previous to Publication.

Latest MARKET Reports, CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.

An Interesting Serial: The Farm. The Household.

and a large variety of useful and instructive reading.

Will be sent to any part of Canada, United States, Newfoundland & Great Britain for ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the WEEKLY SUN makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisers wishing to reach all parts of the provinces. RATES LOW.

THE DAILY SUN.

2 cents per copy; \$5.00 per annum. The best advertising medium in the Maritime Provinces. Rates furnished on application.

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AYRSHIRE BULL.

"Thos. Flaherty."

The Subscriber will keep this fine Bull on his premises for

