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VOL. 17.—NO. 40.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 873.

Emigration and its Causes.

A paper read by Mr. Howard True, M. A., of Point de Bute, at a recent meeting of the Provincial Farmers' Association.

A resolution passed at the last meeting of this Association, held in Sussex, is my warrant for bringing before this meeting a subject that in the last few years has become too much a party question. I will be brief and it shall be my aim to treat it without party bias. Emigration is not a habit or fashion that has grown up in the last fifty years. It is as old as the creation and was authorized by God himself when he said to the first pair, "Be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it; and ever since Abraham was commanded to "get out of his country and from his kindred and his father's house," emigration has been going on, perhaps not so clearly under the direction of the Almighty, but as plainly carrying out His purposes. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," is true because man's first home was in the east, and if he would carry out the Divine command to replenish the earth and subdue it, he must "go West." The mixture of races resulting from this tendency in man to move from one country to another has, no doubt, been of great advantage to the world, and it is difficult to think of the modern Englishmen whose descent can be traced from Danes and Norsemen, Britons and Normans, Saxons, Celts and Huguenots, without being convinced that an admixture of races and an infusion of new blood is beneficial. While there are a number of influences operating together that at least decide those who emigrate to take that step, there are two principal reasons that in the past have had a controlling influence. The first is a desire in the emigrant to better his material condition, and the second is a desire to secure the enjoyment of that civil and religious liberty that is the birthright of every son of Adam, but which is not supplied by every country to its subjects.

The sole reason that leads the majority of Canadians, who leave home and go to the United States, to do so, is the hope of bettering their material condition. Our institutions are almost identical with theirs. Where they differ the advantage is with us. We own one-half the world's wealth, and we will not decide. The best half of Canada claims is capable of maintaining a population ten times, perhaps twenty times, greater than she has at present. Why, then, do Canadians leave their own country? The feeling of regret, almost amounting to sorrow, indulged in by many persons on this side of the line because some of our young men, and women, go to other countries is commendable, so far as it shows a patriotic desire for the advancement of their own country, but it is time this feeling was superseded by a confidence as strong in the resources and future greatness of this country that the exodus of a hundred or a few thousands would not in the least disturb their equality.

A country whose people have not full faith in its ability to maintain their temporal necessities is sure to lose some of its population by emigration. Canada has lost some of its sons for the lack of this faith. That the greater attracts the less is a well-known law. Previous to now, in the Maritime Provinces, all these industries are supplied with labor by our own people, except, perhaps, the mining industry, which, to a limited extent, has employed miners from abroad; and with most of the different manufacturing establishments could increase their employes without having to go outside of Canada. This state of things shows that the natural growth of the population more than supplies the labor market in the Provinces outside of agriculture. Now this surplus population must either go to farming without capital and without farms, or they must leave the country and go where they can find employment. The advice to "stick to the farm," that is so generously given by those who have made a fortune in leaving the farm, is not very much heeded by those who have no liking for their fathers' calling and who are anxious to see more of the world than they would be likely to see as farmers. There is a wrong impression in the minds of many persons in reference to

farming. Because land is plenty, they seem to think anybody that themselves should become farmers, and yet they have any qualifications for the business or not. Farming is a good safe business for the man who understands it, but every man will not make a good farmer, and in fact the essential qualifications indispensable to the making of successful farmers are, I am afraid, found in the few rather than the many. Again the price of the produce in the markets of the world at the present date is not calculated to turn capital in the direction of agriculture for profitable investments in this part of Canada. There is another thought in this connection that may not have occurred to all, and that is the supply of farmers comes almost exclusively from the farmers' sons. The sons of professional men never or rarely become farmers. The sons of merchants or manufacturers are very seldom found following the plow, while the young men raised on the farm are found in the professions, in mercantile life, and in short in all the different trades and callings, and not unfrequently too on the top rung of the ladder. If there was more reciprocity among ourselves in this particular line, as I believe there will be in the future, there would probably be more farmers. But pursuing this subject a little farther, let me ask those who advise all our own exodians to stay at home and follow farming, to the advice given amounts to that, "Why is it that there is not more manufacturing done here?" The answer would be, I have no doubt, our country is new; our population is small; the capital that is already invested in manufactures has not in several instances paid a percentage sufficient to encourage others to invest in the manufacture of lines of goods not already made here, and, besides, the competition from older countries whose manufactures are more advanced, makes it quite doubtful whether it would pay. Very near the same answer may be given as a reason why there are not more farmers. The proportion of farmers to the rest of the population in Canada is already large. The capital invested in the business now is not paying a large dividend. The business has to compete in the markets of the world with countries whose agriculture is more advanced, and the margin on the right side, if indeed it be on the right side, is small and must continue to be so. Just now I think of an instance of a young man who has been so successful that if there were many like it there would be less farmers. A widow found herself with two sons living on a poor farm in an out of the way place. After struggling along for a few years it was decided to raise money by mortgaging the farm, to educate the boys, and one of these same boys is now filling a very prominent position in this city, earning a salary each year equal in amount to the value of the farm mortgaged. Do not mistake me, I do not advise young men to leave the farm indiscriminately, but this is my advice:

If a young man does not like farming and thinks he has a talent for something else—be very sure you are not to mistake me, take as much pains to satisfy yourself on this point as did the late President Garfield—and then having decided what you will do, give yourself for the fight with a determination "what will I do, you to take the giant world by the throat and make it swear to maintain your name and fate at the peril of its life."

But coming back to the first question, there is an impression that our people go to the United States and find employment there because it is a better country and has a better government and the people are more enterprising. This is not so. The climate is more varied but not more beautiful. Their government is not more free or better administered and they are not a more enterprising branch of the great Anglo-Saxon race. The Americans started as a united people in 1783. Canada started in 1867, and her progress in the last two decades must have convinced every one that in material resources and in the enterprise of her people she is not exceeded by any country on the globe.

[But the question is asked, How is it that Americans can give employment to so many of our people while receiving so large an immigration from Europe? This is one secret of it. The Yorkshire immigration that came to this country between 1759 and 1776 was the Loyalist that came in 1783-84, and the notable element that still later on settled on the north shores of these provinces, stamped upon their descendants qualities of character that command a premium in the labor markets of the world; and Canadians get an equivalent in this fact, that most Canadians in their adopted country have taken a position alike creditable to themselves and the country from which they came. It is not true that our people who emigrate do so from a want of love to their own country. The numbers that return if circumstances in the least point in that direction and the feeling shown by those who remain

in connecting themselves with organizations that will help to keep in memory early associations and Canadian scenes and interest disposed of that. There comes to my mind this minute an instance of a New Brunswick who emigrated to one of the New England states forty years ago. He has occupied a prominent position in business nearly all that time, is a Republican in politics and a strong party man, but he has never become a naturalized citizen. He is still loyal to Canada and the empire, and watches with interest Canadian progress, though over eighty years of age. I am glad to add he is a good national policy man. Whether the exodus is greater or less than it was ten years ago it is not necessary to give an opinion, but this much must be clear to every mind, the more employment there is for men here the fewer will leave the country. Anything, therefore, that will increase the demand for hire will tend to keep more of our population at home. But let no one be discouraged because some of our most active and ingenious young men leave our country because they cannot find congenial employment at home; as capital increases and our population becomes larger, new industries will be started, old ones will be enlarged, and instead of our men leaving home to look after employment the tide will be turned in this direction, and Canada with her lumber and mineral wealth, and her inexhaustible fisheries and her immense agricultural resources, added to her splendid facilities for manufacturing, will become one of the foremost countries in the great imperial confederation of the future.

The Outlook

FROM INFORMATION FROM ALL PARTS OF CANADA.

(Montreal Gazette.)
The opposition press are repeating the tactics of 1878 and 1882. According to these journals practically every constituency in Canada will return a supporter of Mr. Blake in the coming elections. Nova Scotia they say will send an overwhelming majority of repeaters to assist Mr. Blake in smashing the confederation. Prince Edward Island will contribute its quota to the same end, and Ontario and Quebec are to elect decided majorities of support to national policy. These predictions have no basis in fact. They are not even the wish that is father to the thought, for these journals do not themselves believe in the fulfillment of the prophecy. We can say to the friends of the government, to those who desire the continued application of a policy that has accomplished so much in the material development of Canada, that the return of a majority of supporters of the Government is as certain today as it was in 1882. British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Manitoba electing fifteen members will send fourteen to sustain Sir John Macdonald; Ontario will send a majority of not less than ten and in all probability fifteen to twenty; Quebec will do better than in the late provincial contest; New Brunswick will return more than ten to our Conservatives; Nova Scotia at the worst will contribute a majority; and Prince Edward Island will certainly declare as emphatically for the Government as five years ago. We make this prediction not as a happy hazard one, but from information gathered from every section of Canada.

In 1872 the Macdonald Government removed the duties on tea and coffee. (See Dominion Statutes 1872, page 35.)
The Grits in 1874 placed a duty of 4 cents per lb. on black tea, 3 cents per lb. on green tea, 2 cents per lb. on green tea, and 3 cents per lb. on ground coffee. (See Dominion Statutes 1874, page 35.)
In 1877, the Grits increased the duty on tea to 6 cents per lb. on black tea, and 5 cents per lb. on green tea. (See Dominion Statutes 1877, page 112.)
In 1879, the duties on tea and coffee were reduced one-half by the Macdonald Government.
And in 1882, (See Dominion Statutes 1882, page 69,) the Macdonald Government entirely REMOVED THE DUTIES FROM TEA AND COFFEE, AND THEY HAVE EVER SINCE BEEN FREE OF DUTY.

The difference between Liberal Conservative and Liberal platforms may be shortly stated: Liberal—free trade for Prince Edward Island, protection for Ontario, disunion in Manitoba, repeal in Nova Scotia, and annexation in New Brunswick. How are they going to reconcile these discordant elements? Liberal-Conservative platform—protection to the fisheries, equal rights to all. The same platform for all parts of the Dominion. Which of these two political platforms bears the impress of statesmanship?

—Prince Henry of Battenberg, has been in disagreement with the Queen by going to the theatre the night before and to the circus the night after the fiftieth memorial service in Westminster Abbey, which he attended as her Majesty's representative.

—The Bear has been released from Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Two Kinds of Economy.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW.

Our Liberal friends point to the almost stationary expenditure under the Macdonald Government, and say that it is economy; but it is not. The Liberals kept down the total of the expenditure by lopping off the expenditure of barbers and piers, and public buildings, and lighthouse and coast services and by reducing the subsidies to provinces and to our bridge and school services; while they increased cost of legislation, administration of justice, interest on debt, etc. That was not true economy.

Again our Liberal friends point to the increased expenditure under the present Government and say it is evidence of the extravagance of the party now in power. But it is not. The party now in power gives each of the provincial Governments more money for roads, bridges and schools, and it is the fault of the local authorities. The party now in power gives a million more each year to our local public works under Dominion control, our piers, breakwaters, etc., and gives more to light-house and coast and other useful services. The enlarged business of the Dominion is not like that of our country councils or local legislatures were the yearly expenditure should not vary much. If the country grows and prospers, if new railroads and new post offices and new mail routes and new provinces are opened up and thousands of people settle in the wild lands of the west, to help us bear the general taxation, there must be increased burden for our country.

Before a correct idea of the relative economy of the two parties can be had a comparison must be made of the amount of business transacted. The following will illustrate:
The cost of collecting the customs revenue when the Conservatives held office in 1873-4 was \$438 per hundred dollars. When Liberals held power in 1877-8 the cost was \$121 per hundred dollars. In 1884-5 the cost was only \$418 per hundred dollars.

In the post office department the Liberals increased the expense of collection from 128 per cent to 142 per cent. The Liberal Conservatives diminished the same to 135 per cent.

In the department of public works, including railways, the Liberals effected an increase from 118 per cent to 121 per cent. The Liberal Conservatives decreased the same to 112 per cent.

In 1875, under the Liberals, each immigrant settled in the country cost ten dollars and eighty-three cents; and in 1876, the cost was \$6.50 per immigrant, or eleven dollars and twenty cents. In 1885 the cost was barely three dollars and ninety-two cents and the average for six years of the present Government was even less.

In 1885 the value of immigrants' effects brought into the country was over four million dollars, just ten times the cost of the service and four times as much as the value of effects in 1879.

These similar facts are significantly concealed by the Liberal orators, who state half-truths in a way calculated to deceive the people who are unacquainted with all the facts. A half-truth is more deceptive than a plain lie and the Liberal orators know it. No honest man can rise from a full and careful consideration of the public records without coming to the conclusion that the administration of affairs, in so far as at least as the Ottawa Government is concerned, has been a whole host of wise and in the best interests of the people.

The Postmaster.

ROBERT BURDETTE IN THE "BROOKLYN EAGLE."

Long years he dwelt behind the latticed wall
Built of glass boxes where he mislaid
With kindly patience answering every call,
And licked the stamps for childhood
Week and week,
Administration rose and change and fall,
Serenely he weathered every shifting gale,
On civil service rules he ran the shop,
And ne'er allowed his perquisites to drop,
So in the service he grew old and gray,
And off he put the stamps on upside down.

Misdirected letters in a wild, vague way,
And sent Smith's paper out to Jones by Brown,
Till Special Agent Death came by one day,
And pounced the old man through to
Gravestone town.

He lay quite still, when suddenly he cried,
"Mail closed!" and drew his salary and died.

Another Insult.
(From the Boston Record.)
At the Montreal Le Tourneur Club was executed about the State House, yesterday, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mayor of Montreal leading the procession, the inspection brought the visitors to the Representative Hall. The Sergeant-at-Arms called the attention of his guests to the historic oddish appendage from the sacred ceiling.

The Mayor looked at the noble symbol, and quickly said, "Caught in Canada, I suppose."

Wide Awake for 1887.
Half a dozen years ago it seemed impossible for WIDE AWAKE to be so beautiful or more attractive, yet year after year it has gone on, adding new features and developing old ones, until it seems at last excellence can no further go. The Knave (Puck) is a yearly subscription price has been reduced to \$2.40 (from \$3.00) while the magazine will be more attractive than ever.

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Dr. Carpenter, a London, Eng., physician of forty years standing, says that the teetotal families do not pay him a quarter the amount of fees that those families do who are accustomed to take drink.

—The victory for "no-licensing" in thirteen out of seventeen cities in Massachusetts was mainly due to the efforts of the W. C. T. U.

C. E. FREEMAN,
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Call and Secure Bargains.
W. J. MAHONEY.
Bath, N. B., Aug. 17, 1886.

HAYWARD'S
RECTORIAL
BALSAM
CURES COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, ETC.

White Chester Boar.
THIS subscriber has a superior boar, hatched White Chester Boar for service. W. E. LAWRENCE.
Dorchester, Dec. 15, 1886. 2m

Legal.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
BAIE VERTE, N. B.

R. BARRY SMITH,
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary,
Main Street, - - Moncton, N. B.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

POWELL & BENNETT,
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H. A. POWELL. A. W. BENNETT.
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICES OF
F. A. McCULLY,
Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.
MONCTON, - - N. B.

M. B. HICKS,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,
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DORCHESTER, - - N. B.

Legal Co-Partnership.
WE the undersigned have this day entered into a Professional Co-partnership as Barristers and Attorneys, with offices at Dorchester and Moncton, N. B. Mr. Welch to have charge of the office at Dorchester and to be at Moncton on Tuesday and Saturday of each week; Mr. Wells to have charge of the office at Moncton.

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DR. HEWSON,
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Railways, &c.
N. B. & P. E. RY.
1886 Winter Arrangement 1887
UNTIL further notice Trains will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine at 1.55 P. M.
Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 5.10 P. M.
Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.
W. C. MILNER,
Secretary.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1886 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1887
ON and after Monday, November 22nd, 1886, the Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.
Express for Halifax, Pictou and Miramichi, 8.45 a. m.
Accommodation for Miramichi, 11.25 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 12.25 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec, 1.25 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec, 6.55 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec, 9.55 p. m.
All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
November 22nd, 1886.

NEW
Harness Shop.
THE subscriber having taken Mr. Alex. Ford's Building, opposite the warehouse of Messrs. M. Wood & Sons, begs to notify the public that he will carry on the
Harness Business
In all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges to receive a share of public patronage.
Repairs neatly and promptly done, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JOSEPH W. DOBSON.
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ON and after Monday, 3rd Jan'y, 1887, until further notice, a Passenger Train will leave Cape Tormentine every Monday morning at 7.30 a. m. Standard time, arriving at Sackville at 9.54 a. m. Mileage Tickets for sale at all booking stations.
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