THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1887. VOL. VIII., NO. 23

PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!

J. A. McALLISTER, D. D. S.,
Graduate of Penn. Dental College, 1874.
OFFICE:—OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.
Offers for Cash; for Cash; for Cash only.
☞A Full Set of Upper or Lower Gum Teeth, the Best that can be obtained, for $10.00.
Gumless sets, plain teeth, for $8 50.
Extracting Teeth, 25 cents. Small Silver Fillings, 50 cents.
Do not be deceived about these rates; you will be told the work is inferior in quality, &c. THIS IS NOT SO. The rates only have been lowered, not the quality of the operation. Take advantage of low rates and good work.
Fredericton, December 29, 1886.

B. H. TORRENS, D. M. D.,
DENTIST,
OFFICE,---FISHER'S BUILDING,
☞ Residence Queen Hote.
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
May 13, 1885

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.,
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE:
First Door below Peoples Bank, Queen Street, Fredericon, N. B.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M.
Fredericton, May 20, 1885

W. C. CROCKET, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
—AND—
SURGEON.
Office and Residence:
CARLETON STREET.
Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1886—3m.

F. J. SEERY, M. D., C. M.,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh:
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh:
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
Special Certificate in Midwifery.
Office, - - Fisher's Building, Cor. Phœnix Square.
Residence, - - 109 Brunswick St.
Fredericton, December 22, 1886—3m

C. E. DUFFY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Conveyancer, &c.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated. Also, Agent for
The North American Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE:—Over J. & J. O'Brien's, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
November 10—3m

J. W. McCREADY,
Barrister, Notary Public, Etc.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.
OFFICE:
YORK ST., - FREDERICTON, N. B.
April 21, 1886.—1 yr.

ROSSMORE, L. O. L., No. 21,
Meets at Orange Hall, Gibson, on the first and second TUESDAYS of each month, at 7.30 P. M.
☞ Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
LIEUT.-COL. HEWITSON, *W M.*,
WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, *Rec.-Sec'y*
Sept. 29—1y.

MONEY TO LOAN
in sums from $800 up to $3000, at 6 per cent.
ON REAL ESTATE.
☞ Smaller sums at 7 and 8 per cent ☜
BLACK & HAZEN, *Barristers.*
Fredericton, April 21, 1886.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
Real Estate or Personal Property.
Mortgages, Bonds and other Securities bought and sold at Current Rates.
OFFICE:
York Street, - - Fredericton, N. B.
WILLARD KITCHEN.
Fredericton, March 24, 1886.—1yr.

Shingles, Clapboards.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his mill in Temperance Vale, Shingles, Clapboards, Lath, Planed Flooring, Scanling, Hemlock Boards, Plank &c., which he sells at lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for country produce.
Every description of lumber used in the erection and completion of a house, can be had at my mill.
D. LUCY.
Temperance Vale, York Co., June 2, 186

STOVES.
Cooking Stoves;
Hall Stoves;
Parlor Stoves;
If you want a first-class Stove at a low price, give me a call,
Z. R. EVERETT.
November 21

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Jarvis S. Verner of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, Trader, has this day assigned all his Estate and effects to the undersigned, Thomas R. Jones of the City of Saint John, Merchant, and J. Douglas Hazen of the City of Fredericton, Barrister-at-Law, in Trust for the benefit of his creditors. The trust Deed now lies at the office of Black & Hazen, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. All creditors desiring to participate in the profits of the Estate, must execute the said Deed within sixty days from the date hereof.
Dated December 3rd, A. D. 1886.
THOMAS R JONES, J. DOUGLAS HAZEN } *Trustees.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, non-resident rate payers, of the Parish of New Maryland, in the County of York, are hereby required to pay their respective County and Wild Land Tax for the year 1886, as set opposite their names, together with the cost of advertising, 28 cents each, to the undersigned, at his residence at New Maryland, York County, N. B., within two months from date, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

	County Tax.	Wild Land Tax.
Barker, Mrs. Wesley	$0 40	..
Babbit, Benjamin H.	..	$0 75
Morrow, David	52	71
Peabody, Mrs. Stephen	80	..
Donahue, Thomas	80	..
Morgan, John	50	..
Smith, Mrs. Daniel, Est.,	80	2 00
Bedell, Rankin	1 00	..
Fraser, Judge	24	55

DAVID HAINING, *Collector of Rates.*
New Maryland, December 8th, 1886.

Estate Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas Jones, late of the City of Fredericton, Gentleman, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to Messrs. J. A. & W. VanWart of Fredericton, Barristers, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
Dated this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.
JOHN L. FLETCHER, HENRIETTA C. FLETCHER, *Administrator and Administratrix of Estate Thomas Jones, with Will annexed.*
J. A. & W. VANWART, *Solicitors to Estate.* 3m

Estate Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Lucy Hartt Jones, late of the City of Fredericton, widow, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to Messrs. J. A. & W. VanWart of the City of Fredericton, Barristers, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment.
Dated at Fredericton, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.
JOHN L. FLETCHER, HENRIETTA C. FLETCHER, *Executor and Executrix Estate Lucy Hartt Jones, deceased.*
J. A. & W. VANWART, *Solicitors to Estate.* 3m

LAND FOR SALE.

ALL that Valuable Lot of Land in the Parish of Stanley, known as Lot No. 81, and being a part of "The Bustin Homestead," containing 85 acres more or less, of which there are about 30 acres cleared. The Lot is well wooded and first-class for farming purposes.
☞ For terms and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Bustin, Stanley, or Miss Bustin, Telegraph Office, Fredericton, or to the undersigned.
Dated at Fredericton, this 23rd day of August, 186.
WETMORE & WINSLOW.

Riverview Nursery!

For sale at bottom prices,
PLANTS
of the following, for present or spring delivery:
CURRANTS.
"Black Naples," "White Grape."
"Red Cherry." "Versaillaise."
"Fay's Prolific."
COOSEBERRIES.
"Smiths' Improved." "Downings."
"Houghton Seedling."
STRAWBERRIES.
"Sharpless," largest and finest berry cultivated.
"Mount Vernon." large, late, delicious.
"Crescent Seedling," extra production and early.
"Charles Downing," standard sort, productive find.
☞ Freight paid on all orders over $5.00.
For prices, &c., address
J. E. FAIRWEATHER.
Hampton, N. B., Nov. 8, 1886—tf.

FOUNDRY and PLANT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Foundry and Plant, situate on Queen Street, and known as the West End Foundry. To an enterprising man, with a small capital, this would be a desirable investment.
☞ Also, for sale in connection with the above, a number of Farmers' Stars and Cylinder Stoves, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Apply to
B. McCAFFREY.
Fredericton, Oct. 27, 1886.

5 and 10 Cent Store.

WE have on hand this season, a larger and more varied assortment of
CHRISTMAS GOODS
than ever. Our display of Dolls, Toys and Fancy Goods is complete. Call and Examine. We have also on hand a full line of Glassware, Jewelry, Tinware, Woodenware, etc., etc.
☞ Come early before the rush.
Fredericton, December 15, 1886.

Team Bells, &c.
COPPER Rivets, Team Bells, Whip Lashes and Stocks cheap at
NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.
December 29

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the Bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, became greatly debilitated, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing.—Henry C. Hemmenway, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and restored my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

Ayer's Pills,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Notice of Sale.

To DANIEL LUCY lately of Fredericton, in the County of York, now of Southampton, in the County of York, Merchant, and SARAH A. LUCY, his wife, and all others to whom it may in anywise concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of April, A. D., 1881, registered in the Records of the County of York, in Book P, 3, pages 495 to 499, on the 4th day of April, A. D., 1881, numbered 31395, made between the said Daniel Lucy and Sarah A. Lucy, his wife, The Mortgagors of the one part, and the undersigned Henry M. Campbell of the County of Kings, Farmer, of the other part, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House in Fredericton, opposite the Queen Hotel, on **THURSDAY, the third day of March next,** at 12 o'clock noon, the Lands and Premises in said Mortgage described as follows, that is to say:

All that certain piece or tract of Land, situate lying and being in the Town Plat of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and known and distinguished as Lot number two hundred and seventeen, (217) in Block number thirteen in said Town Plat. The said Lot, piece or parcel of Land, fronting on Brunswick Street, and extending back therefrom one hundred and sixty-five feet, until it meets lands now or lately owned by Christopher Broderick and Stafford Barker, and being the same Lands and Premises Deeded to the said Daniel Lucy by James M. Wortman, by Deed dated the twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, recorded in the York County Records, in Book U, No. 2, pages 501 and 502, the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the said City of Fredericton, known and distinguished as the upper or north-westerly half of Lot number two hundred and fifteen, (215) fronting on said Brunswick Street, thirty-three feet, and extending back to the rear of said last mentioned Lot, one hundred and sixty-five feet, such last mentioned Lot, piece or parcel of Land having been Deeded to the said Daniel Lucy by John Owens and wife, by Deed dated the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, recorded in the said York County Records, in Book T, No. 2, pages 357 and 358, the thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and being the same Lands and Premises, upon which the three houses owned by the said Daniel Lucy on Brunswick street aforesaid, are situate, together with all the rights of way, rights of ingress and egress, and other rights of the said Daniel Lucy in and to the said Lands and Premises, and together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights appurtenances to the said Lands and Premises belonging or appertaining, and the reversion and reversions issues and profits thereof. *Each of the above houses and buildings and Lot in connection therewith, will be sold separately.*

Dated at Fredericton, this 20th day of November, A. D., 1886.

H. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL, *Mortgagee.*
WETMORE & WINSLOW, *Sols for Mortgagee.*

OVER WORKED Women.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee.* See wrapper around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.** A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Soreness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, Contraction of the Muscles, PILES, &c.

ANOTHER PROOF.

GENTS:—In February last I took a severe cold, which settled in my back and kidneys, causing great pain. After using several preparations and being without sleep four nights through intense pain, I tried your **MINARD'S LINIMENT.** After *first* application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep, and complete recovery shortly followed.
JOHN S. McLEOD, Elm House.
Lawrencetown, N. S.

ALL SORTS.

UNDER THE SNOW.

Under the snow, the beautiful snow,
Loved ones are hidden from sight;
Hopes that we cherished in the long ago
Are buried beneath the cold, cold snow,
Doomed to untimely blight.

Flowers we loved are buried from sight
Under the beautiful snow;
Gems of beauty, fair and bright,
Are shrouded away in the earth's dark night,
Under the cruel snow.

Spring may come and melt the snow,
Flowers may bloom again;
But the friends we loved are laid so low,
And the hopes we cherished in the long ago,
Can never return again.

It is stated that about 4,000 horses die weekly in London, Eng.

Furs and woolens can be kept from moths by simply tying them tight in a paper bag.

One thing is said in favor of the ice man: If he has any left over he doesn't warm it up for breakfast.

"You want more exercise," "But, doctor, I'm a postman." "Then you need rest—join the police force."

To improve a roast, known not to be very tender, let it steam one half-hour in a pan with a half-pint of water.

Paris now has among its other social freaks a club composed of divorced men. Those who re-marry become honoraries.

The gills of good fish are red and the eyes full. If the eyes are sunken and the gills light-colored and the flesh flabby, the fish is not good.

Baird's French Ointment is an excellent article for any kind of Humour, such as Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Rash, and a sure cure for the Itch. It quickly heals obstinate Sores and Ulcers, &c. Sold by dealers.

The sweetest and best-flavored pork in the world, it is said, is produced on the island of Madeira. The hogs there subsist mainly on fruits, nuts, grass and roots.

Croup, whooping cough, sore throat, sudden cold, and the lung troubles peculiar to children, are easily controlled by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take and certain in its action.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin announces the receipt of $10 from a New Yorker, which sum, the sender said, was to be applied "in any way that will annoy Great Britain."

* * * * Premature decline of manly powers, nervous debility and kindred diseases, radically cured. Consultation free. Book 10 cents in stamps. Address, confidentially, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The moral effect of being well dressed was shown in the answer of a child who was asked why she wasn't good like another little girl: "Perhaps I should be if my dress had little pink bows all over it."

People who reside or sojourn in regions of country where fever and ague and bilious remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the periodic malady. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepsia Cure is a valuable safeguard against malarial scourge. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in the market.

The characteristics of several nations have been summed up in the following concise form:—The first thing a Spaniard does on founding a colony is to build a gallows; a Portuguese, to build a church; an Englishman, a drinking booth; and a Frenchman, a dancing floor.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.—Feb. 1, 1y.

He Shook it.

"I was subject to ague for two or three seasons, which nothing would eradicate until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, once which time, four years, I have had no return of the disease." W. J. Jordan, Strange Ont.

Nervous Debilitated Men.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Still Another.

DIPHTHERIA CURED.—I hereby certify that Minard's Liniment cured my daughter of a severe and what appeared to be a fatal attack of Diphtheria, after all other remedies failed, and recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that dreadful disease.
JOHN D. BOUTILIER.
French Village, Halifax Co., Jan., 1883.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.:
Gentlemen,—We consider Minard's Liniment the best value of any in the market, and cheerfully recommend its use.
DR. J. H. HARRIS, Bellevue Hospital.
DR. F. U. ANDERSON, F. R. C. S., Edinburgh. M. R. C. S., England.

New Postal Law—of Interest to Farmers.

The new Law permitting the sending of small quantities of fluids by mail is of wide value to the people at large. It is in the direction of the small tendencies of trade, which, while it centralizes the manufacture in the best possible form, brings its results to every man's door, at the lowest possible price. England has gone very far in this direction, permitting packages of even eleven pounds weight to be sent by post, while our limit is yet four pounds. The admission of fluids under certain restrictions is another step in advance.—Until now, such packages could only be sent by express, and HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., have been obliged for twenty years past to require an order of at least $5.00 to send free of charge, their invaluable VETERINARY SPECIFICS and WITCH HAZEL OIL to customers. They now offer to send them in *quantity* to *any address* on receipt of the price. Thus the tendency of modern trade is everywhere to bring the manufacturer or producer and the consumer, practically face to face. Every man thus has in practice the best medicine, dry good or book store, in the country at his own post office.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The State of the Country in 1876. Deep Depression Everywhere.

The Birth of the National Policy.

Strenuous and Continued Opposition of the Liberals to its Principles—No Compromise Allowed.

In 1876, the Mackenzie Government being in power, the Governor-General, in his speech opening Parliament, was instructed by his Ministry to say that "the great depression which has prevailed throughout the neighboring countries for several years, and which has more recently been felt in the old world, causing general stagnation of business, has extended to Canada, and has seriously affected our trade." The attention of Parliament thus called to the condition of the country, was, within a week after the opening of the session, directed to an investigation of the causes. Mr. Mills, a supporter of that Government, moved the appointment of a committee to "inquire into the causes of the present financial depression." After lengthy debate the motion carried, the words "manufacturing and commercial" being substituted for "financial." The debate brought out the fact that

THE DEPRESSION OF TRADE

was very great. Quoting only from supporters of the then Government who would not be at all desirous of exaggerating the distress, we give some evidence on the extent of the depression that then existed. Mr. Taschereau said; "A commercial depression such as has seldom been felt has visited the new world as well as the old, and has not spared Canada having seriously affected her commerce." Mr. Mills said: "When we notice in the newspapers from day to day the failure of men engaged in manufacturing or commercial pursuits in various parts of the country, when we observe statements that a very large number of men formerly engaged in the lumber trade and in other pursuits are out of employment, I think it is necessary to bring before the House any array of facts for the purpose of establishing a proposition which, I suppose, will meet with general assent. We observe that those who have failed are of the commercial class as well as of the manufacturing class; that it is not only those engaged in producing various articles of industry within the country who have suffered, but that merchants engaged in the importation of goods have suffered quite as much, as far as we can gather from general reports."

MR. WORKMAN SAID:

I have just come to this House from the counting house, from the bankers, the merchants and the manufacturers—therefore, I know how very great the depression is in those three most important branches of the industry of the Dominion. For the last eighteen months there has been a gradual shrinking of values and curtailment of trade, until now we have arrived at a condition which is forty years commercial experience I have never seen equalled. I know this that the manufactures of the country are in the most depressed state; that this depression has been gradually going on and increasing until at present nearly one-half of the manufacturing establishments in and around Montreal are closed up and the other half are working on half, or perhaps two-thirds time. Any number of hands have been discharged and are idle to-day, while those who are employed are only earning wages of from 70 to 80 per cent. of what they earned before. I can tell hon. gentlemen that the manufacturing interests, if not soon protected, with the other industries of the country, will suffer very much. The mercantile interests are also very important, and they depend for success upon the success of the mechanic and the manufacturer." The Government, however, would not listen to the complaints, and refused to consider the

CRIES OF DESPAIR

which rose up from every city, town, village and hamlet—which found support and strength from all the rural portions of Canada. They deliberately resolved that the causes producing the depression were such that legislative action could not remedy. Though it was pointed out that Canada was ground to dust between the upper and nether millstones—between the sore pressed United States manufacturer, both in their anxiety to realize money to save themselves from ruin, seeking in Canada a slaughter market to the detriment of the Canadian manufacturer—though it was clearly shown that disaster hung like a black cloud over the whole country, the Mackenzie Ministry refused to do anything at all.

Sir John came to the rescue of the country, and moved his famous resolution that this House regrets His Excellency has not been advised to recommend to Parliament a measure for the readjustment of the tariff, which would not only aid in alleviating the stagnation of business deplored by the Government, but would also afford fitting encouragement and protection to the struggling manufactures and industries, as well as to the agricultural products of Canada. That resolution was voted down, 116 against, and 70 for. Among those voting against Sir John's motion were Messrs. Bain, Blake, Bourassa, Jones, Laurier, Langlois, Mackenzie, Cartwright, Casgrain, Fiset, Paterson, Mills, Vail and others, from whom a new ministry would have to be selected in the event of the overthrow of the present Government. We have in this rapid resume brought out two or three

FACTS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE ELECTORS

at the present time:

1. The distress was very great.

2. That it was attributed by the Government to the adverse influence of the depression in other countries operating upon Canadian manufacturers.

3. That manufacturers, importers and the general business of the country were all afflicted by the depression, were all injured greatly by it, in fact rowed in the same boat, twirling in troubled waters that threatened to engulf them altogether.

4. That the then governing party placed itself on record as opposed to any legislative action in alleviation of the general misery. The Government, they said, were but flies on the wheel, and could neither prevent disaster nor stimulate prosperity.

WE PROCEED ANOTHER STEP.

The Government in 1877 and 1878, as in 1876, turned a deaf ear to the cries of distress. The gloaming of suffering, which prompted the enquiry into the causes of the depression, became deep midnight darkness in 1878. Stocks went down by the run. The importations fell off, the experts declined. The Savings Bank deposits fell to the lowest figure they have ever reached. The bank and Dominion note circulation fell ten million dollars below what it was in 1874. Farming and city property alike felt the blight. Then came the return to power of the party whose famous resolution of 1876 creating the National Policy had been received with great favor by the people of Canada at the general elections. The party adopted the principle of readjustment of the tariff in order to aid the depressed industries. The same bitter opposition from the opponents of readjustment was continued. Attacks were made all along the line upon the National Policy in 1879 and the following years. From March 10, 1876, when they voted down Sir John's resolution to the present hour, they have persistently maintained the same dogged opposition. They have never recanted their original belief. They are as strong opponents of the National Policy as ever. No session has been, since 1876, allowed to pass without Sir Richard Cartwright, as the exponent of the financial and trade policy of the Opposition, rising in his place and pouring scorn and derision upon the readjusted tariff. The same element which forced the Mackenzie administration to take the course it did in 1876 remains with the party. The free trade element in the Eastern provinces which had the mastery over the Mackenzie Government in 1876 is still.

AS BITTER AS EVER

in its opposition to any tariff which will give assistance to manufacturers. It is even stronger, if the leaders and spokesmen of the Liberal party are to be believed, for in Nova Scotia it has succeeded in raising the secession cry, hoping thereby to strengthen itself, to seize any opportunity that may offer in the future, to break down any and all protection to native industries, that free trade and secession party is closely allied to the free trade party of Ontario and Quebec, and day after day proclaims its determination to break down the present tariff. Its strength, as seen in the provincial elections in Nova Scotia in 1886, has placed the National Policy in as great jeopardy at the forthcoming Dominion elections as it was in the Dominion elections of 1882. With no recantation of the error of 1876 by Messrs. Blake, Laurier and Co., with increased vehemence of opposition on the part of the eastern wing of the Liberal party; with the party organs day after day attacking the present tariff, it would be utter folly on the part of the supporters of the present tariff to fancy that there would be no changes in the tariff in the event of the National Policy party being defeated.

Character and Composition of the Dominion Debt.

A few Convincing Comparisons.

What has been Done with the Money Spent—How Dick Negotiated Loans.

It is made a charge against the Government that they have unnecessarily and extravagantly increased the public debt, and thus enormously added to the burdens of the people. Here are a few facts on this point:—

At the time of Confederation the Central Government assumed the debts of the Provinces which, at that time, entered the confederacy. Each Province which has since been created or brought into the Dominion has brought with it or been allowed a fixed sum by way of debt; and certain readjustments of the provincial debts have since taken place, which have added to the debt of the Dominion what otherwise would have been debts of the Provinces and what, therefore, is a mere matter of account changing from the Provincial to the Dominion ledger, and is

NOT AN INCREASE TO THE BURDENS

of the people generally. Then at the time of Confederation and as a condition of it, the Government were bound to construct the Intercolonial railway, Mr. Brown's famous *dictum* being that Confederation was worth the price of six Intercolonial railways. The Government was also bound, as a compensation to the Upper Provinces, to enlarge the canals, as soon as the finances of the Dominion would permit, and as this enlargement, so far as the Welland and Cornwall canals were concerned, was undertaken by the Mackenzie Government, the Liberals cannot complain that it was undertaken too soon. When the Northwest was purchased, the necessity for large expenditure with a view to its development was admitted, and when British Columbia was brought into the Confederation, it was on the condition of the construction of a railway uniting the Pacific ocean with the railway system of Canada, the work to be at once commenced and continued until completion within ten years. All these obligations have been

SANCTIONED BY THE PEOPLE

at several general elections. In the light of these obligations the increase in the public debt is not only easily explained, but is completely justified. The Public Accounts of 1885-6 have not yet been published, but Mr. Blake has made a calculation showing that the net public debt is now $220,000,000. That may be assumed as correct for the purposes of this statement. Here, then, is an analysis of the debt:—

ANALYSIS OF THE DEBT.

Net debt as stated by Hon. Mr. Blake,	$220,000,000
Deduct provincial debts assumed by the Dominion Government under the Union of 1867, and subsequent adjustments	107,000,000
And there remains as strictly Federal debt increase since 1867	$113,000,000

So that the net increase of the public debt connected with the obligations assumed by the people of Canada as a condition of Confederation, is $113,000,000. Now, then there has been spent on the Canada Pacific railway, including the final exchange of money for lands returned, and upon the Intercolonial railway, with its necessary connections and terminal facilities, the sum of $103,000,000. The payments to the Pacific railway were in exact terms of the contract of 1881, which was sanctioned by the people at the elections of 1882, with the exception that $10,000,000 more in cash, and about 7,000,000 acres less in land has been given as a condition of the completion of the railway five years before the time fixed by the contract. We have thus

THE WHOLE INCREASE ACCOUNTED FOR

except $10,000,000, and that is more than accounted for by the Cartwright deficits, the "shaves" on the Cartwright loans and the purchase money of the Northwest Territories. Here is a statement on that head:—

Net debt	$220,000,000
made up as follows:—	
Provincial debts assumed by the Dominion	$107,000,000
Moneys expended on railways	103,000,000
Moneys for purchase Northwest	1,500,000
Sir Richard Cartwright's deficits	4,500,000
Sir Richard Cartwright's losses on loans obtained	4,800,000
	$220,800,000

That leaves all the expenditures on the canals, on the improvements in lighting the lakes and the St. Lawrence, the erection of public buildings in various parts of the Dominion, the subsidies to branch railways, all met without one dollar of increase to the public debt. The extent of this expenditure will appear from the following taken from the public records submitted to Parliament, and not including, therefore, the expenditure of the last year:—

Canals	$28,543,378
Light houses and navigation	8,284,580
Government buildings and miscellaneous public works	13,147,318
Total	$49,975,276

So that there has been expended on these public works, in excess of additions to the public debt, the large sum of fifty millions of dollars.

It is a mistake to treat this debt as if it was a mortgage upon a farm, the principal of which had to be paid. In 1885 some thirty millions of dollars of our debt fell due. It bore 5 per cent. interest. Sir Leonard Tilley went to England and procured its renewal for another thirty years at 4 per cent., so that the debt falling due, instead of being an embarrassment, has resulted in an important reduction of annual expenditure for the country. The measure of the burden of the debt is

THE ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE.

The net interest per head of the population in 1868 was $1.29. In 1873, the end of the first Conservative term, it was $1.31, an increase of two cents per head. In 1878, the end of the clear Grit term, it had risen to $1 58, an increase of twenty-seven cents per head, in spite of the fact that the Mackenzie Government left no public works completed to mark the era of their administration! And, assuming the net debt at $22 000,000, as Mr. Blake puts it, the interest per head is now $1.63, an increase in eight years of 5 cents per head, with the canal enlargement completed, the Canadian Pacific railway finished and already developing an enormous trade, and large additions in the form of branch lines and increased terminal facilities made to the Intercolonial railway! The simple question which the elector has to put to himself in connection with this increase in the public debt is this: Is the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, with all the incidental advantages connected with it, worth an additional tax of 5 cents per head of the population of the Dominion? There can be no doubt about the answer that will be given to that question.

AS AN OFFSET TO THIS INCREASE

it may be stated that applying the rates on passengers and freight charged by the railways in 1875, to the traffic now carried, it will be found that the people are saving $12,000,000 a year—which is very much more than the interest upon the gross public debt of Canada—as the result of the enlarged railway facilities and increased competition produced by the policy of the Government. The best proof that the expenditures made by the Government, and which have resulted in the increase of the debt of Canada, have been wise expenditures is shown by the

FINANCIAL STANDING OF THE DOMINION

in the money markets of the world. Sir Richard Cartwright put 4 per cent. loans on the market in 1874 and in 1876, for the aggregate sum of $31 633 333. He realized for them $28 084 770, thus suffering a "shave" of $3,568,563, or 11.28 per cent. Sir Leonard Tilley in 1885, exchanged 5 per cents for 4's, which was equivalent to putting a loan on the market for the sum of $31,356 595, and he realized $30 930,651, a "shave" of $426,944, or 1.36 per cent. Sir Leonard Tilley put a special loan on the market in 1885 for the same amount as Sir Richard Cartwright's loan of 1874, namely, $19,466,666. The Cartwright loan, after paying all charges, only realized within $2 208,329 of par, the discount, therefore, being 11.34 per cent. The Tilley loan realized within $140,443, the discount, after deducting charges, being but seven-tenths of 1 per cent.; and to-day Canadian securities in England sell in the open market at 13 per cent. higher than during Sir Richard Cartwright's administration of the finances. But

ONE MORE COMPARISON

may be made. The Conservative party has been in power since Confederation—fifteen years, and the Liberals five. Here is a comparative statement of the increase of the public debt during the periods of the two parties respectively:

Increase strictly Federal debt	$113,000,000
Increase Grit period, 1874-78, 5 years	40,200,000
Increase Liberal-Conservative periods, 1878-78, 1879-86, 15 years	72,800,000
Average increase per annum, Grit period	8,000,000
Average increase per annum Liberal-Conservative	4,800,000

It must be remembered that the apparently rapid increase during the last five years is due to the fact that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been crowded into five years instead of ten, as was provided by the contract. No business man will say that the advantage to Canada of the early construction of the railway does not immeasurably more than compensate for this increase. The large undertakings are now completed, and the next five years, it may fairly be assured, will witness no further material increase of the public debt.

Cause of the Rebellion.

The Government were not Responsible.

The Grit party charge that the Government caused a rebellion in the Northwest; that they were guilty of terrible neglect towards the unfortunate half-breeds of those Northwest territories, and while some of them may think that the Government did right in permiting the law to take its course in the case of Louis Riel, they are still to be condemned because the Government was responsible for the outbreak in consequence of not properly attending to the wants of the people of that country. Let us point out two or three facts in regard to that subject, as illustrating how little our opponents are justified in making this charge against the Government. In the first place let it be remembered that the rebellion in the Northwest was confined entirely to the district of Batoche and one settlement adjoining. Those places are on the south bank of the Saskatchewan, about 450 or 500 miles west of Winnipeg, and about 200 miles north of the Canada Pacific Railway. It was in this small section alone that the difficulty occurred. There were half-breeds scattered all over the Northwest territories, large numbers of them in the Cypress Hills, in the valley of the Qu'Appelle, away up at Edmonston and at Victoria, up on the north Saskatchewan, about 300 or 400 miles west of where this rebellion broke out. But the rebellion did not effect the people in these different districts. There was no rebellion as far as they were concerned. The trouble was confined entirely to the small group of persons in the comparatively small district to which we have referred. Therefore, in dealing with the question as to who was responsible for that rebellion, we have simply to deal with the particular