THE

"MARITIME FARMER,"

the most largely circulated and most popular family newspaper published in Fredericton, is issued from the Office,

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☞ The FARMER furnishes the very best medium for advertising in Central New Brunswick. Rates will be furnished on application.

Every variety of JOB PRINTING promptly executed.

LORAN C. MACNUTT,
Editor and Proprietor

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 2, 1887.

Dominion General Election.

Nomination, Tuesday, - Feb. 15th.
Polling, Tuesday, - - Feb. 22nd.

YORK COUNTY

Liberal - Conservative Candidate,

THOS. TEMPLE, Esq.

The Liberal Conservative Committee Rooms, in Inches' Building, corner of Queen and York Streets, will be open every day and evening, (Sunday excepted) during the campaign, and Mr. Temple's friends in town and country, are cordially invited to call.

The Cabinet Reconstructed.

As we anticipated, Sir Charles Tupper's returning to Canada, was to reenter the Cabinet. He arrived at Ottawa last Thursday, and was sworn in Minister of Finance, Mr. McLelan becoming Postmaster General in place of Mr. Campbell, who is to take the Governorship of Ontario. The Government is thus strengthened by the addition of one of Canada's most brilliant sons, an accomplished statesman, and a bold and successful strategist. Sir Charles, as soon as he was sworn in, started for Nova Scotia to take charge of the campaign in that province. He spoke at Amherst Saturday night, and received an ovation. He will visit various parts of the Province during the campaign, and deliver addresses. Sir Charles' advent into Nova Scotia, has infused new life into the Conservative party, and they will down the Secessionists, who would rather confront a western cyclone than meet Tupper. The nomination of Mr. T. E. Kenny as the colleague of Mr. Stairs in Halifax, has also had its effect in depressing the Grits of our sister province. Mr. Kenny is easily the leading Irish Roman Catholic in the Maritime Provinces, a man of great wealth, of undoubted integrity, and popular with all classes. Under the leadership of Tupper, the Government are already assured a majority in Nova Scotia.

Assurances of Victory.

From all along the line, come the most cheering assurances of victory. The best the Grits expect to do is to reduce the Government majority. Sir John starts off with the certainty of at least thirteen supporters from the new provinces. For the six seats in British Columbia, there is not a single Grit in the field, and the same may be said of the four seats in the Territories. Manitoba is certain to return three, and possibly four supporters of the Government, leaving only one seat, or perhaps two for Blake in the entire western country. From Quebec, we have assurances that the Riel agitation has spent its force. It is publicly condemned by the clergy, and will fail to aid Blake to the extent he had hoped. Ontario will send a majority for the Government, and in the Maritime Provinces, the Conservatives are sure to secure at least a majority of ten. The Grit party have really no hope of defeating the Government, but they are making a great noise; they are indulging in the wildest predictions, just as they did in 1878 and 1882, but the 22nd will show that their figuring is just as far astray now, as it was on the two former occasions. Mr. Gregory will appeal to the electors of York to defeat Mr. Temple and elect him, because he claims that Blake will be in power, but neither Mr. Gregory or Mr. Blake will reach that much coveted position. "Blake and Gregory may shake hands on the 23rd," but it will be to condole over the fallen fortunes of themselves and their party. Canada is not yet ready to trust her interests to Mr. Blake's keeping; no more is York willing to send Mr. Gregory to Ottawa.

The Public Debt.

The *Gleaner* speaking of the increase of the public debt, says: "The increase under the Liberals was a little over $2,000,000 a year. The increase under the Tories was nearly $14,000,000 a year." This shameless statement has no foundation except in the fevered imagination of our contemporary. It is absolutely false in fact. Mark now, *Gleaner*, "how plain a tale shall put you down." The net Provincial debts assumed at Confederation, amounted to $75,728,641.37 (Public Accounts, 1885, xx.) Since then, other Provinces have come into the Confederation, and the provincial debts have been re-adjusted, causing the Dominion to assume the further sum of $27,630,058.89. (Public Accounts, 1885, xxi.) Adding these together, we have $103,358,700.26 of the net public debt for which neither party is responsible. Mr. Blake in a recent campaign speech, placed the present net debt at $220,000,000. We will, for the sake of argument, accept his figures. Taking the provincial debts assumed by Canada from the present net debt as stated by Mr. Blake, we haye $116,641,299.74, the responsibility for which must be divided between the two parties. But in what proportion? The Public Accounts, 1885, xx, show that while the Mackenzie administration was in power, the net debt increased from $99,843,461.64 in 1873, to $140,362,069,91 in 1878, a total increase of $40,518,608.27, or at the rate of $8,103,721.65 a year. Deducting the increase during the five years from 1873 to 1878, for which the Grit party is responsible, from the total increase of the net debt for Dominion purposes, we find $76,122,691.47 is the total increase of the net debt for which the government of Sir John A. Macdonald is responsible. Dividing this amount by 14, the number of years Sir John has been in power, and we have, as the average increase of net debt $5,437,335.10 a year under the Macdonald Government, or $2,666,386.55 *less per year than under the Grits.* In the face of these figures *taken from the Public Accounts*, the *Gleaner* has the unparallelled assurance to publish the statement we quote above. Our contemporary has proved itself utterly reckless and unreliable when pretending to deal with party issues, and seems to have abandoned all idea of fighting a fair and honorable political battle. The "Liberal" party must be at a low ebb, to need such an exponent.

Convicted of Falsehood.

The *Gleaner* says, "Mr. Temple voted to put a heavy duty on tea." To this statement we give the lie direct. The Macdonald Government in 1872 *removed all duties* from tea and coffee, (see Dominion Statutes 1871, page 35.) The Grits in 1874 put a duty of

4 cts. a lb. on Black Tea,
3 " " " Green Tea,
2 " " " Green Coffee,
3 " " " Ground or Roasted Coffee.

(See Dominion Statutes 1874, page 32.) In 1877 the Grits increased the duty on tea to

6 cents per pound on Green,
5 " " " Black.

(Dominion Statutes 1877, page 112.) compelling the poor man to pay as much per pound on his 25 cent tea, as the rich man paid on his $1.00 tea. The duties on tea and coffee were reduced in 1879 by the Macdonald Government by one-half, and in 1882, (See Dominion Statutes 1882, page 69,) *two years before Mr. Temple was elected*, the duties were entirely removed, and both tea and coffee have been free of duty ever since. The *Gleaner* is thus convicted of stating a wilful falsehood.

The Public Accounts 1885, comparative statements xxii and xxiii, show the expenditure under the head Superannuations and Pensions to be as follows:—

1873.....$102,230.07.
1878.....$212,430.96.

making an increase of $110,200,89, or $22,040.17 a year under the Grit administration of Mr. Mackenzie. In 1885 the expenditure had increased to $293,515.59, or $81,084.63 in the seven years, making a yearly increase of $11,583.51 under the government of Sir John A. Macdonald. Yet in the face of these figures, Mr. Stockton had the assurance to speak of the "enormous increase under Sir John's administration," and "the very slight increase during Mr. Mackenzie's time." It will be observed that the "very slight increase" is nearly double the "enormous increase." This is one of the peculiarities of Grit diction.

During the five years the Grit party were in power, they granted timber limits in the Northwest covering 605 square miles. All the money they received for dues and ground rents was $6,160, while during the last five years the Macdonald Government received from timber limits in the Northwest, for ground rents, dues, and bonuses, no less than $539,433. The Grits granted the right to cut timber on 605 square miles, or 387,200 acres for $6,160, or 62 acres for $1. Ye Good Grits "stand up in a row" and answer, Was not this "boodle?"

In 1874, Sir Richard Cartwright, Grit Finance Minister, floated a loan on the London market for $19,466,666, on this he paid a discount of $2,208,329, or 11.34 per cent. In 1885, Sir Leonard Tilley floated a loan for the same amount, it only cost Sir Leonard $140,443, or *seven tenths of one per cent.* The Grits would like to set Sir Richard at loan floating again.

"Who heartily endorses a policy which lays such enormous taxation on the necessaries of life?" asks the *Gleaner.* We may say that one George F. Gregory, Esq., Grit candidate, supports a party that taxed tea and coffee to the extent of about *one million dollars annually*, while Mr. Temple is the candidate of the party that placed these articles *on the free list.*

Dr. R. C. Weldon, Principal of the Halifax Law School, is the Conservative candidate in Albert County, and is opposed by the oft defeated Rogers. Dr. Weldon is a man of very great ability, a splendid public speaker, and a gentleman of the highest character. He unites all sections of the Albert Conservatives, and will win.

Mr. Gregory brought Silas Alward of St. John, up here last week to speak for him, and the distinguished stranger, in the course of his speech, condemned the Government for hanging Riel. This part of Alward's address, however, is entirely suppressed by the *Gleaner*, a fact that is not without significance.

Says the *Gleaner*: "It is the duty of a statesman to enlarge the franchise," That is just what Sir John did, yet Blake and his party who are championed by Mr. Gregory, obstructed the adoption of the franchise bill for weeks.

Blake and Weldon voted against the subsidy to the Prince William Railway, and these are the men that Gregory would support if he got to Ottawa.

Mr. Gregory is waxing indignant over the proposed railway bridge. He attacks the project in every section of the country.

Mr. Wilmot is making a strong canvas in Sunbury, and if his friends put in some earnest work he will redeem that County.

GREGORY REVIEWED!

And His Fallacies Exposed.

A Complete Answer to the Grit Candidate's three hour's Speech in the City Hall.

Mr. Gregory would not be a genuine Grit, if he did not resort to misrepresentation and mistatement of the facts, and he seems to have exceeded the bounds of even Grit orators in his speech at the City Hall last Wednesday evening. His untruths have been scattered broadcast over this county, and the FARMER proposes to follow him over the ground he traversed, and to refute his wild exaggerations.

Mr. Gregory's first point of attack was the Canadian Pacific Railway policy of the Government. He freely admitted that, "the history of this country and all the records show distinctly, that both parties in this Dominion were equally pleged to the construction of the Pacific Railway. This is perfectly true, but let us look at the record, and see the policy of each in their efforts to to carry that pledge into effect. Nothing in the history of Canada marks so clearly and strongly the wide difference between the parties as their policy in reference to the C. P. Railway. It has been in the hands of both. With the Grits it was a policy of make-shift; hide bound and penny wise, but pound foolish; a thing of shreds and patches, consisting of river and lake stretches, and stretches of railroads, which if completed would have been useless in winter, and in summer but little better than the toilsome mode by which the early voyagers reached the far West. At the best it would have been but a primitive mixture of land and water travel. For five long years the Grit party struggled with this amphibious creature, spending twelve millions and creating obligations for millions more, and leaving absolutely nothing but two widely separated pieces of road under contract, a whole dug largly in solid granite at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars at Fort Francis, intended for a canal lock on one of Mr. Mackenzie's water stretches, but entirely worthless—a slab and sawdust hotel at Neebing, for which, with the stump and bush surroundings, *over seventy thousand dollars* were paid into the pockets of active members of "the party of purity": these with piles of rusty rails, purchased at enormous sacrifice, scattered over the country, were the results of five years of blundering and short sighted folly, of boodle hunting and political jobbery, at a cost to the country of twelve millions paid and millions more of obligations. The undertaking was too large for the Grit government, they had neither the confidence in themselves nor in the country, neither the courage nor the capacity to deal with it.

The Liberal-Conservative party from the outset realized the immense commercial and national importance of having unbroken connection from ocean to ocean on Canadian soil, and they had the courage to carry their plans to successful completion. They saw that the whole through line must be built to assist and hasten the development of the great prairie region, and that it must be built at once; to hesitate was stunt the development of the North West, and to run the risk of throwing immediately and for all time to come, the bulk of the trade of Manitoba and the West into the hands of Americans.

On the 21st October, 1880, the contract for the entire work, was signed with the C. P. Railway Syndicate. The enormous pile of speeches and resolutions, in and out of Parliament, directed by the Grit party under Edward Blake, against the Government policy and the Syndicate, remains a melancholy monument of party prejudice and misdirected energy. No less than seventy-four times did the Grit leader and his follows, attack the Government on this question. But the great Liberal-Conservative party led, encouraged and sustained by grand old Sir John, fought its way through every difficulty to a magnificent victory.

In 1880, Mr. Blake said, "If I did not believe, as I do in my heart and conscience believe, that the proposal of the administration, brought down to-day, is not merely rought with great danger, but certain to prove disastrous to the future of this country, which it is principally designed to serve, as they say, I should be glad to give it my support, and it is because I entertain the conviction that the measure is not merely dangerous, but ruinous, I oppose it at the outset." That was the position of the Liberal leader on this, as on every great measure for the development of Canada or her manufactures. "It can't be done! You will ruin the country!" has been the constantly recurring cry of the "Reform" party. They have their answer in this simple fact. In five years less than the contract time (1891) the gigantic work has been carried to a successful completion despite their every effort to defeat it. A few years ago Mr. McKenzie declared that all the resources of the British Empire could not complete it by that date, and a member of his Government, Mr. Scott, asserted that the entire Chinese nation could not furnish sufficient labor, but in spite of all the croaking and bitter opposition of the Grit party, Canada with a population of 5 millions, under the wise guiding hand of Sir John Macdonald, has successfully completed the greatest national highway ever constructed by any nation, and to-day even the Grits take satisfaction and glory in it. At the close of the year 1886 the company had in operation in the province of:

Quebec, - - - -	372	miles of road.
Ontario, - - - -	1,934	" "
Manitoba, - - -	776	" "
New Territories, -	751	" "
British Columbia, -	520	" "
Total, - - - -	4,353	" "

Other branch and tributary lines built or building, in consequence of the construction of the C. P. R., bring this total to 5,399 miles.

THE CONTRACT WITH THE C. P. R.

Company, (1881,) was for the construction within ten years of about 2000 miles of road for $25,000,000 in cash, and 25 million acres of land. By a subsequent arrangement, a part of the land grant was exchanged for $10,000,000 in cash, and the road has been completed in five years. The subsidy and grant together with road at that time constructed or under government contract, (worth $28,000,000,) make a total cost of $63 millions in cash, and about 18 million acres of land. This is what the country did for the company.

WHAT THE COMPANY HAVE DONE,

we may state briefly from the company's returns. During the period the road was under construction, the company paid for labor $30,000,000, and their contractors in the same period $25,000,000, making a total of $55,000,000. The company and contractors have paid to Canadian merchants for materials and supplies, $31,000,000, To the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the company have paid in duties and dues $1,500,000.

MEN EMPLOYED.

During 1886, the average monthly pay roll of the company was $600,000. In September, the number of men employed was 22,000, of whom 14,000 were permanent, 8000 construction men. It is estimated that during the next five years in addition to pay roll, there will be an average annual expenditure of $3,000,000 for supplies, and what is more gratifying, our own mechanics can do, and do now, supply within a fraction of all that is required by the company from the bridging of a river, to the construction of a hand car; and this is due to the wise National Policy. The percentage of rolling stock and general supplies exclusive of coal purchased in the United States since the company commenced operations, was

In 1882.....	63	per cent.
" 1883.....	24	"
" 1884.....	20	"
" 1885.....	7	"
" 1886.....	2	"

Referring to the figures given above, it will be seen that the sum of $86,000,000 has been expended in Canada by the C. P. Railway, for labor and supplies on the lines embraced in their original contract, over $17 a head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

THE EFFECT

will be to give steady employment to from 20,000 to 25,000 men on the lines, in the workshop, or in the mine, representing with their wives and children a large population to be supplied with food by the Canadian farmer. It will open up and develop the North-West and fill it with with thousands upon thousands of settlers, stimulating our trade with China and the East and make Canada a rich and populous nation. This much was accomplished. But the Government saw that with existing lines the Canadian ports of St. John and Halifax could not compete with Portland and Boston for the Eucpeean freight coming down the C. P. Railway to the sea. Sir Charles Tupper in moving the Railway resolutions providing subsidies to the Miramichi valley, the Prince William R. R. and other lines including the Short Line to connect Montreal with St. John and Halifax, stated this plainly and pointed out that the Short Line was absolutely necessary in order to have the Atlantic terminus of the C. P. Railway on Canadian soil and Mr. Blake and the "Liberals" voted against it, thus doing their little worst to make Boston or Portland the winter port and Atlantic terminus of the C. P. Railway, The C. P. Railway was built in spite of Mr. Blake and his party, and the Short Line will be completed this autumn notwithstanding their adverse vote.

The country has saved twenty-five years in its growth by the early completion of these roads, and we ask any and every elector, are you groaning beneath the increased burdens as the Grits try to make you believe? Ask yourselves candidly and fairly. Are not the necessaries of life, tea, sugar, coffee, flour, molasses, clothing, cotton, cheaper to-day than when the Grits were in power and did little or nothing. While Mr. Gregory admitted that "we all take some satisfaction and glory in the fact that this great work has been finished," he gave the Government no credit for having carried that great undertaking to a successful completion. He even claimed that the Liberals "may fairly and reasonably take sstisfaction" at the result of the Government policy. Every true Canadian may thank heaven that the "Liberals" were unable to ruin the syndicate and defeat the Government on their C. P. Railway policy. Mr. Blake "opposed it from the outset." Let Mr. Gregory read his political leader's speech in Hansard, of 1880-81, beginning on page 75 and a few of his subsequent attacks on the Government's C. P. Railway policy, and ask himself calmly "can the Liberal party claim any share in the satisfaction and glory of having been the means of building the C. P. Railway?" We say decidedly not.

NORTHWEST MANAGEMENT.

The best answer to Mr. Gregory's criticism of the franchise act, is this:—The Grits tried for weeks, fighting the bill in every possible way, to prevent it from passing. It was passed, and in York County alone, it extended the franchise to between 800 and 900 men, who would have been unable, but for the action of the Government, to vote at the coming election, while some 250,000 names have been added to the lists throughout the Dominion. If the Grits believe the control of the franchise should be entirely in the hands of the *local* legislatures, why do they lay down manhood suffrage as one plank of their platform in *Dominion* politics? Let Mr. Gregory explain.

Mr. Gregory could find nothing stronger to say in condemnation of the administration of affairs in the Northwest, than that the Indian department had issued a pamphlet refuting the charges of mismanagement made by Mr. Cameron, Grit member for West Huron. He might have given his audience a sample of the style of evidence Mr. Cameron used in support of his charges such as the following. Professing to quote from the report of Hon. Lawrence Clarke, at one time a member of the N. W. Council, Mr. Cameron read,

"Brutal instructors were appointed as farm instructors over the Indians, who maltreated the poor people in the most brutal manner, answering them with kicks and blows, accompanied with showers of profanity and disgusting epithets."

"Whose report is that?" asked the Hon. Peter Mitchell, Mr. Cameron replied: "That of the Hon. Lawrence Clarke, formerly a member of the Northwest Council." Mr. Clarke on the 22nd May, 1886, wrote to Governor Dewdney as follows:—

"Cameron's vaporings are unmitigated lies and I wired our Commissioner the day after his utterances, to give them my most unqualified denial." That is but one of a host of similar falsifications and misrepresentations of Mr. Cameron's, and we do not wonder Mr. Gregory did not go more fully into the matter. It proves that the Government's Northwest policy is unassailable, when Mr. Cameron can produce no better evidence than he did, and Mr. Gregory can do no more than complain that the Indian Department proved Mr. Cameron to be a retailer of scandals and a false quoter of reports,

THE CHARGES AGAINST WHITE AND FOSTER.

That the Montreal *Gazette* should obtain Government patronage in the shape of printing is no more surprising, or more wrong, than that the *Gleaner* should receive like patronage from the local Government. It must be remembered that Mr. White the Minister of the Interior *is not*, nor has he been for some time past *at all connected with the Gazette.* Mr. White may have a son and a brother-in-law in the Civil Service, but is it more wrong for relatives of Mr. White to be appointed to positions under the Dominion Government, than for Mr. Gregory to secure appointments of *his* relatives to position through *his* influence with the local Government? So long as there is Government printing to do, so long will every Government give that printing to friendly newspapers. So long as human nature is as it is, so long will persons having influence, use it to secure positions for their friends. We were surprised to hear Mr. Gregory indulge in such youthful criticism.

What Mr. Gregory calls "Mr. Foster's dabbling in timber limits," was simply this, Mr. Foster applied for a limit, but *never obtain the right to the* limit or to *a single stick of timber* on it.

Of a total of $96,787.22 received by the Government for bonuses on timber limits, no less than $46,144.68 was paid for licenses issued, but under which no timber was cut, mills not having been erected; and $25,523.79 was paid as bonuses for leases under which no timber has been cut, besides the $22,773.75 paid where only orders in council passed and where in consequence of failure to fulfil conditions no licenses were issued. So that, as will be seen, no less than $94,442.22 was paid by way of bonus by persons who have never cut a stick of timber under authority of the Government. It will be admitted that the forfeiture of so large a sum, because of the non-fulfilment of the regulations of the department was a strange way of bribing the friends of the Government!

The total amount received for timber limit rents, bonuses and due up to the 31st of Oct. 1886, was $541,655.22, of which only the small sum of $7,020 was collected during the five years the Mackenzie Government held office.

FOR GRAZING LANDS

the Government have received in rentals up to Oct. 31st 1886, $107,224.68. And to-day there are upwards of 100,000 head of cattle, besides a large number of horses and sheep in the district of Alberta. One result of this will be, as shown by recent contracts for beef supply for Indians and Mounted police, a saving of $125,000 in three years, as compared with the last three years contract. As the Opposition have been unable, though challenged over and over again, to point out *one single case* in which one man was given an advantage over another on account of his political sympathies, it is proved beyond a possibility of a doubt that the "boodle" cry the Grits try to raise is mere political claptrap. The sooner such smalll talk is stopped the better for the reputation of the Grit party.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Following Mr. Gregory to the financial records of the two parties let us briefly contrast them:—

The Grits 1873 to 78	The Conservatives, 1878 to 86.
Net Deficit, $5,500,000, in the face of a steadily decreasing revenue.	Net Surplus, $14,500,000 with a steadily growing revenue.
No Pacific Railway.	Pacific Railway completed.
Four per cent bonds of Canada quoted at 6 per cent *below* par.	Four per cent bonds of Canada quoted at 7 per cent *above* par.
Cartwright could only get £91 for every £100	Sir Leonard gets a *premium* of £1 1s. 8d. for each £100 bond,
Net increase of interest paid per head during period, 25 cents more in 1879 than in 1873.	Net interest per head *remains the same* ($1.59) in 1885 as it was in 1879.
Increase of net interest every year of period.	*Decrease* of net interest every year of period except 1885-6, when, owing to the completion of C. P. Railway in five years before contract time, the whole of the subsidy was paid.
Nine thousand traders fail in five years. Their liabilities averaging $27,000,000 a year.	Only six thousand traders fail in last six years with 30 per cent increase in number of traders. Their liabilities average only $10,000,000 per year.
Average volume of trade $175,238,706 per year.	Average volume of trade $205,933,797 per year.
Average cost of collecting $100 of Customs Revenue during 5 years $5.18	Average cost of collecting $100 of Customs Revenue during the 8 years $4.16
Canada a slaughter market for United States goods.	Canadian manufactures growing up under National Policy.
Government, by their own confession, powerless alike to avert commercial depression or to stimulate prosperity	Government fostering native industries, and developing resources of the Dominion.
$6,000,000 *less* expended on building public works than amount by which the national debt was increased	$17,000,000 *more* expended on Public works having for their object development of country and cheapening of transportation, than amount by which the national debt is increased.

The liberals came into power with a revenue of $24,000,000, and went out with a revenue of $22,000,000, This was due to the fact, says Mr. Gregory, that "the liberal party at that time refused to increase the burdens of the people, and owing to the decline in trade, the revenue fell off," But is this the fact? True the revenue fell off, and twice Mr. Cartwright as Finance Minister of the Mackenzie Government came down to the House and asked for additional taxation. And how were the additional duties put on? By increasing the duties on coffee tea and other like articles. Sir John A. Macdonald, the leader of the Opposition pointed out, that the Finance Minister had "lost a good opportunity to accomplish at the same time two objects, viz: meeting a deficiency if necessary, by increased taxation, and so adjusting the taxation that it might *incidentally* be of some service to some interest, to some class, industry or manufacture;" and moved in amendment to the Government tariff resolutions, a resolution expressing regret "that the financial policy of the Government increases the burden of taxation on the people without any compensating advantage to Canadian industries," and advocating such a readjustment of the tariff as will benefit and foster the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the Dominion."

Replying to Sir John, Mr. Mackenzie said, "I have heard many speeches from that hon. gentleman (Sir John) in former times, as to the very question under consideration, and I am bound to say that they have always been consistently free trade or *revenue tariff speeches:* and I am glad to find that to-day the hon. gentleman *adheres to his old policy.*" And in the same speech Mr. Mackenzie said, "there is one thing tolerably clear that the policy which the hon. gentleman has to raise the country in time of depression, is one which *cannot possibly be sustained by argument.*"

We quote this fully to show that the policy Mr. Gregory says he is ready to stand or fall by, (a revenue tariff *with incidental protection,*) is a policy that the leader of the Grit Government declared to be one "which cannot possibly be sustained by argument. We advise Mr. Gregory to read the debates in Hansard 1877 and 1878, on the tariff, and either cling to the Liberal policy as laid down by the leaders of the party, or become a good sound Liberal-Conservative.

In stating that trade did not fall, as Mr. Foster had stated to $153,000,000 under the Mackenzie administration, Mr. Gregory is incorrect. The exact figures are $153,455,682; that was for the year ending July 1st, 1879. Clearly the Mackenzie Government are responsible for thar year, because though defeated in 1878 their tariff and fiscal policy remained in force until the session in the spring of 1879, the National Policy taking effect on the 14th March of that year (Dominion Statutes, 1879, page 121.)

It is at least strange that while with one breath the Grits declaim the Macdonald Government for extravagance and jobbery, in the very next they say acknowledge that even they could not decrease the expenditure to any appreciable extent."

THE NATIONAL POLICY IN DANGER.

The National Policy, says Mr. Gregory, "is a dead issue." What do other members of his party say.

"That wretched nostrum (Protection,) offered to the poople a few years ago, is the invention of a quack."—*Mr. Davies,* (1885.)

"It is a legalized robbery."—*Sir Richard Cartwright.*

"The National Policy must go."—*Hon. A. G. Jones, Minister of Militia in Mackenzie Goverement,* (1886.)

"I will never consent to endorse it, (the protection tariff,) while I have a voice to lift in the legislature or out of it."—*Hon. Alexander Mackenzie,* (1883.)

"I was not in favor of it when it was introduced. I am not disposed to think more favorably of it after seven years trial.—*Hon. D. Mills,* (1886).

The policy of the Liberal party has not been fairly stated by Mr. Gregory. As we point out elsewhere, the Liberals when in power, so far from adopting a revenue tariff with incidental protection, scouted the idea, (see Mr. Mackenzie's speeches Canadian Hansard 1877, pages 405 and 406, partly quoted above,) and put the duties *on tea and coffee,* and when troubled by a deficit, *increased these duties,*

The Liberal party fought the National Policy before the people of Canada in 1878, and they were driven from power in consequence; in 1882 they fought both the National Policy and the C. P. Railway Policy of the Government with no better success. Most of the leading members of the party have to-day the same unabated antipathy to the National Policy, though some look back with regret to their blunder in 1878. Mr. Blake speaks in doubtful language as does Mr. Gregory, saying it is an evil, but will have to be tolerated. "It is a dead issue." But Mr. Blake with Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mills and Mr. Jones are not to be trusted with the commercial prosperity of the country.

Let no man be deceived. The National Policy has saved Canada during the severest depression the industrial world has ever known, the period 1883-6. While every one of the five great industrial nations of the world, had been suffering terribly, Canada under the present tariff has prospered. The year 1886 closed with a circulation of bank and Dominion notes (the best test of prosperity known) higher than ever before in the history of Canada.

Circulation, Dec. 1886,.....$43,600,000
Circulation, Dec. 1878,.....$25,200,000

with overdue notes and debts owing to banks *the lowest ever known;* with our railways doing the best business they have ever done, with every evidence of prosperity more clear and convincing than at any time since Confederation.

In concluding, Mr. Gregory declared most emphatically, that it was "an erronous and demoralizing principle" for Mr. Temple to point to what he had accomplished for the county, as a proof that the electors would do well to send him back to Ottawa for another term. The Attorney General answered Mr. Gregory very well on this point, and could find nothing wrong in it, for it was the very claim he himself made to this very constituency at the last local election.

We ask the electors, fairly and candidly, "Does not the fact, that Mr. Gregory acknowledges (as does Mr. Blake himself) that even they could not reduce the expenditure *to any appreciable degree,* prove that the present Government are managing the affairs of the country prudently and wisely? Certainly it does! What fair claim, then, can the Grit party put forward to induce you to reverse your verdict of two years ago? None. You elected Mr. Temple, then an untried man and the benefits that he has secured for this constituency prove that you were wise in doing so. On the 22nd February you will again return Mr. Temple with a largely increased majority, and save the country from the party who by their own confession, were unable to lend assistance to our struggling commercial and agricultural industries when they most needed help.

Space will not admit of a criticism of Mr. Gregory's prognostications of a general Grit victory. His party need to whistle *very* loudly to keep their courage above zero.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

Mr, Blake's Hostility to the Refining Industry.

His Mistaken views Authoritatively Replied to.

"Take, for example, sugar. They boast of the low price of sugar. Sugar is low here compared with its price here a few years ago, but it is inordinately high here compared with the price in England in the present year. The price of raw material has fallen enormously. We do not get anything approaching the full benefit of that reduction. We pay infinitely more than they do in England, or in bond at New York. A large part of the excess is paid into the treasury, I frankly admit, a larger sum than I like to see levied on sugar. But a very large part of the excess over the foreign prices, a part approximating on the consumptinn of the year to $2,000,000 beyond what goes into the treasury, is paid by the people of Canada in effect to assist the refiners to carry on their business. Now, a pause here, I cannot further this evening discuss this phase of the tariff."

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette:

SIR,—In the foregoing extract from the speech of the Hon. Edward Blake, delivered at Malvern, on the 22nd ult., we have a renewal of the old attack on the sugar refining interest.

I attribute to the speaker nothing worse than complete ignorance of the subject, but a heavy responsibility rests with those who have supplied him with the misinformation which induced him to make such statements.

Taking the accusations as he makes them, I assert that each and everyone of them is practically untrue.

1. It is not true that sugar is inordinately high compared with England, for, after deducting the duty paid by the Canadian refiner to the Customs, sugar is actually at this moment, quality for quality, cheaper in Montreal than in London.

Second. It is not true that sugar is dearer in bond here than in New York; for it is, on the contrary, a fact that there is a smaller difference or margin between raw and refined in Canada than in New York, and deducting the same relative drawbacks for duty paid, sugar is cheaper here than there, either in the open market or in bond.

Third. These facts being so, the preposterous assertion that abont $2,000,000 is absorbed by the refiners falls to the ground—no wilder statement was ever made, or one so obviously contrary to facts.

It is notorious that the public is getting the full benefit of the cheapness of the commodity. Is there a man or woman in the Dominion who does not know that sugar is cheaper and better than ever before in his or her experience, notwithstanding the large tribute it yields to the public revenue?

GEO. A. DRUMMOND,
President Canada Sugar Refining Co.

IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mitchell Confronted by Adams at Chatham.

Hon. Mr. Adams said he had expected his opponent to be Mr. Snowball, with whom he could have waged a fair contest on square political issues; but time had changed, a transformation scene had taken place (laughter), and if he were an artist he could paint two pictures which would electrify the meeting. His honorable friend (Mitchell) had clasped hands over the bloody chasm with his greatest foe. (Laughter.) Who had branded his forehead with the word corruption? Who had pinioned his hands to the wall with the charge that they were full of public money? Who has spiked his feet to the ground, and tattooed and brunded him from head to foot? (Cheers.) In 1872 a

PROCESSION HAD PARADED THIS TOWN WITH AN EFFIGY OF MITCHELL,

a white hat on its head, a cigar in its mouth, holding him up to derision, and the men who were guilty of this outrage were the men he saw around Mr. Mitchell now. For fifteen years a paper called the *Advance* had vituperated Mr. Mitchell, and abused him in every way, and now it "has great pleasure in announcing Mr. Mitchell as the Liberal Candidate." (Laughter.) It had followed him with the cunning of an Indian and the cruelty of the sleuthhound, and now it has him for its candidate! The Liberals had been handed over, by the dictation of one man, as though they had

NO SOUL, NO PRINCIPALS, NO INDEPENDANCE OF THEIR OWN.

It was only three weeks ago that Mr. Snowball discovered a forgotten agreement with the Government! (Laughter.) Mr. Snowball was the man to forget a Government contract! (Laughter.) That was the dose the Liberal party had to swallow, after all their meeting for organization. Why did he not tell the Liberals when he discovered the musty memorandum? Why did he not ask them to select another candidate? On the 19th January a telegram flashed across the wires, from Chatham to Montreal, that "Snowball has resigned," and Mr. Mitchell comes down here as innocent as you please. (Laughter.)

He would refer first to Mr. Mitchell's statements on the Riel question. If that was a specimen of his conduct it was time a man belonging to the county were sent to Ottawa to represent it. Why didn't Mr. Mitchell, long before the rebellion, ask for the papers and seek to have the grievances of the Metis redressed? Where was his sympathy for the

PRIESTS WHO WERE SLAUGHTERED

by Riel's men on their way from saying mass? Had he no sympathy for them. They could be murdered but Riel must not be hanged. The Senate had been referred to. Why did not Mr. Mitchell stay there and learn them something? The time had come, perhaps, when he ought to be returned there. Mr. Mitchell knew as well as he, that no political party in this country could change the constitution of the Senate. The list of officials, as read by Mr. Mitchell, included every old woman who was employed to scrub a floor. (Laughter.) The increase had been one hundred and odd instead of six hundred as stated by Mr. Mitchell.

In reference to universal suffrage, Mr. Mitchell should remember that such reforms could not be effected all at once. Sir John had gone as far as public sentiment at that time would warrant. The act was a liberal one. It increased the number of electors of this county from 4200 to 5400, an increase of 1200. The bill had placed the ballot in the hands of every farmer's son. Sir John had also recognized the manhood of the skilled mechanics, and provided that every one of them should have a vote. He had also provided for tenants and fishermen to vote.

YOUNG MEN HAVE VOTES NOW WHO HAD NONE BEFORE.

When Mr. Mitchell looked at the great public works which had been constructed, he could not consider the increase of debt an unreasonable one. Mr. Mitchell seemed to think that the first and only thought of public men was to steal public money. He (Adams) had a better opinion then that of the members of Parliament. The cry is boodle, boodle. Look at the past. Mr. Snowball's great cry on the hustings against Mr. Mitchell was boodle, boodle, but it seemed that Mr. Mitchell it after boodle no longer. (Laughter,) Mr. Mitchell appears to have repented. Mr. Mitchell was a follower of Sir John in 1873, attacking the Mackenzie Government in harmony with him.

Strange that he never, until now, found out that Sir John is such a wicked cuss. What party were we fighting against in 1878? Was it not against Mr. Mackenzie? Who were we fighting for in 1882? Did not Mr. Mitchell come here as a supporter of Sir John Macdonald? Did he not assist Sir John in framing Confederation, following him in his Pacific Railway policy, when Mr. Blake was proclaiming that it would ruin the country. He was the great champion of the railway policy that gave fifty millions to the company. He was the champion of the company when it went back to Parliament and asked for thirty millions more. Sir John had been watchful, when others slept, ever on the lookout to help the country. When the company asked for five millions more Mr. Mitchell voted for it. The company, which had been denounced by Mr. Blake, had built the road, paid back twenty-five millions, and gave land for the rest. Mr. Mitchell had supported the Government in its policy of subsidizing local railways, and one of the planks of Mr. Blake's platform was that not

ANOTHER DOLLAR OF PUBLIC MONEY WAS TO BE USED FOR SUCH A PURPOSE.

He (Adams) didn't care for the little boodle questions on which Mr. Mitchell had disagreed with Sir John. Take the general policy of the Government, take its great measures, take the policy that had been so beneficial to Northumberland. Feeling faith in the Government of Sir John, and comparing its policy with that of the men with whom Mr. Mitchell is associated, he asked the votes of the people as a supporter of the Government, and trusted they would carry him to victory. (Cheers.)

FOR THE COMMONS.

Party Candidates Nominated in New Brunswick.

	Government.	Opposition.
St. John city.....	Barker	Ellis
St. John city and county	Everett / McLeod	Weldon / Skinner
Kings.....	Foster	Domville (ind)
Westmoreland.....	Wood	McCready / Emmerson
Kent.....	Landry	McInerney
Northumberland...	Adams	Mitchell
Gloucester.....	Burns	Landry, (Ind.) / McManus
Restigouche.....	Moffatt	McAllister / Haddow
Victoria.....	Costigan	Theriault
York.....	Temple	Gregory
Queens.....	Baird	King
Sunbury.....	Wilmot	Burpee
Charlotte.....	Chipman	Gillmor
Carleton.....	Hale	Vince
Albett.....	Weldon	Rogers

Scott's Emulsion of Pure
Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.
As a Remedy for Pulmonary Affections and Scrofulous Diseases.

DR. IRA M. LANG—a prominent physician in New York, says:—I am greatly pleased with your Emulsion. Have found it very serviceable in above diseases, and it is easily administered on account of its palatableness.

The Best Taken.

"I had dyspepsia for a long time. Was entirely cured by two bottles Burdock Blood Bitters. The best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system I had ever taken." F. P. Tanner, Neebing P. O., Ont.

February 1st.

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