### BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pubisher) for \$1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHSthe money, in all cases, to accompany the order fo

Advertisements are placed under classified her Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each rise on each side as one passes along the

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of Five Dollars an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the the fire were large and the money derived from them went far in the work of recon-

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu struction, but the buildings put up lation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address deriveable from money paying inter-

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

### Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM THURSDAY, AUGUST, 15 1878

Read It.

We reproduce in this issue, the Speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Burpee, Minister of Customs, in reply to Hon. Mr. Tilley's Speech attacking the present Dominion Government and its policy. The Sun, a campaign paper started in St. John for the express purpose of publishing attacks upon the Government and their friends, made a statement to the effect that Mr. Burpee's effort would fail to have any effect, and the Times, Advocate and other papers which repeat the Sun's sentiments in proportion to the relative trade of the in the campaign, have endeavored to convey the same impression to the public. We, therefore, lay the Speech before our readers and ask them to peruse it carefully. Its facts have not yet been answered by either of the opposing candidates or their press. The latter, reflecting, no doubt, the sentiments of the party in whose interests it labors, gentlemen are in the contest for the reindulges in general statements and per- presentation of the City. The County is be assisted in the campaign against the ment, and you will find it the same. sonal abuse intended to fire the heart of the unthinking portion of the public against the Liberals, but the friends of good Government will prefer to have the acts and sentiments of their leading men reflected in calm and intelligent statements, such as that of the Minis ter of Customs. The day has, we hope, gone by when fair argument and candid statement can be lost upon the public mind through the opposing efforts of those who choose to forsake principle and political honesty in the pursuit of power taken from them on account of their abuse of public confidence. Before such persons can be restored as trusted representatives of the people let them abjure their own offences, instead of misrepresenting the policy and acts of more honest and equally able men

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We had intended to give our readers the result of a few days of personal observation in St. John, going at considerable length into several subjects which might be treated in such a way as to interest our readers, but have concluded to condense the letter we had prepared, as much as possible, in order to make room for matter of more public importance. We, therefore, select the following :-

While one who has been familiar with St. John in the past observes little of change on leaving the cars at the Station, he no sooner reaches the top of Dorchester Street Hill than he encounters new things at every turn. Heretofore pedestrians were not encountered to any extent in the vicinity of Dorchester and Union Streets, but now the sidewalks are full of them at all hours of the day, while there is a traffic of trucks and wagons which would have caused no little wonder two years Deveber and Weldon were heretofore ago. The reason is that St. John was obliged to move up-town after the Great Fire and although the reconstruction of the burned portion of the city has gone on is a conclusive one, the difference being rapidly and business has very largely re- that Messrs. Deveber & Weldon, though turned to its accustomed places, there is much of it that has apparently made itself at home in what was at first considered only temporary quarters. Many of the Liberal Party, while Messrs. Tilley, Union, Charlotte and Sidney Street dwel- Palmer and King, though formerly allied lings, having become offices or houses of with the Liberal Party have deserted it, merchandize and the high rents which embraced Conservative principles and, ruled after the fire having come though members of the Conservativedown so as to be a little under those in | Protectionist Party, deny their position the elegant new buildings in the burnt districts, the inconvenience of moving and the desire to let well enough alone will, for a long time, keep certain kinds of business in St. John within that district. The fact that it embraces nearly all the hotels is also in its favor from a business point of view and it will not be a matter of surprise if it continues permanently to be the centre of retail trade in nearly everything save dry goods.

The south side of King Street and the portion of the north side destroyed by the fire is almost completely restored, the new buildings being nearly all completely occupied. The Market Square buildings are restored, improved in every way. Widened Dock Street is rebuilt and the same may be said of nearly the whole of Smyth and Nelson Streets, the north and south Market wharves and Water Street. All the west side of Prince William Street from Market Square to Chubb's Corner is restored and buildings are going up on the east side. A few of the latter are finished, viz., those of Messrs. J. & A. McMil lan, Barnes & Co., the Burpee buildings, occupied by Messrs. Clarke, Kerr & Thorne, and the Jardine building occupied by Msssrs. Estey & Allwood, who succeed Z. G. Gabel in the Mill supply business. The basement story of the Domville building, corner of Prince William and King Streets, is completed, the corner stone having been laid on Monday 5th inst. by Gen. Domville, father of James Domville, Esq., M. P., and President of the Maritime Bank. Mr. Domville's building promises to be the crowning architectual glory among the new commercial buildings of the city, which is saying a good deal for the taste and purse of the enterprising M. P., for King's County. The McMillan building is one of the finest in the city. It contains all the departments of that old and staunch firm's extensive Printing Publishing, Book and Stationery business The Bank of New Brunswick is erecting one of the most noticeable buildings in of Northumberland, will, as the canvass the city upon the old site. Some of the features of the old building are preserved progresses, become more and more alive to in the new, which is, however, a much turn, viz., whether a Tariff based on the larger and equally substantial structure. Revenue requirements of the country, as South of Chubb's corner on the west side advocated by the Liberals, or one like of Prince William Street, to the corner of Duke, about one half of the buildings are that of the United States, in the interests restored and the same may be said of the of special manufacturers, as advocated other side of the same street. All the new by the Protectionists, shall be the policy buildings are of a superior class. The Lower Water Street buildings are going up here and there and the same may be said of itorial correspondence to make room

new buildings erected in the city since the fire number about nine hundred and that the average cost was about \$4,750 each, or a total of \$4,275,000.

Perhaps one ought not to write impres-

sions of business matters in St. John

which are only the result of a few days ob-

which can only be interpreted in one way

and that is not a favorable one in many

streets, represent more or less of debt.

It is true that the insurances at the time of

represent increased value compared with

the old ones, a large part of which is

est. This, with the high taxation on

all city property, causes rents to stand at

almost fancy figures. Business, in the mean-

time, is depressed and few persons are mak-

ing money. If they can barely pay cur-

rent expenses they are well satisfied.

It is safe to predict that high rents and

small businesss will, before many months,

shake a good many business men of

moderate means in St. John. This, in

turn, will operate against those who have

shown more enterprise than discretion in

making large outlay on elegant buildings.

It is to be hoped that St. John will be

able to stand the pressure when it comes,

but that seems like hoping against hope.

It is needless to write that business of

all kinds is dull. The probability is that

the lumber shipments for the season will

that the falling off will be quite as large,

Tilley, of whom a great deal was expected,

before he addressed the electors of St.

John, is canvassing his old constituency.

Opposed to him is J. S. Bois Deveber, a

comparatively young man, who has been

in Parliament five years. These two

entitled to two members. Hon. Mr. Bur-

pee, Minister of Customs, and Chas. W.

gether on the Liberal ticket, to which Mr.

Deveber belongs, while Hon. Geo. E. King,

servative and Protectionist ticket, to which

into the first Dominion Government.

would have thought that an association of

only six years with Sir John A. Mac-

Tory faith and practice. Yet such he is.

as was abundantly proved by his Institute

was always considered a Liberal has also

gravitated towards Sir. John, for having

naturally supported Mr. Tilley when he

first went to Parliament and being left to

left Parliament, he woke up in the present

himself with Mr. Tilley's ticket, the com-

bination being one as strong in political

inconsistency as it is on account of its

personnel. The three gentlemen who com-

unreservedly in accord with Sir John, who

delights in the name of "Tory" and "Con-

servative", still contend that they are

true Liberals, but it is needless to say that

Liberal St. John pretty generally declines

On the other hand the Protectionist

Party point to the fact that while Mr.

Burpee is a Liberal, his associates, Messrs.

known as Conservatives. They ask

how it is that those gentlemen can be ac-

cepted by the Liberal party. The answer

formerly allied with the Conservative

Party, have now embraced Liberal princi-

ples and are openly in accord with the

and endeavor to play the "Liberal-Con-

servative" role. People will be amused

so long as the New Brunswick Protection.

ists declare Sir John A. Macdonald to be

issue on which the election should

We forego the remainder of the Ed-

glory in the name of Tory".

to accept them as such.

two places, as that of the Miramichi.

proaching Dominion Elections.

Why the Advocate thinks it can successfully misrepresent even a matter of Statutory Law we do not know, but it must be because those who control it have no opinion of public intelligence or regard for their own character, save in so far as may serve the purposes of the coming electoral contest. The Advocate of vesterday, among other palpable misrepresentations of public matters, which are, for the most part only amusing, gives its readers what it has the impertinence to state is a representation of the Ballot to be used at the approaching election. servation, but there are certain indications We have only to say that the Ballot, as thus shown, is one of the silliest frauds of the Advocate and is not at all the Ballot required by the Election Act, as amended last winter. Under that Act the Ballot will be (in this County) as folrespects. It is quite evident that a large

THE BALLOT.

Election for the Electoral District of Northumberland, 1878.

MITCHELL.

Peter Mitchell, City of Mon-

Jabez Bunting Snowball

Chatham, Merchant.

SNOWBALL.

treal, Gentleman.

The cross in the above Ballot (which our local readers will see, is very different from the Advocate's deceptive effort) indicates that the voter has taken it into the private apartment for the purpose and marked it for Mr. Snowball. The Advobe much less than they were last year cate states the Returning Officer is to initial the counterfoil, which is untrue and -as the Advocate knows, and the law will show-illegal. It is the voter's number which goes on the counterfoil and which is torn off before the Ballot is deposited in the ballot box. The Returning Officer's initials go on the Ballot. Politics are active in view of the ap-The electors may rest assured that we give a fac simile of the Ballot above, which may be relied on and the Advocate only acts a short sighted part in placing before its readers a Ballot which is only a Protectionist counterfeit and a very poor one at that, as those who have to mark Ballots on polling day will learn for

Rooms to Let.-The Moncton Protectionists have engaged rooms for the ing the six years that he was in Parliause of persons by whom they hoped to ment in opposition to the late Governmuch used, however, although the Weldon, Esq., Q. C., are associated to- Times advertises their attractions in

late Attorney General of the Province, and A. L. Palmer, M. P., are on the Con-Mr. Tilley also belongs. Those who are familiar with the politics of New Brunswick will realise at once that things have got very much mixed since the days of Confederation. When Mr. Tilley went he has undertaken, it is only fair to prewhich was both avowedly and in reality a sume that he will continue to do so. coalition between Liberals and Conserva- The electors are willing to trust him in tives, he did so as a Liberal, but who

THE "SUN" claims Mr. Snowball as donald would have made him a convert to a "Tilley man." Mr. Snowball's sentiments are, we believe, in accord with those once professed by Mr. Tilley speech the other night. Mr. Palmer, who the mercy of Sir John when Mr. Tilley election contest finding that he must fight under the Tory banner or give way to another Liberal of other days, has allied Mr. Tilley.

THE TARIFF AND OTHER IS-SUES OF THE DAY. pose it, although they avow themselves Speech of the Hon. Isaac Burpee. Minister of Customs.

> S DELIVERED IN THE MECHANICS' INSTI-JULY 31, 1878.

cordially for the handsome reception which you have given me on rising to address you and look upon it as an indorse. my fellow candidates and 1 shall accept it as an omen of the successful issue of the pending election. I think that as a Government we occupy a fair position before the country, and that the gentlemen who come forward to solicit your suffrages on the Government side may be very well satisfied with their position as contrasted with that of their opponents. The Hon. Mr. Tilley, Mr. Palmer and Mr. King have come out squarely and avowed themselves opponents of the Government, and I am very glad that they have taken that stand, for in doing so they avowed themselves supporters and followers of Sir John A. Macdonald, tied and wedded to his policy and defenders of his acts. They

their great leader, for while the local Leader, Mr. Tilley, declares "I am a have thus presented a fair issue before the electors, one which can be directly dealt Liberal and always will be one", the with, and it will be for you to say whether general Leader, Sir John declares, "I you will support the present Government of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, of which I It is, therefore, no wonder that there is am a member and of which Mr. DeVeber a good deal of cross-firing in the political and Mr. Weldon are supporters, or canvass in St. John. There are a good whether you will go back to Sir John A. many warm-hearted electors like Mr. John Macdonald and restore to him that con-Boyd, with whom personal friendship outfidence which was forfeited five years ago. weighs political consistency and who find I do not think that this constituency or themselves powerless to follow the dictates this province will support the policy of of their better judgment when under the personal influence of such an experienced manager as Mr. Tilley, especially when to the magnetism of the latter is added, the influence of so accomplished a master of rhetoric and political sophistry as Hon. also that, at the coming election, he will ernment was that Mr. Cartwright had im-Geo. E. King. The effervescent electors are be returned to power for another five posed a duty on ship's materials in 1874 therefore found bubbling and frothing up years. On the Opposition side you have and that such a duty was ruinous to the in an excited kind of way for Tilley and Hon. Mr. Tilley, who has been in political shipping interests of the country. It is King, right or wrong, poor Palmer being life for 30 years, Mr. King, who has been quite true that a trifling duty of 5 per cent apparently not a candidate whom that a public man for 11 years, and Mr. Palmer, was imposed on a few articles entering class of people delight to honor. A for 6 years. They come forward as advo- into ships, but the list is a short one and number of electors who are interested in cates of the great Tory party, a strange includes merely lamps, blocks, compasses, manufacturing are also supporting the position surely for men to be in who at dead lights, plugs, iron knees, pumps, Tilley-King ticket and a number who beone time claimed to be Liberals. On the shackles, steering apparatus, wedges, long to the class who allow others to think other side you have Mr. DeVeber, who cordage and varnishes. Take the article of for them talk the same way. It is, howhas been five years in public life; Mr. cordage the principal of the imported ever, quite evident that the Government Weldon and myself. Our records are be- articles in this list. Under the former ticket has the majority of the people in fore you, and you have to judge of us as tariff it was admitted free of duty when sympathy with it, not because it is the Goyou have seen us in Parliament and out of imported for ships' use, but subject to vernment ticket, but because of the prinit. If you think the public acts of the duty of 171 per cent when imported for ciples it represents. The electors of St. Government have been such as to merit any other purpose. The result was that John have learned that the Liberal Party your confidence, I would ask you to vote the fishermen and others complained that of Canada, led by Mr. Mackenzie, is true for the supporters of the Government. It they were unjustly treated by the operato the principles of enlightened Liberalism has been rung in the ears of the people of tion of this tariff, the Government got and that its administration has not been the Maritime Provinces for the past ten scarcely any revenue out of the impost. one based on the "Grit-Ontario Policy" or eleven years that the leaders of the for almost all the cordage was declared to which its opponents were in the Liberal party of Canada are hostile to the be for ship's use. The revenue was deconstant habit of charging it. The Maritime Provinces. There was not a frauded, yet the grievance remained. The general administration of the Government dinner or public meeting at which these merely nominal tariff of 5 per cent. now having been such as the country can approve, the electors of St. John, like those

pended in public works in New Bruns- and that from the protectionist stand wick \$117,000. The Liberal Government point of the Opposition, should be satissince they came into power four years and factory to them. And yet, while the a half ago, have expende \$740,000 in manufacturers are satisfied, the shipbuildpublic works in this Provinces That sure ers are not injured. Mackenzie is as liberal in the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years the present Governiews as his Tilley, while in one breath he complains the past three years three year

MR SNOWALL'S OPPONENTS are very had Mr. Tilley again voting on the other much worried because they fear his large side. He voted for the introduction of presentative in Parliament. As he has Brunswick. Mr. Mackenzie also votel toral reforms. The Premier has voted for every Liberal measure, and the charges

party is in name. Trace his record dar.

votes will show, I will give another illustration of the friendly part that Mr. Mackenzie has acted towards St. John. In 1869 he endeavored to carry a resolution United States tariff to Canada would kill but as Mr. Tilley has embraced the Pro- in Parliament that the Intercolonial go by tectionists' cause and would endorse Sir the middle or frontier route rather than John Macdonald's policy, by which our by the North Shore. Mr. Tilley voted Flour, Coal, Salt and other articles in against this resolution and so did Sir general use are to be rendered dear by John. Although by carrying the Interexcessive duties, Mr. Snowball cannot colonial by that route, as you all know possible follow him. The best men of great injury was done to St John and the 12 per cent. in foreign vessels. In 1831 the Liberal party in New Brunswick are Government of Canada was compelled to

in his pocket, he said that Sir Albert J. TUTE, St. John, Wednesday Evening, to Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blake and others years between 1851 and 1877, the position Mr. Burpee said :- I thank you very member that Mr. Tilley ever asked me to there was anything for me to explain. the operation of the United States tariff. ment of my position, politically and as a There was their order in Council of the (Cheers,) member of the Government. I regard it 27th Oct., 1873, relative to the Governor. as a mark of your confidence in me and ship on the books of the Privy Council and there it remains to this day, for Mr. Tilley having spoken of it I cannot avoid alluding to it. No explanation that I could have made would have explained that order away. (Cheers.)

In connexion with the candidature of ciprocity of tariffs with the United States. Such a tariff would mean much more than thirty-five per cent. on most articles, in some cases, it would mean eighty per cent. Such a tariff would impose a ruinous burthen upon this country, it would Sir John A. McDonald and, whether they greatly increase the price of the necesdo or not, I am quite certain that the saries of life and reduce the purchasing Dominion will not do it. I believe, and power of the wages of the working man. the country believes in the integrity and One of the points which Mr. Tilley atability of Mr. Mackenzie, and I believe tempted to make against the present Gov-

charges were not made. Yet no man in imposed on all cordage, makes scarcely the Dominion is as little open to censure any difference to the shipbuilder, and preof this kind as Mr. Mackenzie. He, as vents a discrimination which was regard-Premier, treated all parties alike. The ed as unjust by those engaged in many and the amount of duty collected thereon. late Government did a great deal of talk. other industrial pursuits. The Canadian ing about their regard for the Maritime manufacturers of cordage are better satis-.8,520,095 lbs. \$ 916,126 Provinces, but very little work. In the fied with a duty of 5 per cent. which was .......10,959,278 " 1,140,648 ......11,429,350 six years they were in power, irrespective imposed on all, than the duty of 171 per ..... 9,673,665 of Intercolonial Railway, they only ex- cent., which was practically inoperative. ..........24,379,865 

1872 the late Government collected duties the area of the burnt district. I was informed by a sectional spirit. It is sands that Mr.

The speech of the Minister of Cusby a sectional spirit. It is sands that Mr.

The speech of the Minister of Cusby a sectional spirit. It is supposed that the speech of the Minister of Cusby a sectional spirit. It is supposed that the speech of the Minister of Cusby a sectional spirit. It is supposed that the Maritime provinces, the fact being that the Maritime provinces provi

of a five per cent tariff on ships material ment have collected \$1,440,737 or an tariff, or a retaliatory tariff against the 6,750,414 lbs. of tea were imported in the United States. I have prepared a list of some 3 latter years beyond the import of the 3 of the articles used in ships which would former years. Had the tariff of 1872 been come under the operation of such a retalia- applied to the import of 1876-7 the amount tory tariff, showing the previous duty paid of duty paid would have been \$1,467,370 in Canada on such articles and the duty instead of \$534,890, the amount actually that would have to be paid under Mr. paid, leaving a difference of \$932,480 in Tilley's pet scheme for a reciprocity of favor of the present Government, some tariffs with the United States. The list portion of which would certainly have

is as follows :-Canadian United States (Cheers.) Had the tariff of 1872 been ap-Yellow Metal. 45 per cent Anchors..... Chain cables.... Wire rigging..... 68 30 Iron . . . . . . . . . . . . . Canvas ..... 30 Pitch and tar .... free 20 Iron knees..... 5 35 Iron spikes . . 35 35 Composition spikes free Mr. Tilley professes to be very anxious

for the prosperity of our shipping interests,

yet the reciprocity of tariffs which he pro-

posed would be one of the surest means of

destroying that interest. Under such a tariff a ship of 1000 tons would cost about \$7,000 more than under our present tariff and the shipping and shipbuilding trades would be injured to a corresponding degree. Cheers.) If we want to find the effect of such a tariff on the shipping of a country we have only to look to the United fore. They now get a better grade of States and trace the decadence of their ocean mercantile marine from 1860 downwards. In 1860 the United States possessed 4,485,931 tons of sailing vessels; in 1865, their tonnage had fallen to 4,029, 643 tons, a part of this decrease being probably due to the ravages of the Alabama and other Rebel cruisers. In 1870, in a time of great apparent prosperity their tonnage rose to 4 171,412. But between 1870 and 1875 the bubble of fictitious prosperity which had been raised by high tariffs and high prices was pricked and in 1875 the sailing vessels of the United States had fallen to 3,681,064 tons. But this decline bad as it was, was greatly ex- 1872 the duty on sugar of No. 9 and ceeded by the decline which took place upwards was 43 per cent.; between 1875 and 1877, the tonnage of the Every vote he gave when maritime ques- United States in the latter year being only tions came up was in our interest. He 3,071,404 or 1,414,527 less than in 1860. opposed the taxes on flour and coal, which Even this decline large as it is does not were advocated by Sir John and Mr. represent the full results of the tariff in Tilley in 1868. In 1870 he opposed the question, for in the 17 years between 1860 imposition of a similar set of duties and and 1877 the population of the United States largely increased and the coasting tonnage of the United States must have No. 13 the duty was 46 per cent. It rebusiness will prevent him from giving the ballot which Mr. Tilley opposed, increased to a corresponding extent, for proper attention to his duties as a re- although he had introduced it in New coasting tonnage, owing to the navigation sugar trade to enable any one to underlaws of the United States, cannot be afalways attended well to every matter of with the majority of the New Brunswick feeted by foreign competition or by a high able to the refiner than those of the former either public or private business which members to abolish dual representation, tariff. Bearing this fact in mind and maktariff, for they are lower on the inferior and had Mr. Tilley opposed to him in that ling allowance for this increase of coasting grades of sugar which the refiner uses and also. He voted for the trial of election | tonnage, we may judge how deadly was somewhat higher on the finished article. petitions by the judges and for other electof this tariff on the foreign ship. The present tariff discriminates in favor ping trade of the United States which of the refiner which the tariff of Sir John's alone could feel its effects. Yet this is Government did not do. (Cheers.) The against him of unfairness are wrong, as his the tariff which Mr. Tilley would like to present tariff gives 8 per cent of protection see imposed in Canada. (Cheers.)

A still more remarkable proof of the manner in which the application of the our shipping interests is furnished by the (Cheers.) experience of the United States with reference to their foreign trade. In 1821 of the imports and exports of the United States, 88 per cent. were carried in vessels belonging to the United States, and only the ships of the United States still carried | backs on sugar similarly exported amounted more consistent Liberals. Mr. King, in exactly the same position as regards incur a large amount of needless expendi- 86 per cent. of the foreign trade of that to \$740,882, and in 1877 they had increased country, and in 1841-83 per cent. In to \$918,662. In three years therefore that here the other evening and endeavored to the proportion was still 72 per cent. and October, 1873, he had his commission of 1877 the imports and exports of that coun-Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick try carried in vessels of that nationality were but 26 per cent., while foreign ves-Smith and myself should have explained sels carried 74 per cent. Thus in the 26 the true position of affairs. I do not re- of United States vessels to foreign vessels explain anything to these gentlemen and, was more than reversed and this was if he had done so, I do not know that brought about largely, if not wholly, by

RAW MATERIAL.

I now come down to Mr. Tilley's state ment with reference to the present Government having imposed duties on raw material and placed 10 per cent. on machinery. As to raw material the statement is not correct. We raised the tariff duty to 10 per cent. on cotton netting, cotton warps, cotton thread in hanks, plush, pruthe gentlemen representing the Opposition | nella, silk twist, felt and one or two other in St. John you will have to take into ac- articles, but they do not come under the count Sir John and his protective policy. designations of raw material. There is no He is wedded to a protective tariff, not tariff in existence so favorable to the manonly on manufactured goods but on ufacturer, with respect to raw material agricultural products. I believe that a as that of Canada, and the Government tariff on flour, coal and salt, such as Sir has power to place, at any time, in the John advocated, is against our interests. free list, any raw material that is to be The electors must remember that in vot- used for manufacturing purposes. Foring they should not consider the men but merly, machinery, not manufactured in the policy they will support for this con- the Dominion, was admitted free of duty. test is one of principle and should not be The result of this arrangement was, that decided on personal grounds. Mr. Tilley in no machinery was manufactured, and no his speech says that Sir John does not ad- duty was collected. The Government vocate a 35 per cent. tariff, or any other | thought it best to place a duty of 10 per tariff, but simply a retaliatory tariff or re- | cent. on machinery not manufactured in Canada, and 171 per cent. on other machinery. This certainly is an arrangement which affords the manufacturer of machinery in Canada some protection, and it is singular to find it objected to by a party that is clamoring for further protection for almost every interest. (Cheers.)

other evening blamed the Government for ncreasing the duty on unenumerated arti-Mr. Tilley charges the present Governcles from 15 to 171 per cent. He says ment with having placed a duty of 30 per that he would have kept the duty at 15 cent, on the poor man's tea and of having per cent. on these articles and raised more imposed a duty on tea which is unjust to evenue from others. Now I am quite at the people of the Maritime Provinces, who a loss to understand the grounds on which mainly use black tea, as compared with he makes such a statement, from the Op-Ontario, whose people mainly use green. position point of view, seeing that most of Up to 1872 the duty on tea imposed by these unenumerated articles are manufacthe Government of Sir John was 31 cents tures for which Mr. Tilley's party demand per lb. for black tea and 15 per cent. ad increased protection. This 171 per cent. valorem, and for green and Japan tea 7 list gives us about seven million dollars a cts. per lb. and 15 cts. per cent. ad valorem, vear in the shape of revenue, and, as it equal on the average price of teas to a speincludes most of the manufactured articles cific duty of 71 cents for black and 113 for mported it is almost the only list that green. Under that tariff even the poorest creased protection would benefit. quality of tea paid more duty than it pays Mr. Tilley should object to an increase of now. The poor man's tea, which Mr. the duty on this list, and at the same time Tilley says cost 17 cents per lb. would by advocate an increased duty on other artithe operation of the old tariff have its price cles I cannot understand. (Cheers.) raised to 23 cents and a fraction, while

. 10,772,199

During the fiscal years 1870.

under the present tariff it would be but I now come down to the duty on flour 22 cents. Tea of a medium quality which and coal or rather the proposed duty. Mr. Tilley says would cost 25 cents per lb. which Mr. Tilley considers a delicate queswould by the operation of the old tariff be tion. Mr. Tilley said in his speech that raised in price to 324 cents while by the if he had been in the House last session. present tariff its price would be but 30 when the motion came up to tax these cents. (Cheers.) The amount of duty articles he would have voted against it. collected on teas by the late Government, He then goes on to say :under their tariff was much greater than It is true that in the National policy inthat collected by the present Government. roduced in 1871, a tax was placed on although the imports of tea were smaller. The following return which I will read shows our imports of tea from 1869 to 1877

flour and coal. But you must consider the circumstances under which the tax was imposed. We were going into the Treaty of Washington, intending to make an effort to secure reciprocity, so that we would have a free market for our lumber, fish, cattle and agricultural products. 1,158,212 We could not ask for all these advantages without offering something in return. We must have something to offer for a renewal of the treaty as we had made few changes in our tariff since it was abrogated and the United States continued to enjoy all the privileges they possessed under it. We felt we must have something to offer as the price of its renewal, and the duties claim which England should have settled

and coke, but 5 per cent, more than Ontario in the very next demands a reciprocity of average of \$480,245 per year although and Quebec, in proportion to the population. I would have voted against the coal flour resolutions last session, but I would reimpose these duties in circumstances similar to those attending the Washington Treaty negotiations: and would take something off sugar and other articles largely consumed by the masses. Contrast this with what was said by Sir John A. Macdonald in a speech referred to in the Toronto Mail, of July 5th, of this year, Sir John is reported to have said :-

come out of the pockets of working men. "The feeling in 1865 was, however, very strong in favor of doing everything in our plied to the import of tea in 1875-76 and power in order to induce the Americans '77 the population of Canada, poor or rich, renew the treaty. The Government did everything it could, and, while its instead of paying \$1,1440,000 in tea duties members were exerting themselves in that would have paid \$3,750,000 or \$2,310,000 direction, it would have been a suicidal more than they did pay, so that the precourse; it would have been threatening sent Government instead of imposing new the very purpose in view-if they had increased the taxes at that time, even to inburthens on the people have lessened the augurate a national policy. Because the tea duties by nearly two thirds. (Cheers.) Americans could have said. The point which Mr. Tilley tries to give you a reciprocity treaty when you are make with reference to black tea paying ncreasing the duties on our goods? Therefore, from year to year, so long as more than green, is equally far fetched there was any hope of a renewal of the and untenable. The average price of the treaty, Canada declined to raise a larger black tea imported into Canada is 26 cents revenue than was absolutely necessary to per lb., and the average duty 181 per

carry on the Government. Here we have Sir John and Mr. Tilley cent. The average price of the green imreaching diametrically opposite conclusions ported into Canada is 33 cents per Ib., and the average duty is 181 per with regard to reciprocity. One would cent. Therefore the duty on both teas is not impose duties on our products, lest by doing so the chances of obtaining a Reprecisely the same. The effect of the imposition of specific duties on teas instead ciprocity Treaty with the United States might be hindered; the other would imof ad-valorem duties is that people use better qualities of tea than they did bepose as heavy duties as possible in order that the people of the United States might be forced into a Reciprocity Treaty. tea for the same price they had formerly How shall we reconcile such a conflict of opinion between the Opposition leaders? (Cheers and laughter). Mr. Tilley had attempted to show that the duties imposed on sugar by the pre-

to pay for an inferior grade. (Cheers.)

destroying our West India trade. The

the grades below No. 9 the duty was 43

per cent., and on cane juice and melado

sugar below No. 9 the duty was 38 per

quires no particular knowledge of the

to refiners while the tariff of Sir John's

Government discriminated to the extent

of 7 per cent. against the refiners by keep-

ing up the duty on the raw material.

sugar by the United States Government

gaged in sugar refining, waited on Mr.

León Say, the French Minister of Finance.

and complained of the terms of competition

between the two countries. In his reply.

the French fiscal arrangements, and said

that the Government were occupied with

the preparation for the next autumn of a

bill to put an end to the bounty system.

THE 171 PER CENT. LIST.

Mr. Tilley in his Institute speech the

MANUFACTURES. sent Government had been the means of "Our crippled industries" is one of the closing the sugar refineries of Canada and headings of Mr. Tilley's great speech, and he seeks to make it appear that the infact is that the duties on sugar are more dustries of Canada have declined, and that, favorable to the refiner than they were supposing them to have declined, the prewhen the late Government was in power. sent Government is responsible in some The real cause of the refinery at Montreal way for it. If our industries have declosing, if it was necessary for it to close, lined, which I am by no means prepared was the large drawbacks granted on sugar to admit, they are still in a tolerably healthy condition and in a much better exported from the United States. In condition than the industries of the United States which certainly do not sufshow you how fairly we hold our own in it was 50 per cent. In 1877 the duty on ommercial and industrial matters, I have cane juice, syrup of sugar and melado was prepared a little comparative statement of the value of our exports per head, in each from 36 to 44 per cent.; on the grades of of the several great lines of industry, as cent.; on No. 9 and not above 13 the duty compared with the exports per head of the was 44 per cent., and on the grades above United States in the same article. The figures refer to the years 1876-7, and the statement is as follows :--Per Capita Per Capita stand that these duties are far more favor-

United States. Canada. Fisheries ..... Animals and their products 2.31 5,07 Otheragricultural products 25 Manufactures..... 1.50 Raw Cotton..... 4.77

\$13.18 cy \$18.48 g. Reducing the value of United States exports to gold (\$11-60) we have a difference per capita of exports of \$6.88 in favor of Canada in that year. In 1877 the dif-The drawbacks granted on exported ference in favor of Canada was \$4.48 per head, although, according to the Opposihave, however, been very large of late tion press, our industries were all ruined years. In 1875 the United States Govern- and those of the United States in a highly ment gave \$704,504 in drawbacks on sugar flourishing condition. (Cheers.)

exported to Canada. In 1876 the draw RECIPROCITY OF TARIFFS. But says Mr. Tilley we must have a reciprocity of tariffs with the United When Mr. Tilley addressed the electors 1851 under a gradually increasing tariff Government paid away in drawbacks on The phrase sounds well, but very few peosugar exported to Canada no less a sum ple have perhaps, considered its full meanexplain away the statement that, when he in 1860, 66 per cent. Now, thanks to the than \$2,364,048. No doubt such large ing or the result it would produce. To enormous tariff of the United States, in drawbacks place the Canadian refiner at a give us a reciprocity of tariffs with the disadvantage, but they benefit the Cana- United States would add \$83.85 cents to dian consumer and give him cheap sugar. the annual cost of living of every family The average price of sugar has fallen from of five persons in Canada. Reciprocity 10 cents for yellow and 12 cents for crushed of tariffs would yield some startling rebetween 1867 and 1873, to 81 for sults to the manufacturer with respect to vellow and 10 cents for crushed the raw Material. The raw material for in reference to the foreign carrying trade between 1874 and 1877. While the foundry business, instead of paying former prices prevailed, one refiner in an average of 4 per cent. as now would Montreal made an immense fortune, but pay 40 per cent. A furniture establishto place such a duty on sugar as would ment which imports say \$46,000 worth neutralize the effect of the drawback would of raw material, instead of paying \$2,700 cost the country \$1,000,000 a year, and in duties would pay \$7,800. The carriage rather than do this it would pay us to manufacturer, instead of paying 13 per pension off the 400 men that were em- cent. would pay 40 per cent. The lumber ployed in the Montreal refinery at \$400 a operator instead of paying 10 per cent. year each, for by doing so we would save on his supplies would pay 30 per cent. the country, which means the consumer, a At present our manufactures are quite as clear \$840,000 a year. (Cheers.) When prosperous as those of the United States it is considered that here in Canada we and by far the larger part of the manufacuse annually about 28 lbs. of sugar per tured articles we use are made in Canada. head, it will be seen that cheap sugar is (Cheers.)

an item of no small importance in our do- For the purpose of illustrating this fact, mestic economy. The system of bounties I have prepared a statement showing the on exported sugar is, however, one that is relation of the imports of certain manunot likely to last very long, either in the factured articles with the whole quantity United States or France, the two countries of the same article produced in Canada, which have adopted it. I observe by a and showing the percentage of consumplate English paper, that a short time ago a tion for three years of home produce and deputation of English working men, en. foreign produce in these articles :-

Mr. Leon Say expressed his disapproval of

gans. &other .... Surely in view of such a statement as this it cannot be said that we are not holding our own in the most important line of manufactured articles, or that Canadian goods are being driven out of use by for-

eign fabrics. (Cheers.) CARTWRIGHT'S LOAN.

Mr. Tilley, in his speech, criticized Mr.

Cartwright's loan of 1874 because he had placed it on the market at a fixed rate instead of inviting tenders for competition. Mr. Tilley also spoke in high terms of praise of the success which he himself had had with the last loan which he negotiated in England in 1873. Mr. Tilley, however, forgot to mention that the loan which he negotiated was a loan guaranteed by the British Government, and that Mr. Cart. wright's loan of 1874 was not so guaranteed. (Cheers.) That was a fact which was worthy of being mentioned, especially as it is admitted by all who understand the matter that Mr. Cartwright's loan of 1874 was one of the best placed loans ever ne-

gotiated by a Canadian Finance Minister.

It was a loan of £4,000,000 sterling; and

the system he adopted with it was pre-

cisely the same as that adopted with such success by Sir A. T. Galt in 1862. Mr. Cartwright was charged by Mr. Tilley with opposing the arrangement for granting \$150,000 to this Province in lieu of export duty. That was not an accurate statement. Mr. Cartwright did not oppose the granting of \$150,000 to New Brunswick, but he said that it was a matter which was given up in connection with the Washington Treaty and that it was a

ward Island had entered the Union. The fact is that he had remarked that the bar gain was a hard one, and imposed a heavy tax on the other Provinces, and he made this statement in defending the Government from the charge of having unnecessarily increased the expenditure. (Ap-

(Continue I on fourth page.)

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\$3.00; Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbellton, and Riviere du Loup, \$7.00. om St. John, Salisbury and intermed to Weldford, Chatham and Newcastle, \$4.00; Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbellton; \$5.00 Metapedia and Rimouski, \$6.00; Cacouna and Riviere du Loup, \$3.00.

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slature, the Board of Education has been pleased prescribe the following conditions and regulaof Trustees and Teachers—respecting the offering and awarding of the School Prizes therein author-1. The offer of the Prizes and the conditions of

In pursuance of the above enactment of the Le-

duty; and excellence of Scholarship in the subjects

half day (or for each day) to be available in respect of for any half-day (or day) from this standard figure School Standing for the Term.

the names, with the School Standing for the Term annexed to each, of the pupils having first, second a pupil whose name shall have been reported i the foregoing statement (1). The Secretary of the a period of at least two years. 5. -The Board of Trustees shall award the Prizes the pupils having the highest School Standing

for the Term; and in making the awards, the Trus-4, the case of any pupil unavoidably absent from 6.-The Board of Trustees shall determine the the Board of Trustees at, or subsequent to, the close of the Term, at such time and place as the Trustees shall determine; and the Trustees may

invite, in their discretion, gentlemen resident or non-resident to present the Prizes to the winners der the provisions of Regulation 29 or 30.

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