NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR-

SPRING 1879.

JUST OPENED

PIECES

OF

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

ROOM DVDED

NEW SHADES & DESIGNS.

J. B. SNOWBALL'S, CHATHAM

1879.



1879.

J. R. GOGGIN

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber having made a specialty of Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes for the Spring trade, would respectfully solicit a call for inspection. This assortment of Brushes is perhaps the LARGEST, BEST ASSORTED and CHEAPEST ever offered for sale in Chatham.

| Brushes. | | | Best English Boiled & Raw Oil. |
|----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Paint, | best Russ | sia Bristle. | ——TURPENTINE.—— Fire proof Mineral Paint. |
| " | | | Brandrams Genuine White Lead, |

XX XXX No. 1, 2 and 3 Genuine Lion & Beaver White Lead Paint. French Sash Tools (all sizes.) Imp. Drop Black. do. Wall Brushes (best Russia Bristles) Venetian Red. Green. Spruce Ochre. Spanish Brown. Red Oxide. Seaming, Tar, Deck, Scrub, Stove, Horse, Dandy, Red Lead. Stencil, Shoe, Counter, Cloth, Hair, Floor, White " Chrome Yellow. Dusters, Window, Graining, Grain-Paris Green. Lamp Black. ing Combs, Camel Hair, Mark-Brunswick Green. Prussian Blue ing, Tooth and Shav-Celestial Blue. Red Ochre. Ultramarine Blue. ing Brushes. Yellow Ochre. Stone Sponge and Chamoise skin, Persian Red. Patent Drier. 50 boxes Window Glass. Burnt Turkey Umber Carriage Paint. London and Paris Whiting, Lakes, etc., etc. Sienna. Putty, Paint Mills Oak Graining

READY MIXED PAINT (every Man his own Painter. PATENT KNOTTING.—VARNISHES.

Refined Seal Oil.

Pumice Stone

Vandyke Brown.

Rose Pink.

Body Finishing, Gearing, Rubbing, Best Carriage Copal, Oak, Japan Drier, Brown Japan, Demar Imperial Black, Ex. No. 1 Furniture, No. 1 Furniture, White, Walnut, Asphathum Stain, Asphalthum Varnish for Ship's bottoms, chains, anchors, etc., Fencing. Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin,

Cut and Wrought Nails and Spikes, Galv. do., Boat Nails and Spikes. Chain from 3-16 to 1-2 inch.

Sporting and Blasting Powder.-Fuse. Special Attention to LOCKS, HINGES, etc., Builder's Materials. to dig pits for others. Conservatives,

JOINERS TOOLS, DRILL and CHISEL STEEL, IRON all sizes (very low.) HORSE SHOES & NAILS, DRY and TARRED PAPER, SHOVELS, FORKS, SPADES, HOES, PICKS, CARRIAGE CASTINGS and BOLTS (all sizes), CARRIAGE AXLES and SPRINGS, LEAD and COPPER (sheet), ZINC, BRASS and COP-PER WIRE, BRASS RODS,

together with the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED stock of HARDWARE ever offered for sale in Chatham As my attention is all given to the trade I have in Stock every article required in the trade, which will be sold at such low John's of last winter, and it was carried ception. His Lordship then explained Prices as will defy competition.

General Hardware Store. - - -Chatham, N. B.

J. R. GOGGIN. SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

THESE Goods we have laid in early in order to save the duty and we will BLACK DRESS GOODS, In FRENCH MERINOES and CASHMERES, COBURGS

COLORED DRESS GOODS, in LUSTRES TWILLS, SERGES, MERINOES DE BAGES

Prints, Galeteas, Linens, Cottons, Shirting &c., a fine stock of Cloths, a large lot of LADIES' BLACK STRAW HATS & TRIMMINGS,

-----A GREAT VARIETY OF----Men's and Boy's Felt and Fur Hats, Ready-made Clothing, for Spring and Summer. Also a nice lot of FANCY DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES.

Снатнам, Маген, '79. A. J. LOGGIE, & CO.

TAMARSOID

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

COMSUMPTION

which it has effected, is now offered to the public at the low price of \$1.00 per package, post paid. It is TAMARSOID M'F'G CO., OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.

HAY. Price and terms to suit the times.
Opposite Chatham, March 15th., 1879.

ONE HUNDRED hhds. Walker's Rye;
150 hhds. Spirits, 50 and 60 % o. p.
DANIEL PATTON, St. John

JOHN U. LOGGIE. THE FINEST PORTRAITS JUST RECEIVED

READINGS.

NEW YORK. An assortment of SONG BOOKS. JOKE BOOKS MAGIC BOOKS,

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At the Miramichi Bookstore.

MARQUIS OF LORNE,

Spirits and Rye.

Framed in a tasteful manner. For sale at the Miramichi Bookstore,

PRINTING

Invitation Cards, Raffle Tickets. Bill Heads. Business Cards. Handbills.

Pamphlets. Reports. Books, etc., etc.

PRINTED AT THE "Miramichi Advance" Office,

LAW BLANKS! All kinds, for sale at the Miramichi Bookstore.

CHATHAM, N. B

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - APRIL 10, 1879.

The Stumpage. There is a widespread and, we may say, unanimous feeling throughout the Province in favor of the Government extending to the lumber interest the consideration which the condition of the trade so strongly calls for. The lumbermen have borne the increased tax placed upon them since the removal of the export duty with very good grace, and have contributed largely, year by year, to the revenue of the Province .-This has been especially true of the Northern Counties, whose operators have paid the largest proportion of the threaten to break down the business to a very large extent. If such breaking down meant only the stopping of a mill or the suspension of operations here and there, and the results were only to be felt by the larger merchants and millowners immediately interested, the matter might not appear one of public gravity, but when hundreds and even thousands of our working people, with dependent families, are threatened with enforced idleness and consequent want, owing to the inability of the lumberers, employment, it is a subject which may well claim the attention of the Govern-

call for a reduction of the stumpage tax for this year. The lumbermen are willing to contribute as largely as possible to the public revenue when they can afford it, and they hope a revival of trade and removal of the disabilities under which they now labor will enable them next year, to again do as they have done in the past. We, therefore, hope that the Government will act promptly | Morton were not present.

in the matter and seek the approval of the Legislature of action in the di-

The Quebec Governorship.

rection indicated.

Sir John A. Macdonald appears to have got himself and his cabinet into sort of rolitical chancery by the course that he has taken in the case of the Lieut. Governor of Quebec. Our readers will remember that Letellier dismissed his advisers more than a year ago because they took certain steps in regard to public affairs, as a cabinet. without consulting him and even used the term, Governor in Council, without his authority-practically ignoring him. At that time the Quebec Premier, De-Boucherville, had a large majority in the Assembly. Letellier called in Mr. Joly, leader of the Opposition, who formed a Government, the House was dissolved, and a new general election brought on. The result was that the new Government was sustained, and Letellier's action sanctioned and justi-

fied by the people. DeBoucherville's political allies and matter of the constitutionality of Letellier's action brought before parliament at | would be willing to go to the country and Ottawa just a year ago by Sir John A. Macdonald and interference therewith was voted down. Sir John A. Macdonald, doubtless, did not expect that his own action would so soon cause great trouble

te himself, and his party, but he is now realising that it is not safe at all times at Ottawa are now the majority, and resolution, Sir John, at their head. Since Parliament met one of their numby an overwhelming majority. The

dismiss the Lieut.-Governor. But he action until an irate combination of to prevent further progress in the adoption of the new Tariff. This meant deadvised His Excellency, the Governor-General, on Thursday last, that the members of the Cabinet had determined Lordship's address. upon the removal of the Lieut.-Gov-

taken abroad as reflecting the senti- terests, also, which have been greatly for insertion this week, will appear next ments of Canadians, but we fear that developed during the past few years week.

nection indulged in in connection with tion of the soil is, therefore, the only Letellier matter, Canadian loyalty will employment that promises sure returns be at a discount in England.

Investigation Wanted.

we hope, be investigated in earnest. The charges made are serious. It may be urged that our correspondent, "Informer," is only an anonymous writer, but A. K. McDougall, Esq., has publicly endorsed his statements and we may say that "Informer" has no objec tion to having his identity known, if the Government will give him an opportunity to prove his statements before a Legislative Committee. It is suggested that the committee now appointed

From the investigation we have made we are convinced that no honest man, disposed to do right would stand in the way of the inquiry suggested. We have heard nothing lately from the Provincial Secretary in reference to the untrue statement he was caused to make in the House and to which we have revenue, Northumberland County bear- called attention on two occasions. We ing the heaviest part of the burden .- refer to his misrepresentation of the Now, however, those engaged in the vote on Mr. McDougall's dismissal, and lumbering business are struggling sincerely hope he will yet take steps to Canada says :against an unprecedented depression place himself right in the matter. It and are surrounded by adverse circum- seems that Hon. Robert Young has enstances which were never before known | tirely "captured" Mr. Adams and that in the history of the trade in New the latter is a mere antomaton in that prepared to believe that Mr. Wedderburn has also surrendered himself as clay in the hands of the same potter.

Fredericton Notes.

We are obliged to condense our Fredericton notes to a minimum this week. A want of confidence resolution was moved by Mr. Blair on Monday as follows :--

"Resolved that in the statements and information furnished by the Government this House is unable to discover any sufficient reasons for having involved the Province in litigation with the Directors and Company of the Chatham Branch Railway millowners and shippers to give them | which litigation may be costly and without any beneficial result, nor in the opinion of the House cannot be reconsidered with a due regard to property or the public inment. The necessities of the situation | terest, that a stockholder in that Company upon whose stock no calls have been paid, should have been permitted to remain in the Government while proceedings against the company are pending, and that this House disapproves of the conduct of the Government in the premises".

The resolution was voted down on a division of 26 to eleven. The eleven were Blair, Covert, Willis, Gillespie, Hutchison, Elder, Barbarie, Vail, Butler, Cottral, Thompson. Messrs. Davidson, Savre and

New Homes for the Unemployed.

We referred, last week, to a meeting held in St. John, in which several leading Protestant clergymen and others took an active part, for the purpose of encouraging the unemployed of the city to settle upon wilderness lands. The movement promises success and it is gratifying to find the same object being promoted by the Roman Catholic Bishop and other clergymen of that faith in St. John. On Sunday night of last week a meeting was held under the Anspices of St. Malachi's T. A. Relief Society to which the Herald makes the following

Rev. Father Meehan spoke at length encouraging those who only gained a precarious livelihood for themselves and families in the city to go to the country and make themselves independent by till-

It was proposed by Mr. Moran, President of the Society that in case the society's membership would increase to, say 1000, if they would allow themselves to be taxed \$1,00 each, or as much as they could afford, that it would enable the society to send about 10 men annually into the farming business at the same time innounced that the Secretary, P. Gleeson, Esq., would take the names of those who

Fifty-five signatures were obtained and the list w: subsequently submitted to his Lordship, the names being read over to

His Lordship then delivered a practical address on the importance of the laboring men taking farms in the country. He referred to the poverty that was existing among the laboring class of the city and who were the minority in the late House | labored to impress upon them the importance of taking land and farming for a living when they could get a chance. In they have the mover of the Letellier no part of New Brunswick, said His Lordship, is the land so good as that above Woodstock and in the vicinity of Johnville. The families who have gone there ber moved a resolution just like Sir have prospered, there being hardly an exthat having read what others in the community were doing in regard to settling only course left open to Sir John and the Tobique lands, he called the meeting his Cabinet by their supporters was to to see what good men he could get together who would be willing to go and farm, getting their share of whatever aid knew he would not be justified in doing the Government might give. He said it so high-handed an act, and he delayed had been proposed that the \$25,000 granted by the Government for the relief of the sufferers by the fire might be utilized for Quebec followers seriously threatened | the purpose of helping families in our city who are unable to earn a livelihood, to go into the country and farm. He thought it probable that that might be the fund used. feat for the Government, so Sir John | He approved of making provisions to assist the settlers for a year or eighteen months. A number of persons subscribed to the

St. John is not the only place in the ernor of Quebec from office. But the Province where it is necessary that the Governor-General declined to take the people's attention should be turned to advice of his Cabinet and said he would the settlement of wilderness lands and refer the whole matter to the British | the cultivation of the soil. Nearly all the towns contain more men than can find Such are, briefly, the facts of the remnuerative employment and if the case. It seems that the right of the surplus population would only go to Government of Canada to dismiss a the wilderness lands and, with Govern-Lieutenant Governor for cause cannot ment aid, make new homes, it would be be questioned and it is not easy to un- better for themselves and the country. derstand how Sir John A. Macdonald We have, in Chatham, Newcastle, and his colleagues can continue to act | Nelson and Douglastown enough young as His Excellency's advisers after they men who are not permanently employhave given advice within their corstitu- ed to form a pretty large settlement. Sir John gets credit in some quarters | purpose and obtain a tract of land upon for being adroit in his management of which to settle they would, in a few this matter, but something higher than years, find themselves comparatively adroitness ought to have been brought well off and, at the same time, indeinto play. It is an adroitness that has pendent of the vicissitudes of ordinary called down underserved censure upon business. The present is a time when the Governor-General from partizan the necessity for depending, as we do retto subject from A. K. McDougall. members of Parliament and the press on the Miramichi, so largely on the Esq., appears on the first page. A letter which sympathises with them. We lumber interest, ought to be lessened as from "Informer" on the same subject,

to those who engage in it, and any movement that has for its object the establishing of those who are now only The Tracadie Lazaretto matter will, half employed or, perhaps, not employ ed at all in permanent and respectable homes, should receive encouragement from those in positions of influence in

The Marine Hospital. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries having directed the Inspector of Lighthouses and the Medical Superintendent of the Marine Hospital to examine and in connection with the dismissal of A. ported, the keeper has received notice occupy the position of Governor of his K. McDougall, Esq., should be em- that his services are to be dispensed powered to visit the Lazaretto and hold | with. It is the intention of the Departa thorough investigation there. Mr. ment to put the building in thorough Young ought not to oppose such an in- repair, to improve the drainage and vestigation, and we hope he will see his | ventilation supply necessary furniture way clear to join with us in asking the and make the Hospital more in keeping President of the Executive and Mr. with the importance of the Miramichi Adams to have such an enquiry brought | than it has, heretofore, been. We can about. The facts cannot be developed afford to overlook the misstatements in a Committee room in Fredericton. made in the report with a view of If they are sought for in Tracadie they placing this paper in a wrong light, dwelt upon being satisfied that the Minister has THE ALLEGED PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED acted promptly and rightly as soon as fail in their duty if they neglect this our representative placed the matter properly before him.

Mr. Snowball's Speech.

Mr. Snowbali's speech on the tariff, which we republish from the St. John Telegraph's report, is one with which his friends will be gratified. The Ottawa Free Press says that after hearing Mr. Snowball address the House, it is not surprising that he gained so handsome a majority in the late contest and the Toronto Globe, the leading paper of

"The tariff debate was resumed by Mr Snowball, of Northumberland, N. B. who, in a very effective speech, assailed that he had a master's knowledge of the subject, and was inspired by a firm conviction that in speaking he uttered the opinions of the majority of the electors sonally, he preferred to be nauseated by minute doses rather than killed by a arge one. In the course of his address he exposed the fallacy of those protectionists who harped on the decline of try, and illustrated in a practical manner the extent to which the tariff would burden the lumbermen and fishermen of the Maritime Provinces.

As might naturally be expected, some of the party papers endeavor to weaken the effect of the speech by abusing the gentleman making it, but the people, the facts it contains and give our representative credit for the stand he takes.

The "Advance" in Court.

It is the fate of newspapers, at times, to fall under the lash of those from honestly differ, and the ADVANCE has come in for a castigation at the hands Mr. Tweedie, counsel for overseer John Hogan, whose conduct we characterised as we believed at the time, and are now the more fully convinced, it deserved. It was a part of Mr. Tweedie's case to differ from anyone or anything that might work in the direction of imof the kind of person this Hogan unfor Mr. Blair's adverse criticism on our remarks. We, however, refrain at present, for obvious reasons, from making an attempt to show our readers that the Magistrate was wrong in expressing the opinion he did. We hold we have a right to be severe in dealing with the conduct of public officers, however unpleasant our remarks may be to them and their sympathisers. In reporting proceedings of any court the ADVANCE aims to prejudice no party-it gives way to no paper in the truthfulness of its reports, but we claim the right to giving them aid for a year or eighteen may think the circumstances justify. friends-the Conservatives-had the months out of the funds so raised. He Hereafter we may try to make this apwe differ from Mr. Blair's opinions, but we always give him credit for sincerity adversely. He, however, appears to feel editorial treatment of a person whom he does not seem to be specially called upon to defend-save by Mr. Tweedie. This seems rather strange.

> Mr. Tweedie appears to have made the discovery that the close season for smelts is of only one month's duration, because regulations, approved in Council in May, 1875, provide that no person shall fish for, catch, buy, sell, etc., any smelts from the 15th of April to the 15th of May. If some such oracle as the Inspector of Fisheries had propounded so profound a proposition it would not be a matter of wonhe ought to have remembered that he was, -in the very case the ADVANCE referred to when it said the 28th February was 14 days after the close season had commenced—laboring to prove that show they were caught before the 15th of February. The regulations of May, repaired and broken up in various ways since they were issued, and by an order they are of the Department it is ordained that licenses for smelt fishing shall expire on such as the United States enforced, and 14th February. In fact it is so stated therefore advise Mr. Tweedie not to take the "regulations" of May, 1875, which his friend showed him, for the latest and most authentic authority on role of fishery critic before he recognizes the importance of reading up on the subject, so that he may be a little certain of his position. It is a dangerous thing to be dogmatical when giving expression to other people's opinions.

LAZARETTO. - A letter on the Laza-

between our new and unfriendly tariff are threatened with a relapse, which Ex-Pramier MacKenzie's speech on and the disloyal and disrespectful refer- may be more serious than those engaged the Tariff is commenced on our first ences to Great Rritain and British con- in that industry imagine. The cultiva- page and concluded on the fourth.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Snowball's Speech.

Mr. Snowball spoke in the Tariff debate on Thursday last. His Speech is thus reported in the Evening Telegraph of Tuesday:-Mr. Snowball, on rising, was greeted

with cheers. He said the question that had been occupying the attention of the House was a very serious one and deserving of the most careful consideration. No person in the House or in the country had held the Minister of Finance in higher respeet than he had. He had watched with interest the course of that gentleman as he report upon the general condition of had gone on step by step to position and that institution, and they having re- power, until he had been proud to see him native Province. But when this tariff had been introduced by that hon. gentleman and he (Mr. Snowball) came to realize the sum of its bad qualities, he felt that if it had come from an enemy he would not have been suprised, but that a friend should thus sow our field with tares was intolerable, (Hear, hear.) He had been suprised during the debate to hear how much the advocates of the tariff had

and had decried the prosperity of Eng land. These gentlemen had stated that there was increased demand for United States securities and a disposition to invest in them. But they must remember that cheap money was not always a sign of prosperity. When trade is brisk the demand for money is great, but when depression sets in money lenders become distrustful and invest their funds in securities. When trade was prosperous in England capital was employed and the rate of interest reached five per cent. If the rule was not universal it was because in small communities such as ours the amount of money in the country was comparatively small and did not the National Policy from a Maritime bear the same proportion to the demand. policy. He had been a good deal as vance. Small wares of a value of £17 12s. Province standpoint. It was evident The member for Maskinonge had, last from the use which he made of statistics | night, pointed out what he called some inconsistencies in the arguments of persons on this side of the House, when they had told the farmers that the duties on breadin the Provinces by the sea. He said stuffs would not increase the prices they if the Government were determined the | would receive for their produce, but had return ; people should have such a protective on the other hand told the consumers that policy as the present it had better be they would pay more. He entirely conadministered in doses. Speaking per- curred in this view, and could quite understand it in the west where they had a surplus of breadstuffs, but LITTLE ALVANTAGE WOULD BE DERIVED TO

THE PRODUCER:

Great Britain as a manufacturing coun- but it was certain that in the east, and in his own section of the country, it would have a serious effect. They had cheap water communication with the United States, while our communication by rail with the west hal been so arranged that he had found in his own business that a car load of flour coming down to Chatham would cost \$70 to \$80, while if carried of this Province, at least, will endorse through to St. John, 180 miles, or to Halifax, 270 miles further, it would be delivered for twenty dollars less. He had actually had flour in this way billed to St. John, and stopped at Miramichi to save freight.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY-when? MR. SNOWBALL--last summer. Another on, member had told the House that prewhose judgment or prejudices they may vious to the Union, the people of the Maritime Provinces had not been educated in cannot and will not improve. (Hear, taxation. He would say, cetainly they | Hear.) had not, but they had had many lessons since, and the hardest lesson of all was now before them. (Cheers.) That gentleman had told the people their taxation for the farmer. Just now in the cities the undertake the bonding free of charge. Federal purposes would not exceed \$2.75 tendency for surplus population is to go Had they staff enough to do this? Were per head for a quarter of a century to out and settle on farms. He held that their receipts so large that the English come. It had already reached \$6.25 per the tariff should have been so framed as head, and when the full force of this ini not to put, as it would do, new burdens In the face of this tariff, so ruinous to quitous tariff was felt it would reach upon the farming and industrial classes. British Canadian trade, would it not be pressing the public mind with an idea faith of the people in that gentleman's pre- it must come let them give it in small them? dictions had been shaken, and he feared doses, so as to only nauseate and not kill. his honor had been shaken as well. (Laughter.) There are cerrain things that whole tariff would impose burdens on the doubtedly is, but we were not prepared (Hear, hear.) Some gentleman opposite might be protected without very great Maritime Provinces; would weigh down had thought the Minister of Finance had excelled himself in his introduction of this instance, of which our importations amount getic, self reliant people could not stand, policy, and he would agree with them to \$86,000. We have all the materials for and rum every industry in those Provinces. that he had excelled himself-in producing a tariff that would produce woe and widespread desolation in his native Pro- could tolerate that, though not in favor decline. He was proud of that land that

He would ask is our trade in Canada &c., of which we imported \$65,000 country which he hoped we were all proud more depressed than the trade of other worth, and furniture, of which we im- to look up to and claim as our parent, and ountries? He held that our condition was not worse, but better than the neighboring Republic, where pauperism prevail- middle classes in Canada was made in ed and an army of tramps were marching the country, and therefore they might put ing! Her enemies might hope so; but through the land. Here we had an on any duty they liked, it would come out look at her to-day and the giant who abundant harvest, and our farmers had of the pockets of the rich. Then there guides her destinies. She is the wonder housed it without danger or molestation. were sewing machines and tubing, which and terror of the world—a tower of There the farmers had been threatened for for some season, he did not know why, strength to those that do well—a terror asing labor saving implements and ma- the Finance Minister had classed together, to those who would do wrong, chinery, a state of things that had never \$518,000; pianos and organs, \$469,000; [Mr. Snowball concluded amid very make such remarks, editorially, as we been in this country, and never would be billiard tables, \$11,000; brooms and hearty cheering, after which a group of unless this tariff produced it. (Hear, brushes \$43,000, and agricultural imple- prominent members of the House gathered hear). Living in Canada was cheap, and ments \$141,000. About the latter he was round his desk and warmly congratulated the country was fairly prosperous. He more doubtful, but without them here him. pear more fully. There are times when was an independent member (a laugh) were \$2,000,000 worth of imports on and would not defend one side more which, if we must have protection, the than another if they were in the duties could be placed. (Cheers.) wrong, but he had noticed, and he But to return to New Brunswick, and and do not join with those who may, thought it unfair, that hon. gentlemen see how his own Province would be affectfrom interested motives, criticise him on the other side had repeated here what ed by this policy. As he had before they had before stated to the electors, that | stated, we produce ships, lumber and fish. the "Grit Government" was responsible At Confederation, in 1868, New Brunscalled upon to give his opinion on our for the commercial depression. He would wick paid into the Dominion treasury ask were they also responsible for the de- \$886,586. Last year we paid \$1,731,960, pressed state of trade in England, in Ger- or \$5.51 per head. Nova Scotia paid \$1, many, and over the continent of Europe? 471,330, or about \$3.45 per head, while IN SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

such as Norway and Sweden, largely engaged in lumbering, shipbuilding and fishing, like ourselves, the greatest distress prevailed. He had almost expected to hear the late Government blamed for the plague in Russia. He had heard good speeches made on the other side of the House-good from their standpoint, but not from his. The House had been re- a larger rate than any other portion of the minded of how largely the Americans were Dominion. This did not correspond very selling their products in the English | well with the statement made by the market. It was a question whether this Finance Minister before Confederation was any great evidence of prosperity, and that we should only pay \$2,75 per head. no doubt a good deal of their surplus had | Equalizing what is paid by the people of been sacrificed in the European markets. New Brunswick per head on the popula-He had before him a statement showing | tion of the whole Dominion and it it would der, but Mr. Tweedie is a lawyer, and that the exports of the United States for give a revenue of \$29,000,000. Turning 1878 were \$694.884,200. This consists to largely of raw materials shipped to Europe for sale. There was always a tendency to it would be seen that it was made to bear over-value such products when exported increased burdens, though already greatly on consignment in order that the con- depressed. The duties range from 5 to 30 signees might be stimulated to extra exer- per cent. It is true, the Finance Ministions to maintain the price. On account | ter promises a drawback. When a person Messrs. Loggie had fish "illegally" in of this over-valuation we should deduct begins to build, he buys from manufacturfund spoken of, at the conclusion of his their possession, because they could not 20 per cent., which would reduce this ers and traders in different places. How total to \$555,907.360, and this he main- was the amount of drawback to be estitained was the outside realizable value of mated? Usually to obtain the drawback these exports. The imports of that coun- the builder would be required to make 1875, have been altered, amended, and try for the same year were shown to be oath that he was the original importer, and \$437,051,553. Now, it was well known he could not make such affidavit on the that importers, especially in the case where goods bought in the country. When he MET WITH A HIGH TARIFF

value their goods. He instanced the case in every license. When those licenses of a New York house, perhaps the largest expire the smelt fishing season expires in America, who had a large invoice of and the close season commences. We kid gloves seized by the customs authori- (A voice-And salt also), but these were ties within a few days, and found to be always free, and the fisherman has nothing chines that cost \$50 had been invoiced at | fisherman wants a warm jacket and that \$10, and imported to Canada, when the | is taxed to the extent of \$2.04; his bread walnut or mahogany case alone cost more is taxed, everything he eats, drinks or than that. He maintained that we might | wears is taxed. (Hear, hear.) The fisherthe subject, and not to venture on the safely add 25 per cent. to the invoice price man wants protection, but not of this of American imports, which were manu- kind. He wants protection against the factured goods, and had been bought at a Americans, who, with their long purse fixed value in Europe. But to add 20 per seines (over a mile in length) literally To this should be added what they paid culled out such as they require, leave the foreign vessels for carrying, say \$130,000, bay for miles strewn with dead fish. Our and the interest on their foreign debt, fishermen are crying out for protection \$27,890,917, and we have a total of \$682, that would prevent this evil. He saw the 352.781, which would exceed the total Minister of Marine smiling, and he hoped value of their exports by more than \$126,- he would apply the remedy. The fisher-000,000, showing the balance of trade men in his county had complained, and largely against the United States, and this with good reason, of this and other amount might be still greatly increased by matters. And while this evil is conhope these utterances will not be mis- much as possible. Even our fishing in- which we regret came to hand too late other of the large amounts we know that tinued, they are prevented in many cases Ague and Contagious Malarial Diseases from fasthey have to pay foreign countries. The from catching fish for food that came to tening themselves upon the system. For Weak and same rule would apply to the import and their very doors. Then, there was export trade of Great Britain, which had been also treated of here. He found that which had produced exports to the value the average imports of the United King- of \$27,124,445 in 1877. This large amount

such would also be our case, would under-

her great and increasing wealth. amount reached £314,588,834. In 1877 under new tariff, \$102,17 or 95 per cent., her exports were but £252,346,000, show- advance. a falling off, as compared with 1872, of A VOICE. - Where did this occur, Mr. over sixty million pounds. He had been Snowball? in England the present winter, and had there been told, and had no doubt of the Brunswick, in Miramichi, where the poor

THESE TURNED OUT TO BE FALLACIES. Then we were told of the American | cent. on the rate of the last entry. cotton piece goods being sold in Manchester, and that England was losing her cotton manufacturing business. It He had positive information that the larger portion of them, after remaining years in had been re-shipped to the United States!

At present the great and only complaint in England was from the stock farmers, who complain that Canada and was the duty on blankets, too, which, he the United States are depriving them of their own market. This complaint will would be \$1.25 on an average, to which, which discriminates against British manufactured goods. He maintained that we Canadians, four millions of people scatter. ed over a vast teritory, could not change the markets of the world. We must depend upon the foreign market for sale of our lumber, grain, fish and other products; the Finance Minister going to show that ships. Without these the trade of Canada | greatly above what it was able to bear?

Already the He was not in favor of protection, but if adding injury to insult to expect this of injury. Take the article of carriages, for their trade with a load that even that enertheir construction and a duty of 100 per He had no sympathy with those who cent, would not do very great harm. He spoke of England as waning and in her of protection. Then there were clocks, had nurtured and sustained us-that ported nearly \$400,000 worth. All whose flag he hoped might ever wave over the furniture used by the poorer and us.

> the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec paid less than New Brunswick. To the amount shown as direct duties on importations into New Brunswick should be added something, probably one-eighth for importations to that Province from Montreal and other points west, which would make the amount on the whole population of

NEW BRUNSWICK \$6.14 PER HEAD,

THE SHIPBUILDING INTEREST had his ship ready for sea the shipbuilder would find that he had been deceived and the drawback was a delusion, and he would never receive a dollar of it. (Hear, hear.)

give him hooks, nets, lines and twines free, undervalued 25 per cent. Sewing ma- to thank the Ministry for here. Then the cent. only, it would amount to \$87,410,311. | sweep the fish from the water, and having

THE LUMBERING INTEREST, dom for seven years were £355,499,525. | could not, however, give us the control of

materials, from which, if we deduct 20 per supposed, for Great Britain imported the cent., or £71,099,905, which must be done same year, \$84,996,650 worth, or more to bring them down to anything near their than three times the amount we produce. actual value, we shall find the average im- His hon. friend from Queens, (Mr. King) portations to be of the value of £284,399, - the county in which the Finance Minister 620. The average exportations for the same period were £272,,985,631. To this prepared statement that the increased cost should be added for her share of the carry- to the lumberman under the new tariff ing £22,000,000 to America only, for he would be 60 cents per thousand superficial had not figures to guide him in estimating feet. Under the former tariff the duties her other carrying trade, and commissions, would amount to about 70 cents per thouetc., £12,219,981, and we have a total of sand, making \$1.30 per thousand. This £307,205,612, being an excess of £22,805, is the burden now to be borne on Domin-592, or \$114,029,960 over her imports. | 101 Account. To this must be added the To this, if we add the under-valuation of stumpage dues exacted by the Local Govexports to the United States and other ernment amounting to 80 cents per thoucountries with high protective tariffs, as sand, making a total of \$2.10, a tax suffiexplained, and the vast sums she receives | cient to crush this branch of industry to for interest on her foreign loans, and her the ground. (Hear, hear). He held in portion of carrying trade to the rest of the his hand a statement of an importation world, we readily see the reasons for actually made in his own county, of sup-Now in their efforts to show that Eng- defied contradiction. His hon. friend, the land's prosperity is waning, while the Finance Minister, had represented the in-United States prospers, under protection, crease on woolens and cottons to be about the balance of trade in these countries had | 21 per cent. The first article in the statebeen greatly dwelt upon by some gentle- ment before him was a bale of flannels, men opposite. Put he thought he had weight 320 lbs., sterling value £53 2s, duty shown that England had the balance of under the old tariff would be \$44.80, under trade yet largely in her favor, while the the new tariff it was \$75.60, being an ad-United States have it largely against them. | vance of 70 per cent. on the duty paid un-It has been said that England's exports der the old tariff. Here was a tax lald on are decreasing, and that other nations | the back of the lumberman. (Hear, hear). are undermining her commerce. Take Next was a bale of grey cottons, running the year 1872, when British exports were yards 6,734 or 5,612 square yards, value at their largest volume, and we find the £63 ls. 10d, duty under old tariff \$53.20,

MR. SNOWBALL.—This was in New

fact that the bulk of their exports had never | man in the woods had to suffer under such been larger than it was at the present burdens. (Laughter and cheers.) Then time. The difference in value was ac- two bales more of cottons, 2,677 square counted for by the shrinkage that results | yards, value £36 1s. 7d. old duty \$30.27, from commercial depression. There had under new tariff \$53.17. One bale white been a great falling in the value of iron; cottons, 2,243 sq. yds., value £33 4s. 7d. coal that was then 20s. to 30s. had now duty under old tariff \$27.83, new tariff fallen to 4s 6d. @ 6s. 6d.; and to bring \$46.73, or 74 per cent. advance. One bale the exports of 1872 to where we could of winceys, cost £25 9s. 11s., old duty \$21, compare them with those given for 1877, new duty \$45.72, or 115 per cent. advance. we should deduct 25 per cent. for this Another bale of winceys cost £19 4s. 5d. shrinkage. Making this allowance, there old duty \$16.10, new duty \$37.98, or 135 would be found a balance of excess for per cent. advance. These were cheaper 1877 over 1872 of £16,404,374, or \$82,- goods, goods for the poor man, yet the duty had been thus greatly advanced .-People may be asking how it then is Then there was bed-ticking, 416 sq. yds., that the carrying trade is so depressed; value £11 10s. 6d., duty under old tariff but the fact is, it is in the rest of the \$9.80, under new tariff \$16.72, or 72 per world that trade has fallen away more cent advance. Then there was a piece of than in Britain. It had also been said serge, value £4 19s., old duty \$4.20, new that England was tired of her free trade duty \$6.15, or less than 50 per cent. adsociated with the British people, and could | 7d. would pay under old tariff \$14.18 unpronounce this a mistake. We had been | der new \$17.20. Sewing thread of value told that Germany was monopolizing the of £13 18s. 9d. would pay under old tariff market of the world for small wares; that \$11.90 and under the new \$8.50, this being Belgium was ruining the British iron the only saving. The total value of the trade; that France had got possession of goods named would foot up to £278 15s. the sugar refining business, and that these | 2d. sterling, the duty under the old tariff industries were going from her never to would have been \$233.28 and the duty under the new tariff was \$409.94, increased duty \$176.66, or an advance of over 75 per

These were specimens of the new burdens that were laid upon the lumberman is true that a few years ago a large and labouring man. He must pay on his quantity of American cottons had been sent | reefing jacket, which was found to weigh there, in order to raise money from a sur- 7 lbs., 10 cents per lb. or 70 cents, 25 per plus production, and had been transported | cent. ad valorem duty, \$1, making \$1.70, abroad as an advertisement for their goods. | to which must be added the merchant's profit of 20 per cent., or 34 cents, making \$2.04 duty which he must pay or freeze. Britain unsold, and being utterly unable (Cheers.) If the coat were made in Cato compete with British manufacturers, | nada he must pay duty on material, 6 lbs. at 10 ets. making 60 ets., 20 per cent. ad valorem, 80 cents, making \$1.40, and 20 per cent. profit, 28 cents, making \$1.68, leaving a "protection" of 36 cents. There had ascertained by having some weighed, derive new weight from the present tariff, if we add a merchant's profit of 20 per cent., or 25 cents, we have \$1.50 per blanket, which the poor man must pay or

freeze. (Cheers.) It had been said that we imported too much and he admitted it, and that it had been a loss to the country. But how was employment must be found abroad for our he had not taxed the lumber interest The bonding system had been spoken of as one affording but little impediment to trade. Experience of it had been very From the course of the debate he judg- different and vexations. It had been said ed that there was a great interest felt in that the Grand Trunk Railway would bondholders could afford this extra charge?

In conclusion, he would say that this

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