to the comparative statement made. MR. CARTWRIGHT :- No.

MR. TUPPER. Yes, I will establish anywhere, as I have now established it beyond the power of the hon, gentleman to controvert it. Then take his own statewill find that he closes his five years with an increased expenditure of seven millions. This poverty-stricken Government, that had no surplus, this Government that was destroying the country with a series of fearful deficits, expended public money which they did not possess, and this expenditure, but for the much abused Washington Treaty, would have formed an increased public debt on the people of this country of about \$7,000,000 over and above our annual expenditure. And yet these hon, gentlemen tax my hon, friend with suffering in consequence of his imprudence. Was it his imprudence, that in the face of interests of Canada, that in the face of the absence of the money with which to pay the claims, added year by year thus enormously to the expenditure over and above the expenditure of their predecessors, at a time when they had two millions a year of an annual surplus, and were able to reduce the taxation of the people two millions a year. The hon, gentleman has alluded to the ignorance of this House and the ignorance of this country, as he is pleased to term it. I believe he is sincere in his contemptuous estimate of the intelligence of this House and of this country. I believe he is perfectly sincere in this, or he would never have ventured to utter the criticisms he has uttered upon my hon. friend's policy. What is this frightful disaster that is to be brought upon this country? In the hon, gentleman's contention there were two postulates which were irreconcilable. His final postulate is that out of the hard earnings of the people we are going to build up private fortunes .-His second postulate is that you are going to bring about a ruinous competition that will destroy the manufacturers. Now,

these two statements? MR. CARTWRIGHT: Yes. MR. TUPPER :- I have no doubt his estimate of the intelligence of this House and of the country is such that he thinks he can make statements so utterly irreconcilable, and in direct contradiction to each other. The hon. gentleman says, if you foster these industries, you create monopolies, and these monopolies increase the prices of the articles, and that the increased cost has to be paid by the people. The hon, gentleman has answered the only argument in which there is a shadow of a possibility of doubt, connected with the without is to bring capital into the country, furnish labour for the masses of the people, create industries, and protect the people, jurious prices by the competition thus engendered among manufacturers. The hou. gentleman has answered himself, and overthrown the only semblance of an argument which can be brought against this policy. But, Sir, what is he obliged to confess, while he says, the policy is disastrous in the highest degree, and will result in the destruction of the country. He says that he places great hopes in the benefit that is to accrue to Canada from the return to prosperity of the trade of the alone in his discovery of the increasing prosperity of the United States. Every man who has examined the condition of that country, has rejoiced to find that the depression which affected it is passing away. There are signs of prosperity from one end of the country to the other, and that in a country that enjoys, or "suffers under," as the hon, gentleman would put it, the most severe protection in the world. * * * I say under these circumstan

ces the hon, gentleman went on to answer his own argument, until he left me at this late hour very little to do. If my remarks are somewhat desultory, the hon, gentleman must excuse me, as I am obliged to refer to the subjects he referred to, and in the order he referred to them. The hon. gentleman once gave me credit for having prepared an elaborate speech to denounce an increase in the tariff, and then finding that no increased tariff was to be offered to the House, I was quite equal to the occasion. I am surprised the hon. gentleman should think I was not prepared to interests of the country. I am not at all surprised the hon, gentleman concluded that, from the manner in which cabinet secrets will leak out, that the country knew that it was believed that the Cabinet of the day, at that moment, in order to meet the serious deficiency they were compelled to admit existed, were prepared to bring down an increase of the tariff to a very considerable extent. The Toronto Globe gave the country the information on the morning the Budget was brought down, that there would be an increase of 21 per cent. in the tariff which would have been an increase to 20 per cent. A of a paper in Prince Fdward Island. telegram was sent to that paper-as all newspaper men are anxious to have the first possible intelligence-preparing its readers to meet an increase of the tariff that day. But, Sir, it did not occur. Why, Sir, because the hon. gentleman was just as deficient of political principles then as he is now. Now, Sir, he can denounce by the hour the policy of my hon. friend, but he has nothing to propound in its place. The hon, gentleman was waited upon by a gentleman from the Maritime Provinces, representing a tolerably formidable phalanx of Maritime members threatening that if he increased that tariff as the Gov-* * * They found it became a question of office or principle, and they clung to office. The deficit appeared at the end of the year. They had the humiliation of leader of the Government and myself, they would never have abandoned their policy. country suffer, my right hon, friend and

* * * One of the reasons why the hon. gentleman is in opposition to-day is that the conclusion that they would not support a Government which would make Boston and New York the capitals of this

The hon, gentleman says that the tea trade was exploded long ago. Of course it was, in the same way the sugar refining interest was by the policy of transferring the trade of our own merchants to the Had the hon, gentleman the right to use distinguished men in commercial circles, The whole policy of the late Government | that policy of free trade, England had not | Canadians hewers of wood and drawers of water to their American neighbours. No man had opposed that policy stronger than the right hon, the Premier, who said to the people that the time had come when Canada must adopt a Canadian

Sir, will the hon. gentleman reconcile rendered inevitable by the action of our and of the best quality, for the manufac- would be unworthy of numbering among the necessaries of life until such time as policy of my hon. friend, and that is that have been exceedingly glad to foster. less. That was not from a charitable velop all its institutions, whether civil or emigrants, provided for in section 14th, the effect of the industries being protected We were called on before to deal with disposition, or a desire to promote the pros- religious more than a natural rivalry chapter 15th, Consolidated Statutes, be we have quoted above and while their that city had delighted to honor. from unfair and injurious competition from this question. We felt we could do Canat the same time, from oppressive and in- fact that her credit is sinking; that hou. that the idea should force itself upon the gentlemen opposite brought matters to minds of members of the Government, look- tion that this great country of ours occu-

> condition and neglected the duty for which he was paid; who spent the time labouring for his party in Canada which should

Minister with not having achieved all the success in the dark days of November that | the lines, my hon. friend the Finance he would have encountered in April or May. Nor does the ex-Finance Minister | the statement that when the Americans seem to like the attempts at retrenchment and economy. He is afraid that, as products we will reduce ours to the same receive a Budget calculated to protect the his Administration of public affairs contrasted very badly with his predecessor's. it showed equally bad with his successor's | ducts free. At no distant day we shall management. His claim was that, with enjoy all the advantages which we all desire to reduce the expenditure, it possessed under the Reciprocity Treaty. was utterly impossible. I have stated I believe, in the interests of Ontario, that our expenditure was generous when it is a wise policy to develop the coal we had a surplus, when the outlay was ad- industry of Nova Scotia. That Province vantageous to the country. But hon, is one important part of the Dominion, gentlemen, when they knew there would and twelve millions dollars of capital be a deficit of two millions, went on spend- invested in coal mines cannot lie dead ing, some of it to influence the elections and unremunerative without inflictin various counties. They were afraid of | ing great injury on the whole country. the contrast of their management with Nova Scotia has common interests with that of this Government. I believe that the other Provinces, and contributes to we shall be sustained in our course, instead member of the Cabinet was the proprietor of being unduly pressed, that the patriotic the duty of Parliament to adopt all legigentleman who supported this Govern- timate measures to promote and foster its ment, instead of pressing their necessities

upon us, will readily give us hearty aid pursuing a contrary course? In the presin brniging the country back to the state ent state of the labour market in the Unienjoyed under our administration before, ted States, coal can be produced at exceedfor the public services as before. ernment proposed it should be increased, the railway. I amglad to be able to relieve it. And why is not coal a legitimate subthey would vote against the Govern- the hon. gentleman's mind on that subject, ject for taxation? Do you not tax cloth, ment. What did the Government do? and say that I believe Mr. Brydges would hats, boots, and indeed everything that having succumbed to the threat of being after his party had spent twelve years in and the other necessaries of life? My deprived of support. If they had known denouncing Mr. Brydges as incapable to hon. friend the Finance Minister has rewhat passed in the room of the right hon. manage a railway, as soon as his services duced the duties on the necessaries of life

and there and then my hon friend and myself agreed that if that proposal came from the hon. Minister of Finance we would give it our cordial support. When I and showed that this Government had posed to increase the duties on sugar for 500,000 for that service he cannot question duties of 1874, that he actually put it in An influential friend from Kingston-a says he wonders the Finance Minister is man who seems occasionally to have guid- not appalled at the spectre which is con-

of revenue, without affording the protec- liament that ever sat within these walls-

the country, which will give life and vita- before, he will have nothing to regret .- when no man in this country dreamed of a lity to our shipping interests, that inter- We are told that it is un-British. When deficit except himself-and he did not est which every Canadian deplores to see | did it become un-British? How did Great | dream of it, because he had the evidence sinking, as it has been under the disas- Britain attain the position of prominence to the contrary before his eyes—the hon. trous policy of the hon. gentleman oppo-site for the last five years. The West turing country? Was it by a Free-trade knowledge within himself, put into the ment of his own expenditure, and you India trade means new life and vigor, not policy? Was it by unnecessary expendionly to the shipping interest, but to the ture and deficits that all the interests of startled every man in this country, and great fishing interests of this Dominion. | the country were allowed to become imand fostering the industries of the country the intelligent people of Canada came to by developing the great resources Provi- great meral turpitude, for declaring to this. England that policy was not followed by

merchants of Boston and New York. was directed with the view of making the

tion, but it is a most important part of dian interests, we carry out what has always been a cardinal maxim with us-a policy of retrenchment and economy. If ernment of this country \$7,000,000 less years that he was in power. So my hon. friend brings down an estimate which he where." It is, indeed, well known that ferent language and a different religion. same upon such conditions as may be enis sorry to have to submit. I do not hesi the agents came here and stated, what- It has been found in all countries that acted. tate to say that I regret deeply to be ever was the price of iron in Canada nothing tends to stimulate the progress Your petitioners would further pray obliged to pare down services that I would they would supply it at ten per cent. and prosperity of a country, and to de. that the temporary accommodation for ada no better service than to promote the our industries, and enrich themselves af- a country as this. Under these circum improvement and increase the facilities of ter our industries were destroyed. Unher trade. But when we consider the der these circumstances it is not strange

such a state as made their late Finance | ing at the prosperity of the country, "it is Minister unwilling to show his face in the necessary, not that we should adopt a hos-European money market-when he found | tile attitude against our neighbors, but that | he had to confess his failure-when he could no longer point to the enormous | ing that their policy is so wise and just that growing revenue and the prosperity the country enjoyed in our time-when he had to confess that he himself with three millions fresh taxes was met with seven millions of a deficit in four years-no wonder he shrank from appearing in the United States. The hon, gentleman is not | world's money market to borrow money sadly wanted. His confession convicts him either of incapacity or want of pat riotism. At any rate, he made various shifts to meet the public demands, by borrowing privately. Why was he thus borrowing? If he had sufficient means, he was doing a foul wrong to the financial interests of Canada in adopting that course. He found that, with his record, he would be unable to borrow money in the market ! at anything like terms received when he was under the shadow of our record. * * * The hon. gentleman who brought the credit of the country into its present

> have been employed for the benefit of his protect the mining, mannfacturing and country, ventures to challenge the Finance

when we shall be only too glad to provide | ingly low prices, and if the Nova Scotia The hon, member for Centre Huron takes | be crushed ont, and the people so employexception to the reduction of the expendi- ed will go to swell the ranks of those enture on the Intercolonial Railway, and great exception to the \$186,000 required to the south of the line. Send your own in the Supplementary Estimates to cover people to populate the United States and the expenditure of the current year, which | what happens? When the coal industries he fears, is owing to the disastrous con- of Nova Scotia are destroyed, the Ameridition of things in consequence of the cans will raise the price of coal to the peochange of the General Superintendent of ple of Ontario and they will have to pay money, not endorse his statement that I or any hon. | the poor man consumes? You are willing member of the Government have been to tax sugar 50 per cent, and impose actuated by any malice in relation to the heavy duties on tea and coffee. And matter. The hon, gentleman knows that where can you draw the line between fuel could be useful to them they went back by \$400,000 a year. He has decreased

on all their assertions, and besought him expenditure for the year by about \$800, While they were closeted and taking into to manage the Intercolonial. I told them | 000, taking into account the Sinking Fund consideration what they should do to keep at the time they could not afford to do and interest on the additional debt that office, and came to the ignoble resolution so; that public sentiment would arrive was required. The hon. member for to take care of themselves and let the at the conclusion, either that the de- Centre Huron objected to the iron indusnunciations of that gentleman by the try being fostered in the manner promyself were also discussing what our Globe and other Reform authorities were posed. The hon, gentleman objects to duty to the country was under the exist. false and unfounded, or that he was unfit | coal being fostered in the same way. ing condition of affairs. We heard the for the position in which that party had Does he not know that the history of the rumor that the Finance Minister was com- placed him -a position of the greatest world shows that every country that pos- Until your head seems ready to fly off, until your ing down the next day with the proposal trust and responsibility. I have never as- sesses coal and iron has risen to greatness to increase the tariff to 20 per cent. We sailed Mr. Brydges personally, though I just in proportion as it has developed thought that would be a great disaster to differ with him on many important points those industries. This I know, that, ourselves; that it would relieve the neces- in connection with the Intercolonial. It in England and Belgium, where coal sities of the country and would damage the would not require a great stretch of and iron abound, the progress of those chances of the Opposition in their efforts imagination to come to the conclusion that countries is indicated as by a barometo obtain power. But my hon. friend said, both he and myself felt, under those cir- ter, and has risen just in proportion injurious as it may be to us, we have but cumstances, -believing, as I do, and as to the output of the coal and the deone course to pursue, and that is the course I have stated in this House, that the velopment of the iron mines. The which the necessities of Canada require. - management of the road was somewhat coal industries of the country will not It may lessen our chances of office, because extravagant,—that it would be inconsist- only be benefitted by protection, but the it will undoubtedly be accepted by the ent to ask him to remain in office under very fact that these industries are propeople as a step in the right direction. It | myself as Minister of Public Works. The | moted,—that there is an increased deis necessary to retrieve the public credit; hon. gentleman (Mr. Cartwright) has ex- mand for the coal, -will lower its cost for ulted in the disasters on the Intercolonial, consumption to every person who requires urging from the late collision and damage to use it. If a mine has a capacity for an to property, that it was wrong to remove output of 100,000 tons of coal, and there the superintendent. But it is also true is only a demand for 30,000, it will cost listened to the hon. gentleman to-night, I | that lives have been lost and property de- | the miner \$1.50 a ton to put that coal at came to the conclusion that no man was stroyed under his management. The train- the pit's mouth, whereas if there was a more dissatisfied than he when he found despatcher, station-master, conductor, and larger demand he could bring it out at a that the right hon, the leader of the Gov- engine driver involved in this occasion, better profit for \$1.25. So, looking at by the use of one bottle. It must soon lead all others in the market. Please send me another supernment, would redeem his pledges to the held those situations in Mr. Brydges' time. what nature has endowed this country country, and I can see the dismay which So it is impossible to connect this disaster with these deposits of coal and iron, I bewas pictured on the faces of the hon. gen- with the change in the management. The live that a wiser and more judicious policy, hon, gentleman also wants to know why could not be contemplated than the policy Minister dealt, point by point, with the the \$186,000 are required. He will, how- under which these great industries are to ever, accept Mr. Brydges' statement that have fair play, and to have the same conhe asked my predecessor for \$1,700,000, as sideration that all other industries are encome to the rescue with a policy calculation the least that would suffice for the operational titled to. I did not intend to prolong ed to foster Canadian interests and to de- ing of the road, that the estimates pass- these observations for two reasons, first, velop the business and trade and revenue ed in the House were \$100,000 less than of the country at the same time. The hon. what he stated would be required, gentleman seems to think that an industry and that experience proved his correct- somewhat rambling speech, managed to cannot be protected without destroying ness in asking for the larger estimate. I knock down all the men of straw he conthe foreign trade of a country. Take the may also show the hon. gentleman the sidered he had set up, and left little for question of sugar refining, what do we estimate of Mr. Brydges for the year com- me to demolish. But there is one thing I find? The hon, gentleman seems to have mencing 1st July next, saying that \$1,700, must refer to, and that is the denunciachanged his view upon that since he intro- 000 is the least that the road can be oper- tion of my hon, friend for allowing duties duced his tariff in 1874, when he came ated for from 1st July, 1879, to 1st July, to be paid in in anticipation of this tariff. to the conclusion that sugar refining was 1880, and I think, when I tell the hon. Does he forget that he was so anxious to a very important industry, and pro- gentleman that I have only asked for \$1,.

the purpose of protecting that interest. the reduction. Now, the hon. gentleman the Governor's Speech? Mr. MACKENZIE: What did you do? Mr. TUPPER: The circumstances were ed the ship of State-came down to Otta- jured up before us. Well, Sir, I think entirely different. wa, and, through his influence, the policy my hon. friend, looking round this Parliaof the hon. gentleman was changed in a ment-which I am proud to say, in my night and dwindled ultimately into a pal- judgment, surpasses in independence,

Mr. MACKENZIE: Hear, hear. Mr. TUPPER: Hear, hear! Does not the hon, gentleman know that for three try effort, which only resulted in the loss | character, intellect and talent, any Par- | long years we have been saying from these benches that the tariff would be recontion necessary to provide for sugar refin- my hon. friend must see that the great structed in this sense the moment we came ing in this country. Notwithstanding mass of the representatives of the people into power? Does he not know that, the absurdly wild calculations he had are not appalled, and that if there is any from one end of the country to the other, made in reference to the loss of revenue, spectre present it is in the hon.gentleman's we have openly put it before the country the Minister of Finance does estimate that imagination. * * * There are spectres, as a question of public policy from which the people of this country will pay some- but they are not spectres of which my hon. there was no escape, that either this counthing like \$200,000 a year less for sugar friend the Finance Minister need be afraid, try must go to ruin, or that there must be

because it is not necessary as the hon.

gentleman, as I have already said, in his

CHATHAM, - - - - APRIL 3, 1879. Governor's Speech the announcement that drove them, with a rush, to the Custom poverished! No. It was by protecting houses. And, yet, he has been denounce ing my hon, friend of being guilty of a taking steps to settle a number of the dence had given to the country, that she country that we intended to make this became so great and prosperous. When change in its fiscal affairs. I have but she followed that policy long enough to be one remark more to make, and I sit down. enabled to bid defiance to the world she I did not believe that any party necess ty." changed her policy, believing that the ex | that any feeling of jealousy of the gentle. ample she was giving would be followed man who had gone before him, or of the by other countries. Unfortunately for gentleman who came after him in the administration of the Government, could have induced the hon, gentleman to invite other countries, and the most thoughtful the hostile action of the United States. men, the most able statesmen, the most | I say the language the hon. gentleman the expression that this Government was are to-day turning their attention seriously | used-the language that he unfairly, unpatbringing us to the feet of the Americans? to the question as to whether, in adopting riotically, and dishonestly used, because Sir, it is not true-I say that language made a mistake, and as to whether it might | was unworthy the mouth of any Canadian | sult was that about 100 men— heads of not well, at no distant day, be re-consid- statesman. I say that declarations on the floor of the Parliament of Canada, going toered. They say it is not British. But I say it is eminently British. From what morrow morning down to New York and working men-signed a memorial to the source do we find the industries of Canada | Washington, that we are at the feet of the Government, embracing the following paralysed? Is it from competition with Americans -- the declarations that we are England? No. That is fair and legiti- as clay in the hands of the potter, that we policy, as the United States had adopted | mate competition - a competition in which | live by their favour, that they have it in a United States policy. The hon. gentle- we have the protection of 3,000 miles of their power to adopt a policy that will- of labor constrains us to attempt, in some man found a good deal of fault with the sea. That which breaks down the indus- crush us-I say that that was an unpatattempt to reduce the expenditure. It is tries of Canada is the policy of unfair, un riotic statement, and I repeat that it is only a part of our policy to foster the in- just and illegitimate trade on the part of not true. We have one half of this Condustries of the country by increased taxa- our American neighbors who have their tinent, and not the worst half of it either to us to be, to devote ourselves to the own market for themselves, and can afford We have a country of divers resources of cultivation of the soil; our policy that we should take up all the to send their surplus products over here, the most varied character. We have the great interests of the country; the mining, at slaughtering prices, knowing that when great granary of the world, for a finer ing and desirous to avail ourselves of the the mineral, the agricultural, the manu- they have thus stamped out Canadian in- granary does not exist than the great advantages offered by the Free Grant Act. facturing and the shipping interests, and dustries, they can put up the price and re- Northwest; and with this great and but are unable to do so, because unable to Such inquiry has been made this week give them all such fostering protection as | coup themselves. What about the iron | magnificent country and all its enormous | support ourselves and families until such the interests of Canada require. That is industry? Every person who knows resources, were we to assent to the view only a part of it. While attaining two anything about the subject is aware that of the hon. gentleman, we would be unobjects, the means of preserving the credit | Providence has given us, not only magnifi- | worthy the name of freemen, of the British of the country, by increased taxation, cent mines of iron and coal, inexhaustable origin of which we all pride ourselves we ture to make a grant to provide us with predecessors, and adopting that policy in ture of iron in close proximity to the iron our people that great nationality descendsuch a way as to foster and promote Cana- deposits. The moment that interest was ed from old France, having the same abled to reap or gather in the first fruits W. H. Tuck. We claim that these men, established, and British and Canadian energy of character that has rendered of our labors, all reasonable efforts on our capital was invested in that industry—the | France to-day one of the most prosperous | part towards becoming independent as moment that Americans found that Am- | countries-and under the protective sys | soon as possible, being presumed : you want an evidence of this I give it to erican iron was being driven out of this tem, -that has ever been seen. The hon. you in the fact that with an enormous | market-they sent their agents here to | gentleman deplores the different nationasurplus revenue we expended in the gov ascertain at what price iron could be lities and the different religions. Why, it implements of husbandry or money, bought. They said, "We can supply is that which makes a country great. I should be made to us in whole or in part than did the hon. gentleman in the five you with iron equal in quality and at say that this country is a greater country, in the form of loans, your petitioners hereless cost than you can obtain it else- because there is a different race and a dif. by express their readiness to repay the

> pies so humiliating, so degrading a position as that which the language of the the St. John fire in settling some of its hon, gentleman indicated. (Cheers) HON. MR. MACKENZIE'S SPEECH WILL

House or out of it, the unpatriotic declara-

we should pay them the compliment of say-

we are disposed to tollow it." I believe

Minister also proposes to insert in the Bill

the result of the imposition of a duty on coal will be to bring about free trade in that Why Will You article between the two countries. Nova Allow a cold to advance in your system Scotia coal, which formerly was largely and thus encourage more serious maladies, shipped to New York and Boston markets, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and was shut out by a duty of 75 cents per ton. Lung troubles when an immediate relief Was not free trade to be expected as the can so readly be attained. Boschee's Gernatural result, when the Americans find Canada declaring that if they shut Nova the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds Scotia coal out of the market of the Eastand the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. ern States, we must adopt a policy of pro-Boschee's famous German prescription, and tection to our own industry as they were is prepared with the greatest care, and no protecting theirs, and give Nova Scotia fear need be entertained in administering coal owners the Ontario market. I believe it to the youngest child, as per directions. within two years from the adoption of the The sale of this medicine is unprecedent-National Policy-not a policy of hostility ed. Since first introduced there has been to the United States, but one of following the system they had adopted to foster their a single report of failure to do its work in industries - they will give us a free any case. Ask your Druggist as to the market for coal in the United States. While adopting measures to meet the Gov-

probably appear next week.

cents. Try it and be convinced. ernment of the United States by a tariff somewhat analogous to their own, and to Invalids, do you wish to gather fles! to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular agricultural interests of Canada against the habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, unfair competition of our neighbors across to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated? If so, commence at once and use the Quinine Wine prepared by Northshall reduce their tariff on these natural rop & Lyman of Toronto and in a short time you will feel the whole system inextent, and that when they wipe out the vigorated and strengthened. It is a wellduties altogether, we will admit their proknown fact that Quinine has be n ac knowledged by the medical faculty for many years as the best appetizer and tonic known. And for general debility, this combination will be found superior to alk other preparations. And combined as it is with fine sherry wine and choice aramatics, it is made an agreeable and pleasant invigorator to the whole system. The properties of Quinine are a ferbifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small dozes, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and in vigorate the tone of the nervous system, the general revenue, and it is, therefore, The peculiar opperation of this medicine in general debility and as an appetizer. has undergone long and close observation industries, What would be the effect of and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered. unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Persons of weak constitution may take it without the least coal industries are not fostered they will difficulty, as it strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and seldom require more than one or two bottles to effect a gaged in building up that great country decided benefit, as it contains nothing up to the Dominion Supreme Court. injurious to the most delicate constitution.

Remember to ask for the "Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman, To ronto," and we are sure you will be satisfied that you have full value for your Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Medical.

For CATARRH IN SNEEZE SNEEZE

nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of museus, thin, acrid and poisenous, until unfit for business or pleasure you number yourself amongst the most afflicted of mortals, destined to suffer periodically the greatest distress without relief or consolation. Every draught, every breath of air seems an enemy in disguise. This is Acute Catarrh or Cold in the Head. It arises gans and enfebled action of the pores of the skin. In the permanent cure of this distressing trouble Sanford's Radical cure is a never failing specific. Instant relief follows the first dose. Its use destrovs that morbid sensitiveness to atmospheric changes which predisposes people to this disease, and is sure to prevent an attack of Chronic or Ulcerative Catarrh.

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION From a well-known Druggist. Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is the best remedy for Catarrh I have ever sold. It gives universal satis.

faction. I have not found a case that it did not reothers in the market. Please send me another sup Respectfully yours Manchester, Mass.

A Boston Physician says :-"Since I received so much relief from the use of myself, after a thorough trial of the usual remedies, I have privately advised its use, and presume I have sent to your store no less than one hundred of my patients for it." Price, with improved inhaler, Treatise, and Di

ections, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Billious Colic. Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach Collins' Voltaic Electric PLASTERS furnish the absorbents with that marvellous vitalizin and restorative agency, Electricity. united with the curative properties of our own fragrant Balsams and Pine. The amount of Vitality they infuse into Weak and Paralyzed Parts is astonishing. They stimulate the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, perfect Digestion, Cure Dyspepsia, Billious Colie, Cramps, and Pains, and prevent Ague and Contagious Malarial Diseases from fastening themselves upon the system. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, they

Ague and Liver Pains.

are the best remedy in the world.

Miramichi Advance.

The Right Kind of Settlers. On Friday evening last a meeting was held in St. John for the purpose of unemployed of that city upon agricultural lands in the Province. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Almon-a clergyman of the Church of England.

who seems imbued with a broad spirit of philanthropy, Sheriff Harding, Rev. Mr. McRae-a Presbyterian clergyman. Mr. Ganter and Mr. Hawker. Letters from Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary and Mr. Elder, M. P. P. were also read to the meeting. The refamilies and intelligent mechanics and

That the great and increasing scarcity new direction, to procure the means of support for ourselves and our families : That the most available method appears

That, with this view, we are most willtime as a crop can be raised. Your petitioners, therefore pray-That the Government will, without delay, ask the Legisla- by Messrs. W. H. Thorne, Jas. I. Felwe may, after becoming settlers, be en-That, should it seem advisable to the

Legislature that such advances of rations.

secured to us until such time as we are in a position to erect suitable buildings for stances, I trust never to hear from the ourselves. mouth of any Canadian statesman, in this

It is proposed to devote the whole or a portion of the \$25,000 granted by the Government for the aid of sufferers by people under an arrangement which may grow out of the above. This mode of spending the money will be much more advantageous than devoting it to the maintenance of families in poverty. and enforced idleness in the city. It will virtually be a paying investment for although there will probably be a man Syrnp has gained the largest sale in few failures, the large majority of the proposed settlers will put their work upon the soil and bring it into cultivation for their own profit and that of their families hereafter, while all will be working to the same end and the places of those who may fail will be taken by others a constant increasing demand and without | better fitted for the work. Wherever settlements of this class have been attruth of these remarks. Large size 75 tempted in this country they have succeeded and we hope, before many years to hear of a prosperous New St. John in some favored locality where there is now only a forest.

The Protests.

On Saturday last His Honor, Judge Duff of the New Brunswick Supreme Court gave judgement in the Sunbury Election Petition case. He decides that the Dominion Election Act is ultra vires, inasmuch as the Dominion Parliament has no power to impose new duties on the Supreme Court or a judge of the Province, the modes of procedure of the Courts being peculiarly within the control of the Provincial Legislatures. We understand that the Chief Justice and Judge Weldon concur in the judgment given by Judge Duff. The views of these high authorities on this subject are not in accord with those which a number of party politicians profess to hold. They are, however, believed to be entirely sound and those who are sufficiently courageous to differ from them can carry their objections

The Horseshoe Bar.

is done in reference to this work will be "Muirhead who, with their friends of "Miramichi, have been urging the mat-'ter on the Government.'

what Mr. Domville told them to say on their return home, as we stated at the time. We are still of opinion, however, that Mr. Snowball had the assurance from the Government, to which we referred last week. If Senator Muirhead -who may have arrived at Ottawa-although no indication of his presence appears in the Senate reports-or Mr. Mitchell, can render any assistance to Mr. Snowball in the matter, we have no doubt it will be properly appreciated.

The Sun's Statements.

A week or more since the St. John Sun gave the names of certain Dominion officials in Northumberland who, it alleged, had not voted for the "Left Centre "canadidate on 17th September Mr. Tilley promised it to us "as perlast. Nobody in particular noticed the matter and, of course, that was very discouraging to the proprietors of the paper who, we learn, wonder why its utterances and efforts in behalf of the Upper Canadian manufactures are not appredetermined, however, that the Sun they published a second rabid article on the same subject-making most unwarrantable use of the names of a large number of Miramichi gentleman, and clearly showing that the paper deservedly holds a low place in public esteem. It went still further on Monday and afways in the form of Ottawa correspondence squarely stated as follows :-"Before the Tariff was brought down

at all, Mr. Snowball wrote to his representative at Miramichi, Mr. Desbrisay, directing him to see the leading mill wages of workmen in the mills during the coming season, and alleged as the excuse for this cutting down, the general depression of the lumber business in As for the Finance Minister, he had to England, and the uncertainty of sales." beat a Balaklava retreat to the recesses further investigation revealed to the bething like \$200,000 a year less for sugar friend the Finance Minister need be afraid, try must go to ruin, or that there must be a radical reconstruction of the tariff?

Be sure that you have what y

the man to give any such directions as those quoted, and the insane old gentleman who invented the statement and, doubtless, paid the person who sent it to the Sun enough to secure its publication, ought to be careful in treading on such dangerous ground. It is almost need-

received no directions at all on the subject. The statement is doubly silly alinvention. We remember, Mr. Snow- Kings. ball stated publicly a few months ago working men of Chatham, and was refused. The Sun's statement, sent by

fore, easily accounted for. paper with an evidently malicious tent, people are apt to inquire what kind of persons the publishers are. in Chatham and elsewhere in reference

lows, T. B. Hanington, Wm. Rannie, J. E. Puddington, C. N. Skinner and social positions, ought to hold themselves above engaging in the business

paper cannot, possibly, gain in any way by such a course, they will be remembered individually as deserving the personal odium which attaches to men who ! seek to make money by retailing slander. Surely there are weapons that may be tariff whole,"to use his own phraseology. legitimately used in our political warfare | and coolly asked " what if it did injure without resort to those employed by the New Brunswick? New Brunswick is Sun, and surely the proprietors of that not the whole Dominion," etc. H paper will not render it necessary for | will not be likely to repeat his parliathose whom they so unfairly attack to retaliate in kind.

OUR FREDERICTON Correspondent's letter had not reached us up to the time of going to press.

sends us a "Catechism on the N. P. and some "nuts to crack" which will unduly burdensome to some sections of duly appear next week.

pointment of Land Commissioner of the | English manufactures as compared with Hudson Bay Company. The salary of American, the professions of the Finance the office is larger than that which he received as Chief Superintendent of Government Railways in Canada.

THE EGYPTIANS :- The peerle of the Nile Valley are reported to be in the extremes of famine and destitution, dently predicted that in its overthrow it with neither the power nor the spirit to help themselves. They have been reduced to this condition by the heavy taxation necessary to maintain the Khedive's extravagant rule.

THE DEAL MARKETS of Great Britain and the Continent are reported to be in a worse condition than at any former time in the history of the trade. Our returning merchants are eagerly interviewed on the subject and they say it is not now a question of price. The trade on the other side of the Atlantic are not prepared to buy at any price. They simply say there is no sale for deals. The outlook for the deal trade be to establish a Canadian House is most gloomy and discouraging.

THE HOGAN-LOGGIE CASE:-The proceedings in this case on Thursday last another column. The Police court room in which they were held was well filled, showing that the matter is one of considerable local interest. It is, of course rather hard that men should be exposed, The Sun's Ottawa correspondent says at the mere whim of one of their fellows, it is not "strictly correct" that "Mr. to the inconvenience of being placed in from the different estates in the country Snowball has the assurance from the court as guilty, and liable to penalty, and along the coast. Sugar comes in wet Government that the dredging on the with the onus of proving themselves in- with salt water the bagging being miser-Horseshoe Bar will be continued this nocent thrown upon them, but such is ably thin and manufactured in the counseason." The Sun adds that whatever one of the main principles of our Fisheries Act. Such is the law which is done in consequence of "representation placed in the hands of Fishery Over-"by hon. Mr. Mitchell and Senator seers, who should be men in every sense of the word-men who would scorn to use such power to work injustice upon those placed within their reach, simply The "friends" referred to are "that to satisfy malignity and kill business delegation," and the above is a part of rivalry. It was the exercise of similar power applied in a broader field, that made Shee write-

When oppression stains the robe of State. And power's a whip of scorpions in the hands Of honest industry, the loyal blood Will turn to bitterest gall and the o'ercharged

Our Ottawa Letter.

special Correspondence of the Miramichi Advance. The tonnage dues are very high on all the During the week past we have had a coast for sailing vessels and, no doubt, the steady fare of tariff by day and night, same for steam, say from £1 to £1.2s.6 per which the reader might imagine would be too much of a good thing, if it be of make a considerable difference. The five the character of the "hell broth" men- | years I traded on the coast, Messrs. Lamtioned in Mr. Cartwright's quotation port and Holt of Liverpool had four or from Macbeth. DEPUTATIONS, ETC.

It is not a little singular that while fect as possible," and promised "to have, if possible, all the deputations before and not after the Budget Speech," that the first edition of the tariff proved so incorrect that it would be necessary ciated in New Brunswick. They were the second edition which was distributed had to be corrected with a third .delivery they have not ceased to come. as "a charm of powerful trouble" was more than realised. Indeed had Mr. ter attacking the ADVANCE in various Tilley been engaged in the interests of the Railways, Hotels and Telegraph Companies he could not have done them better service. The Railways are thronged with passengers, the Hotels with guests and the wires were wearied owners on the river and urge them to with the messages, all tending toward combine with him to reduce the rate of the Finance Department, and all giving was working in various parts of Canada.

hind him volleyed and thundered their complaints. The chan es made show plainly that the deputations did not all come in vain. But I fail to find wherein the interests of New Brunswick have been considered in these alterations.

NEW BRUNSWICKERS ON THE TARIFF. less to state that Mr. Desbrisay says he Among the speeches made during the week which had a special bearing on New Brunswick interests were those of so from the fact that "the leading mill Mr. King of Queens County, Mr. Welowners of the river" know it is a pure don of St. John and Mr. Domville of

Mr. King's was a maiden effort, and as that he was waited upon by a represen- the first member for New Brunswick to tative of the milling concern that helped | speak on the question, he was listened to to make Mr. Mitchell so unpopular in with the more interest. He made a the county who asked him to combine very strong case against the tariff from with them to cut down the wages of the | the lumbermen's standpoint, and also showed very clearly how unfavorably it would affect the Agricultural interests in its Ottawa correspondent, who is, doubt- New Brunswick. He gave a carefully less, in personal communication with a prepared and detailed statement of the certain old gentleman who is quite capa- items of increase on the cost of a million ble of getting up such silly little inven- feet of lumber, showing the increase on tions as a matter of "revenge", is there- supplies and labour on manufactured When the names of men in all stations | till it was sawn, would not be less than of life are placed in the columns of a sixty cents per thousand. This, applied lions for export and home consumption in New Brunswick, would amount to a total of \$300,000. This is an enormous burden for this single interest, already to the Sun, and we find that it is owned greatly depressed, to be saddled with.

Mr. Weldon dealt more particularly with the ship building and repairing business of St. John, in an able speech. Having been an anti-Confederate, he occupying, as they do, good business and also took occasion to deal with some of Mr. Tilley's predictions made before the union, and to show how they had failed of attacking others, by publishing, as of fulfilment. He concluded a pointed facts, what is, at best, but conjecture address with a peroration showing how who are St. John had suffered from the location strangers to them voted. It is an un- of the I. C. Railway, the fire of 20th pardonable offence against common de- June, 1877, and would suffer from this cency for them to publish such a ma- tariff, this being the deadliest blow of liciously false statement as that which all, delivered by the hand of the man

Mr. Domville's speech was a regular Domvillian effort, and would surprise a listener who had not heard him on other occasions. As usual he was extravagant in his statements. He "swallowed the mentary deliverance before a Kings County audience. The week's discussion is held by the Opposition to have told largely in their favor. As a whole the tariff cannot be called a satisfactory one to the country either west or east. ZEDEKIAH TIMBERTOP, Esq., P. B., It has been made quite clear that it is unjust to certain industries, unfair and the Dominion, including New Bruns-MR. BRYDGES has received the ap- wick, and that it discriminates against Minister and the Government to the contrary, notwithstanding. Based in injustice it cannot remain permanent in a country where popular opinion prevails at the polls, and it is most confi-

will carry down its authors into minority and opposition again. Canadian Trade with Brazil

CHATHAM, N. B. 25th March, '79. To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance. SIR. -I notice in one of the St. John papers that there is some talk of establishing a line of steamers to the coast of Brazil. If that should be the case and the Brazillian Government should admit our Canadian produce into their ports free of dan's Cavalry Condition Powders are absoduty, I believe, Canada would, in a short | lutely pure, and the only kind worth buytime, take the lead in supplying that | ing. country with manufactures. But the first thing that should be done would in Rio de Janerio on Bahia. Two at palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar least, of the firm, should be able to that imparts vigor to life, restores the speak the Portugese and French languages. health and expels disease. Waterford were quite brief. They are reported in I would recommend Bahia as the most (Pa.) Advertiser.

central, being nearer the cotton and sugar estates. Pernambuco and Parahiba are the best ports for sugar and Maceio for cotton. In the sugar season at Parahiba and Pernambuco it is astonishing to see the huge quantities of sugar coming into market in open boats and by great teams of oxen try. The chief export from Rio is coffee and large quantities are shipped to the U K. and Continent. The consumption of flour at Rio is very great, that article being imported from Triesta and Valparaiso coast of Chiti, and is in sacks-a splendid article. Considerable Indian corn is raised about Rio and used mostly for The Customs regulations are very stringent indeed, and the Customs officials, not

others, for they would have to pay pretty

smartly for that at times. Bahia being

central would make an excellent coal port.

reg. ton. Of course changing ports would

five good sized steamers in the trade.

Yours, FIVE YEARS ON THE COAST.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

over particular, of course. Their pay is very small. There are several coal depots tablish a line of steamers they must also have a coal depot and not depend on

They touched at Pernambuco and took in all the coast up to the river Platte. Just imagine, sir, what a trade those boats would do, going into all the small ports where there was sufficient water to enter, and what a revenue they must have given to the British Government, monoplizing all the trade and collecting cargoes for a fleet of fine sailing ships from the to steal it out of members boxes, and south of England that was built expressly for the trade. But, sir, I believe Canadians would find it a paying enterprise to enshould attract attention, and to that end | As for the deputations, they certainly | ter into it. We ought to be able to underwere numerous enough and powerful sell any other nation that would probably enough before the long-delayed Budget stand in our way. We want the Brazil-Speech was delivered. But since its lian sugar and cotton and our mines would have a trade to the Brazils for large Cartwright's characterization of the tariff | quantities of their coal, winter and summer. A great trade could thus be done by Canadian ships and Canadian men. A Remarkable Masonic Incident. The first Masonic funeral that ever occurred in California took place in 1849, and was performed over a brother found drowned in the bay of San Francisco. An account of the ceremonies states that on evidence of the "powerful trouble" that the body of the deceased was found a St. Andrew's Church, Chatham.

the ingenuity of man upon the human skin. There is nothing in the history of traditions of Freemasonary equal to it. Beautifully dotted on his left arm; in red and blue ink, which time could not efface.

appeared all the emblems of the entire apprenticeship. There was the Holy Bible, square and compass, the 24 inch gauge and common gavel. There were also the Masonic Pavement, representing the ground floor of King Solomon's temple, the identical tessel which surrounds it and the blazing star in the centre. On his right arm, and artistically executed in the same indelible liquid, were the em-

ing the five orders of architecture-The Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Com-In removing his garments from his body, the trowel presented itself with all the other tools of Operative masonry. Over his heart was the pot of incense. On other parts of his body were the beehive, the Book of Constitutions, guarded by the Tyler's sword, pointing to a naked heart; lumber, from the time it left the stump | the All-Se eing Eye, the anchor and ark, the hour-glass, the scythe, the forty-seventh problem of Euclid, the sun, moon stars in- to our production of five hundred mil. and comets; the three steps which are emblematical of youth, manhood and age. Admirably executed was the weeping virgin, reclining on a broken column, upon which lay the Book of Constitutions. In her right hand she held the pot of incense the masonic emblem of a pure heart, and in her left hand a sprig of acacia, the em-

blems pertaining to the fellowship degree.

viz. : the square, the level and the plumb.

There were also the five columns represet-

blem of the immortality of the soul. Immediately beneath her stood winged Time, with his scythe by his side, which cuts the brittle thread of life, and the hour-glass at his feet, which is ever reminding us that our lives are withering away. The withered and attenuated figures of the destroyer were placed amid the long and flowing ringlets of the disconsolate mourner. Thus were striking emlems of mortality and immortality blend-

eb in one pictorial representation, It was a spectacle such as Masons never saw before, and in all probability such as the fraternity will never witness again The brother's name was never known.

Put an Enemy in His Mouth." etc.

Shakespeare-Oh, that man should. Tavern-keeper-Oh, that man would. Hard-up Toper-Oh, that man could. The Baillie.

Business Failures.

Lack of judgment causes fully 50 per cent. of all business men to fail, earlier or or later. Do not an equal proportion of physicians fail to cure from the same cause? At the Grand Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, through the skill attained by his several specialists, each having devoted years to a special department of medical science, is able to cure a large per cent. of cases hitherto considered incurable. Many phycicians, in view of the superior advantages of this model sanitarium, bring their stubborn, obscure, complicated, and surgical cases, for examination, operation, and treatment. Full particulars given in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. Price, post paid, \$1.50. Address the author, R, V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns. who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that Johnson's Annodyne Liniment is almost a sure cure. In severe cases great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect

We notice that agricultural newspapers all over the country are now exposing the worthlessness of the large packs of horse and cattle powders. We put the ball in motion and claim the credit of it. Sheri-

PALATABLE MEDICINES. - Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the

General Business.

Spirits and Rye. O^{NE} HUNDRED hhds. Walker's Rye; 150 hhds. Spirits, 50 and 60 % o. p. DANIEL PATTON, St. John

HAY LOR SALE, 20 TONS GOOD HAY. Opposite Chatham, March 15th., 1879.

JOHN U. LOGGIE. Victor Hugo.

DENDERS will be received up to Saturday, 5th April next, by Mr B. Stapledon, Chatham, and travelling of the Northumberland Agricultural Society's Horse, Victor Hugo, for one year, from 7TH APRIL, 1879.

Parties tendering must name the groom in whose The lowest nor on the coast. If Canadians should es- accepted. By order of the Committee

JOHN GALLOWAY, Chairman. AN OLD FOLKS' CONCERT!

THURSDAY EVENING, THE 3RD OF APRIL -NEXT, IN THE-

Masonic Hall, - - Chatham In which many leading amateurs have kindly onsented to take a part, Performers will appear in costume of

"YE OLDEN TIME," ---AND WILL FURNISH-

TIME MUSIC. Proceeds in aid of Emanuel Reformed Episcopal

Tickets 25 cts., Reserved Seats 35 cts. (Gleaner copy.)

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

MERE will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the SIXTH DAY OF MAY, next, in front of the Canada House, Chatham, N.B., at 12 o'clock noon, for the payment of the debts of the late John Stothart, late of Weldford, in the County of Kent, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a license granted by the Probate Court for the said County of Kent, the lands and premises belonging to the estate of the said deceased, situate in the settlement back of Moorfield, so called, in the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland; being the upper or Westerly half of the lot knows as the Kirkpatrick lot, and bounded as follows: on the lower or Easterly side by the half lot conveyed by the said deceased to corge Creighton, Southerly or in front by the rear of Lot No. 34; Westerly by land owned by W. Murray; in the lear, by lands granted to the late Alexander Raukin, deceased. Containing one hundred acres more or less, being half of the lot conveyed to the said John Stothart, by the Trustees of silver mark of a Mason upon which were money at time of sale. Ten per cent of the purchase money at time of sale, the balance on delivery of Terms of Sale. - Ten per cent of the purchase engraved the initials of his name. A little the deed. On failure of the second payment, the first installment to be forfeited.