General Business.

Vegetine.

CONDUCTORS TAKE IT.

Blotches, Pimples, Humors on the Face and Neck Disappear.

A Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism!

MONTREAL, P. Q., Oct. 17, 1879.

R. R. STRVENS: Dear Sir-1 most cheerfully add my testimonia to the great number you are daily receiving it favor of your VEGETINE. I have been troublewith rheumatism for several years; also with blotches and pimples breaking out upon my face A friend recommended VEGETINE, and, after with rheumatism, and the blotches on my face and neck have disappeared. I have recommended VEGETINE to some of my friends who were troubled with rheumatism, and they have used it with good success, and I will recommend it to all who are troubled in the same way. VICTOR PIGEON, Passenger Conductor Grand Trunk Railroad

Vegetine. Dr. Callier Surprised.

VEGETINE CURED HIS DAUGHTER. CALLIERSVILLE, Chilton Co., Ala., May 15, 1878. Dear Sir-My daughter has been afflicted with nasal catarrh, affection of bladder and kidneys, and is of scrofulous diathesis, and, after having exhausted my skill and the most eminent phy sicians of Selma, I at last resorted to the use of your VEGETINE (without confidence), and, to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice, and not as an advertising medium.

T. E. CALLIER, M. D.

Vegetine

Worked Like a Charm-Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.

Dear Sir-One year ago last my little boy had a breaking out of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, his face being one mattered sore of the worst description. Noticing your advertisement in the papers I purchased two bottles of the VEGETINE, and with the two bottles my son was cured. I never saw anything like the VEGETINA; it worked liked a charm. I have been city watchman at Rome for Yours respectfully, HORATIO GRIDLEY.

Vegetine.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face.

WESTMINISTER, Conn., June 19, 1879. MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir-1 can testify to the good effect of your nedicine. My little boy had a Scrofula sore break out on his head as big ae a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other, under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable Vegetine completely Very respectfully, MRS. G. R. THATCHER.

VEGETINE

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass. and Toronto. Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 6th day of May next, in front of the Post All the Right, Title and Interest of William parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Par ish of Hardwicke, and County of Northumberland and bounded as follows, viz'-Northerly or in front by the Bay du Vin Bay; Westerly, by a road leading Highway, and by lands owned by Alexander Tay Easterly by lands owned by Donald McLeod and Southerly by the rear boundary line of said Wm. Woodbury Williston by James Chapman, by Deed, bearing date the 7th day of September, A.D. 1868, as by reference thereto will more fully ap-pear, and being the same lands and premises upon which the said Wm. Woodbury Willston at present The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northum County Court by Jabez B. Snowball against the said Wm. Woodbury Williston.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northum'ld Co.

Sheriff's Office, Newcsstle, 16th January, A.D. 1882. Commercial House.

Now opening a .ery large assortment of

NEW SPRING

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET, BAGS, CURTAIN MATERIAL, TABLE LINEN. DOYLIES, NAPKINS

TOWELS, HAMBURG TRIMMINGS, LACES, EDGINGS & FRINGES, HALL & ROOM PAPER. OILCLOTH. SMALL WARES, & NICK, NACKS,

Agency for Buttricks, New York,

W. B. HOWARD. Notice of Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The Co-Partnership business heretofore carried ou by the subscribers at Escuminac, in the Parish of Hardwicke, County of Northumberland, under the style and firm of WILSON & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm are to be paid to Alexander Wilson, and all liabilities of the firm will be settled by him. Dated at Escuminae, in the County aforesaid this 30th day of December, A. D., 1881.

ALEX. WILSON, WILLIAM WILSON. Wanted.

A Third Class Male Teacher for District No. New Jersey, Burnt Church. Apply stating salary to JOHN SIMPSON.

Oct. 5th, 1881. Steam Engine & Boiler, etc., For Sale.

A Steam Engine and Boiler all in FIRST CLASS ORDER and nearly new. Cylinder is 12 inches diameter. 18 inch strok, with Shaft 43-8 inches diameter, Driving Drum, 7 feet x 16 inches face Governor, Stop Valve and Safety Valve, Boiler 14 feet x 41 feet. 37 four inch Tubes; Smoke Box on front of Boiler and fire returns through tube.

J. B. SNOWBALL. Chatham Nov. 1st., 1881-

COFFINS & CASKETS

ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND OTHER COFFINS.

which he will sell at reasonable rates. WM. M'LEAN

UNDERTAKER Chatham, Nov. 1, 1880.

Removal.

The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Chatkam, that he has taken the Bakery. formerly occupied by Mr. Philip Anslow, near Mr. Thoemas Fountain's store. Anything in the bakery line can be had either at Mr. Fountain's or at the bakery, and all orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher)at the following rates: " after 2 months, - \$2.00.
Advertisements are placed under classified head

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the ser son, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quemities engaged in Lumbering Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address
Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

MARCH 2, 1882

The Canada Temperance Act in St. John.

Act was taken in St. John on Thursday last. A great interest was manifested in the contest from the first, and every possible effort was made to win success by both the friends and opponents of the law. E. King Dodds, the great anti-prohibitionist took the platform against the Act in different public halls in the city-and, on the other side, was Professor Foster, who is looked upon by the prohibition party as their greatest champion. It is charged by the prohibitionists that their opponents used money quite freely to defeat the Act, although it does not appear that this was so to any great extent. The strong- | the United States fiscal systems : est and most effective arguments of the anti-prohibitionists-and those which seemed to influence even good temperance men-were, 1st, that prohibitive egislation had, when brought into operation, signally failed to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks, and 2nd, that as St. John was a large distributing point for the liquor trade of the Pro vince and parts of Nova Scotia, the effect of bringing the Act into force, a million emigrants go to her shores. city, involving the vacation of a large number of shops, warehouses, dwellings, etc., and, consequently, working injury to property by lowering rents and actual values. The vote was a tie as the fol-

y	KINGS WARD.		Against.	
	District No.	1	72	
	"	2	76	
	"	3	36	
	QUEENS WARD		•00	
	District No.		54	
	66 66			
	" "	2	57	
		3	40	
		4	46	
	DUKES WARD:			
	District No.	1	33	
	" "	2	38	
		3	36	
	WELLINGTON V	VARD:		
	District No.		63	
	11 11	2		
	" "	3		
	PRINCE WARD	· · · · · · · · · ·	94	
t	District No.		72	
,		2	65	
1		3	57	
r	SYDNEY WARD		73	
-	GUYS WARD:			
ť	District No.	1	26	
		2	16	
t	BROOKS WARD			
-	ALBERT WARD		36	
;	NON RESIDENTS		30	
1	Non Residents A. to K	•	20	
7	L. to W		20	
,	1. to w		27	

lowing figures show :-

KINGS WARL:

Total The effect of the tie vote is the defeat of the Act. The prohibitionists are, of course, much disappointed. They charge corrupt practices against their opponents, such as bribery, personation, etc., and have determined to have a recount of the ballots before the County

Bad Blood at Ottawa. An Ottawa correspondent says there scene in a hotel corridor of that city between Hon. John Boyd and Hon. Peter with interfering and meddling in the matter of the appointment of a successor to Judge Williston in Northumberland County and opposing the gentleman recommended by Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Boyd denied the charge and Mr. Mitchell used language of so offensive a character as to call forth a stinging retort from Mr. Boyd. High words, or rather low ones, spoken in high and excited tones, attracted a good many persons to the scene, some of whom were, at last, obliged to interfere between the disputants in order to prevent a breach of the peace. It seems that the real object of Mr. Mitchell's wrath was Sir Leonard Tilley, and as Mr. Boyd is that gentleman's Fidus Achates Mr. Mitchell thought the worthy Senathe rejection of his recommendation in the matter of the judgship. The epi sode is another of those personal quarrels in public places between prominent men of the Maritime Provinces which tend to lower the dignity and prestige of the bluenoses among people of the better class. No one, however, attaches blame in the matter to Senator Boyd. who had the quarrel thrust upon him.

Licenses under the Temperance Act

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has persons to sell Intoxicating Liquors, under

For the County of Northumberland-E. Lee Street and Patrick Farrell fo the Town of Newcastle. J. D. B. Fraser M'Kenzie and Thomas Keary, for the Town of Chatham. John Pond, Ludlow.

Joseph Hays, Nelson.—Royal Gazette.

David Y. Bamford, Blissfield.

John L. Schofield, Blackville.

A great deal of inconvenience has resulted already by the delay of the Government in licensing persons under the Temperance Act in Northumberland. Physicians and others, who have desired to use spirituous and fermented liquors, wines, etc. for other than beverage purposes, have been made to wish there had never been a Temperance Act, while they knew very well that the Local Government's dallying with the matter was the cause of the annoyance. Now, we have the whole of the County below Chatham left without a person licensed under the Act while it is well known to the Government that there will be much incon-

venience, if not suffering in conse-

quence. Besides, the course pursued

by the Government in the matter, has

the local government, which is charged with certain duties under it, neglects to perform those duties, feel like treating the whole law with contempt and encouraging illicit sale. It is probable that liquors may now be obtained dozens of places in the County which never would have sold it had the Government acted promptly in duly licensing vendors under the Act. There is no good excuse for the delay that has taken place in the matter, for the Government had months of warning and knew exactly when the Act would come into effect in Northumberland. That appointments are now made in only six out of thirteen parishes, is a still further encouragement to law-breaking and a flagrant neglect of public duty.

Fredericton.

We are obliged to omit our Fredericton Budget this week, but our readers do not miss a great deal, as very little real business is doing. It is said that the ordinary M. P. P. has lost himself amid the grandeur of his new surround-The vote on the Canada Temperance ings and listens to the sound of his own voice as a profanation when it echoes through the ill-arranged magnificence about him. We will bring up the arrearages next week, by which time we hope to have something more interesting than has vet taken place to re-

The United States and England.

[Presbyterian Witness.] Dr. Playfair, the distinguished representative in the House of Commons of two of the Scottish Universities, recently addressed an Edinburgh audience on the respective merits of the British and

I determined to study the condition of three staple industries-cotton, wool, and iron-in order to see how far the prosperity of the United States was affected by the protective duties on these materials. Cheap land, cheap food, abundance of raw materials for textile industries, measurecopper, and lead; untold wealth in gold, and silver, an educated people, with remarkably inventive brains-these are industrial conditions which should render the United States the foremost nation in the world in industrial enterprise. Half would be to drive the business from the Emigrants, too, of full productive value. the unproductive period of infancy having been paid for by the land which sent them forth. Yet, with all these advantages on the side of America, our little slands command the markets of the world. Even in the Central and South American markets, we care little for the efforts of the States to compete with us. The United States claim political supremacy all over the American continent, but in dustrial supremacy they cannot attain. The reason is, that the conditions for the prosperity of the States are internal and not external. Her growing manufactures, nursed by protective tariffs, enjoy a free trade throughout the wide range of territories from the Atlantic to the Pacific but they are hedged in by protective tariffs from other countries. There little reciprocity in their trade. When the United States buy coffee from Brazil, forty millions of dollars in gold are sent to balance the transaction; while, in our trade with Brazil we return our commo dities in exchange. The annual value of manufactures in the United States is upwards of six thousand millions of dollars, but the exports are only two hundred millions. Even in agricultural produce less than 10 per cent. are exported. Undoubtedly, protection makes infant manufactures grow rapidly, but under what conditions? Let us begin with cotton The United States produce four-fifths of all the cotton grown in the world, or two thousand seven hundred and seventy millions of pounds out of three thousand five hundred millions grown everywhere. With this wonderful advantage in raw material, how stands the cotton industry There are now ten million nine hundred thousand spindles in the United States, of which only the product of seven hundred thousand meet us in foreign markets, or, in other words, the amount required to clothe about four millions of the population of the globe. In fact, in spite of the excessive tariff, the cotton imports are three times greater than the cotton exports. In America cotton is cheap, while labour is dear, so that the goods are made of the coarser kind, where there is much material and little labour. In England the exact reverse is the case, for here labour is cheap and cotton is dear. Every American spindle consumes 66 lbs. of raw was a very unseemly and unpleasant cotton, while every English spindle consumes 32 lbs. But, even in the heavy cheap fabrics, America is so pressed by competition that her factories have con-Mitchell. The latter charged Mr. Boyd stantly to look for cheaper labour. In his contract. At that time the general one factory, spinning No. 13 yarn, I found 68 per cent. of French Canadians, 13 per cent. of Irish, and only 19 per cent. of Americans. The goods themselves are honest and excellent, but are of higher house, said to Mr. Smith that there need When attempts are made to export them, a Nemesis appears in Protection. As

price than similar goods made in Europe. be no hurry about getting the reports out they are bulky and heavy, they require | quite well understood at the time. destroyed American shipping. If cotton goods have to be sent quickly to South America, it is actually better to send them via Liverpool; and if to Cuba, via Spain. Take even the case of Mexico. In 1880 this country exported cotton goods to the value of nearly 21 million dollars to

Mexico; while the United States, its near neighbour, sent only a little above the value of eight hundred thousand dollars. To Central America we sent two millions one hundred and sixty thousand dollars of cotton goods, and the United States only seventy-seven thousand dollars. This country, in spite of the tariff, sent £3,643,000 sterling of cotton goods to the tor must have had something to do with United States, and they returned to us only £704,000. Our statesmen ought to note these

facts, which are unquestionable. Dr. Playfair then refers to the woollen manufactures which are protected by a

very high tariff. In ten years the production of wool has augmented by 351 millions of pounds The total clip of wool in 1880, on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, was 155, 680,000 lbs., and the value of the manufactures 283 million dollars. Woollen manufactures require more than any other class of goods a free selection of very different qualities to suit the varying demands of fashion. But the tariff restricts been pleased to License the following the supply and produces a glut in the market of the lower kinds. Hence over a period of years the capital invested in the provisions of the Canada Temperance woollen mills has not been very remunerative. Mr. Wells doubts whether, excluding carpets, it has netted 3 per cent. on the whole. The duties exclude cheap cloths, and thus raise the price of clothing all round upon the working man. There is scarcely an attempt at an export trade, for the value of exports, including carpets, was between fifty and sixty thousand pounds sterling; while England exported, in value, above 201 millions. In fact, even under the tariffs, the imports of wool and its products into the United States

are nearly twenty times the value of the

The lowest price of production of steel rails in the States is about 40 dols, per ton, while the selling price is from 60 dols. to 65 dols. Now, we could deliver steel rails at 39 dols. without duty, so that the price is raised at least 50 per cent. The effect of the tariff is to raise the price of to three thousand dollars per mile, and 60,000 miles have been laid down since 1865, and as 15,000 miles are at present under contract, it is obvious that a heavy cost has been put upon the transit of the country by this protective price. If it country at lower rates than at present. In fact, the western farmer has always to to understand that some of them would pay two freights to Europe-a full freight | settle with him. for his corn and an empty one back-because the tariff prevents a return cargo. led to a feeling antagonistic to the Act, Notwithstanding this, the development of end of the Session of 1878. Notwithstanding this, the development of end of the Session of 1878. Notwithstanding this, the development of end of the Session of 1878. Notwithstanding this, the development of end of the Session of 1878. Notwithstanding this, the development of end of the Session of 1878.

will pay for moving his whole year's supply of corn and meat from Chicago, a distance of a thousand miles.

With regard to shipping Dr. Playfair says that of the 6000 steamers crossing the Atlantic, not six are under the U.S. Even Sweden beats the U.S. in sailing ships. -Dr. Playfair says that the Free Trade party in the United States is very small, but that all the professors known to him who teach political economy are Free Traders. High as the tariff is, the U.S. consume 25 million sterling worth of British goods and return to England only three

Those "Official Debates."

We thought that the World's pre-

decessor, the Star, aided by the Advocate,

had about exhausted the subject of those

debates which, it is alleged, the Local

from Mr. Smith of Chatham, but as the

ADVANCE has aroused the ire of the World

by cornering it in some of its attempts to soar beyond the power of its wings, it, apparently, turns over its fyle of the Star and, as a little matter of personal revenge, refers to "the amount that was advanced "to Mr. D. G. Smith, years ago, for a 'report he has not furnished." In this matter the World refers to something which took place before its chief promoter was a member of the Government, and when he was, on every occasion, condemning it in unmeasured terms, from Portage River and Escuminac to Ludlow. It was long before he started the World's predecessor, the Star, or had formed his selfish political alliance with Honorable Messrs Robt. Young, J. J. Fraser, Wm. Wedderburn and others who used to be the objects of his political maledictions. It was also not long after the present editor of the World had the gloomy sensation of realizing that the late St. John Tribune had died on his editorial hands and gone to join that innumerable caravan of political kites, which public adventures can always find editors for from among less seams of coal, mountains of iron, a certain class of newspaper men. The World can, therefore, know little of circumstances under which the alleged breach of faith on the part of Mr. Smith arose, so we will endeaver to enlighten it. Mr. Smith, as official reporter of the Legislature, was bound, by an arrangement made with the Government, in 1878, to report and transmit, by telegraph, to the St. John daily papers an average of two thousand words per day and to send to each of the weekly papers of the Province a supplementary report averaging our hundred words per week. He was, also, as soon as convenient after the clos of the session, to print and furnish to the Legislative Library two hundred copies of said reports in book form. During the progress of the session -which was the last one of that House-some of the De bates were of great consequence, in the estimation of members, and Mr. Smitl was asked to extend them bayond the average number of words stipulated in his agreement with the Government, it being understood that he would receive extra remuneration from the Contingent Committee. The Reports were, accordingly, extended, so that for some time the average reported and telegraphed to the St John papers by Mr. Smith was more than three times what he had contracted foreight thousand words being, on some days,

sent to the St. John papers-and he was assured, time and again, by the editors that they were greatly inconvenienced by such heavy legislative reports. Mr. Smith's bill from the Western Union Telegraph Company was, sometimes, as high as \$40 a day during that session, when, under his contract with the Government, it should have been but ten dollars. The Contingent Committee, which is composed of a member from each County of the Province, made an allowance to Mr. Smith for these extra services and the Government, through the Receiver General, paid such allowance, because all awards of the Contingent Committee are final and the Government-even if it so desired-could not constitutionally refuse to carry out its recommendations. At the close of the session the Government also paid Mr. Smith, in the usual and customary way, the amount due to him under elections were but two or three months off and a certain very prominent member of the Government, who is not now in either in book form-for reasons which were At this point it is necessary for us to go back a little to the session of 1876 and

to refer to a claim submitted to the Government during that session, by Mr. Smith for a breach of contract with him on the part of the Legislature-a breach to which they were almost forced by the then Attorney General-and which members of the Government led him to believe they would see arranged in some way It is quite well known that during that year Mr. Smith was made to suffer heavy loss, because it was necessary to heal breach within the Government ranks. caused by a personal quarrel which cul minated in a personal encounter between two members while the Government was in Executive session. Before that Session (1876) was ended, the Government and Legislature found that they had put reporter not competent for the work in Mr. Smith's place, and Mr. Smith was induced, in the latter part of the Session by certain members of the Governmentacting for the whole-to take his place in the gallery, and his report of the pro ceedings was given to the public as th official report, while that of the gentle man in whose interest the Government had caused the breach of contract to be made with Mr. Smith, was suppressed. It is reasonable to suppose that, under these circumstances, the Government would have paid Mr. Smith's claim. They did not do so, however, but deferred the matter. Further-Mr. Smith the Government's request, reporting during the latter part of the session of 1876, ecutive Chamber in person, against their

JOHN WYSE for many of the people, finding that railways in America is so great that one standing the Government's treatment of that in 1890 through surpluses, etc., and contended that the statements made by They pay for, say, six tons of coal, six

day's wages of a working man in Boston Mr. Smith, he proceeded to finish his con- the sinking fund, this amount would be the opposition had been true to the letter. barrels of flour, 156 lbs. of sugar, and for hands with Messrs. Young. Fraser & Co., Contrary to promise made to Mr. Smith and others he had used his position and the patronage of the Local Government minion candidates in this County and to defeat the other. Mr. Smith censured Mr. Adams for this and it was then, for the first time, that the public were told that Mr. Smith was a public defaulter in the matter of the debates. Soon after, and just about the time when the Assemmember of Government wrote to Mr. Smith in reference to the books and, in Government paid for, but did not receive reply, Mr. Smith stated that owing to a press of other business the work was proceeding slowly, but would be finished as soon as possible. Notwithstanding this the Government organs, such as the Advocate, Gleaner, Fredericton Star, etc. reasserted the breach of contract statement and thereupon Mr. Smith determined to take a different course in the matter. directed the work of printing the book to be stopped after it had reached the 176th page, and to proceed not a type nor a word further until the Government showed some disposition to deal more justly with him. There are gentlemen in the Government who know the truth of what state, for Mr. Smith placed in their hands the book of 1878 up to the 176th page, where it will now remain unfinished until the Government settles Mr. Smith's claims connected with its "breaches of contract" of 1876, and which are now publicly re-

ferred to for the first time. One of these is \$500 and the other the amount of "that check" which was promised but never Mr. Smith further desires to state that he had not the most remote idea of placing his claims against the Government as an offset in the matter of these debates until ne was-out of pure political malice-persistently stated to be a contract-breaker connection therewith by the Government organs and, evidently, with the full approval of, at least, the new members of the Government, certain of their coleagues having, at the same time, positive proof in their hands that the work was

being done in good faith. The contract called only for a book of about 100 pages. The new arrangement, to which Governwith Mr. Smith, called for a much larger book (as evidenced by 176 pages being already through the press) and its production must necessarily take more time. -This the Government and its organs knew. It knew also -or could have ascertainedthat instead of Mr. Smith paying telegragh bills of some \$400 that winter, as his contract would have required of him, e paid \$800, as enquiry at the office of he Western Union in Fredericton will show. The Government knew that Mr. Smith had, also, to engage an extra re porter at a cost of about \$150-solely on

account of the increased work-and to ersonally work harder probably than any reporter had even worked for the House -all to do justice to the work in hand. Still, because it pleased their new alliesand especially Hon. Michael Adams-they allowed Mr. Smith to be publicly censured by their organs while even the gentleman who, personally had broken his word with Mr. Smith-viz. the present Attorney-General-in reference to the work done

by him in 1876, did nothing to prevent the attacks of his colleagues and their friends of the press here. It is more than probable that when a Government composed of gentlemen capable of dealing honorably in such matters as those referred to, shall be in power n Fredericton, Mr. Smith will forward to them, or to the Assembly the delayed reports, but, for the reasons above stated, they are at present witheld. The Government's management of the whole matter s of a piece with the peculiar ability by which it has been able to keep itself to gether since Confederation. It has shown tself ready, at all times, to use its friends until its abuse of them had alienated

them from it, when it has ever been ready to replace them by its former opponents at any sacrifice of political honor, ntegrity or principle. When it could not bend people to its purposes its policy has been to weaken their influence by traducg them-the patronage at its dispo being, unfortunately, a powerful agent in disarming criticism of its conduct. The course that Mr. Smith is in a position to take with the Government in the matter referred to is a fitting commentary in its patchwork mode of transacting public business, and the want of ordinary prudence manifested by the Government organs in attacking him, as they have lone, with the results secured thereby for their party chiefs, must reflect infinite eredit on the astute gentleman who, ever ince Mr. Smith assisted him to be returnd without opposition as a member of Gov. ernment in this County, has repaid him with such evidences of gratitude and ap-

knew so little and were willing to publish Our readers will, we have no doubt pardon us for referring at such length to what is largely a personal matter, but they have heard so much on the subject at different times from the other side, and it is considered such a heavy card by Hon. M. Adams, that the present seemed a proper time to show that there were two sides to

preciation as have found expression in the

Advocate, Star and World on the "de

bates" and other subjects of which they

the story. Parliament. Sir Leonard Tilley delivered his budget speech on Friday. The Globe says he began by referring to a number of attacks made upon his policy, and answering them. The National Policy tariff was designed to produce two millions dollars extra of taxes. It had produced four millions, because under-he did not say for those services, but although they had by-its operation, factories were running promised to do so and a prominent mem. on full time, people were employed, and ber of the Government distinctly pro- the purchasing power of the people had increased. He claimed that the Government had been very economical in its expenditure, for, although the late Government had for their five years of expendi- owing to circumstances over which we ture averaged \$23,949,000 a year, and the had no control, we have a surplus of about present Government had averaged \$25,niggardly way by the Government, obtain- 178,000, yet they were operating 401 miles | him how that was got? \$1,100,000 was steel in a single line of rails by from two ed leave to present his protest in the Ex- of railway more, they had an increased derived from those most odious and opamount to pay for interest on the public want of good faith in carrying out their debt, and there was an increase for various the expenditure on Dominion lands was public services, the Post office, etc. Dealthe previous session and their promise to Sir Leonard Tilley went into a long ex. pared to admit that there were circumpay, but they shifted the blame from one planation to show that there was no reason stances under which a surplus was a cause to another and Mr. Smith was again given why we should be discouraged or dis-000 in 1879; in 1881 it was \$155,395,780; adding one penny to the burdens of the Matters stood in this position at the and there are existing obligations to bring people. But reality at present showed a

above that in 1890 the average interest on

Dealing with the receipts for the current year Sir Leonard estimated as fol-

at \$27,250,000, leaving a surplus of \$4,-

which he proposes to meet thus: surplus on the year as above, \$4,460,000; deposits in banks on call, \$4,000,000; deposits in Savings Banks, \$4,500,000. This last amount is all upon which the Government would have to pay interest. Sir Leonard then explained the changes in the revenue, which are given in another column.-Taking the duty off tin would relieve the canning industry and the trade in tin of \$100,000 taxes ; taking it off tea and coffee would be a general benefit. He defended the increase on glass, ground rice. etc. -He announced that the stamp duties were to be removed. He stated that it was proposed to give a bounty per ton on

For the next fiscal year-July 1st, 1882, to June 30, 1883 -Sir Leonard estimated a total revenue of \$30,600,000, and an or. dinary expenditure of \$27,600,000, leaving a surplus of \$3,000,000. The capital expenditure in the same time would be \$16, 340,000, which would be made up thus deposits on interest \$5,000,000, estimated surplus as above \$3,000,000, savings banks deposits \$4,100,000, increase bank note circulation \$1,000,000, a four per cent. loan of \$3,500,000, total \$16,500,000. These are the main features of the speech, but Sir Leonard went on at great length made by Mr. Smith with the Government | to show that the National Policy tariff had fostered trade between Canada and England, and that it had decreased the ment and other members were parties per centage of our imports from the United States. He took up the coal duties, the sugar duties, the cotton duties, etc., and showed that they were for the benefit of the country. He contended that the farmer, the manufacturer, the miner, the mechanic, the banker, indeed every interest in the country, had been

amount to about \$1,300,009.

benefited by the National Policy. Sir Leonard Tilley dealt with a great variety of trade statistics, putting them all in such a way as to make the best possible showing for his Government. They are entirely outside, however, the special

subject of the budget. Stripped of all its sham, its pretence and its verbiage the whole speech may be thus summed up : Sir Leonard Tilley imposed upon the people in 1879 four millions a year extra taxation. He now removes one million three hundred thousand of that sum. In the meantime he appears to have permanently fixed upon us two million seven hundred thousand dollars of taxes annually. In addition he gives us increased expenditure and promises us increased debt. This is the pill, but Sir Leonard has sugar coated it in his best style. The removal of the Stamp Tax will relieve the business community of a great inconvenience. The tax was not so

oppressive as it was annoving. Sir Richard Cartwright replied to Sir Leonard. He said it was not always easy to follow the hon. gentleman. What between the subtlety of his grammar, the curious convolutions in his arguments, and the curious conclusions of his sentences, if he (Cartwright) should not always understand what he meant, he must not be blamed, and he (Tilley) ought to have some consideration for those willing and faithful followers who were prepared to accept any statement the hon. gentleman might be pleased to make. To-night the hon, gentleman had given a new series of the hon, gentleman, on the authority of kaleidoscopic views of the national policy. If any of the hon. gentleman's followers in Canada, that there are merchants in to 273 millions. Yet in 1878 he had said happened to be afflicted with a sense of the United States who are prepared to that 221 millions were sufficient for all logic, or good memories, they must be deliver goods in Canada at six or seven reasonable purposes. The hon. gentleman somewhat puzzled to reconcile the position occupied by the Finance Minister to-night, the United States, but they do not calcu- genuity to explain this great increase to previous occasions. It would be well if the hon, gentleman should decide what his followers were to finally believe in some of those important questions. Were we to understand that it was a calamity for the balance of trade to be against us, or that it was a good thing for the balance to be in favor of us under certain circumstances, or were we to understand that it was a good thing to have the balance of trade in our favor if we had a deficit, but a very bad thing to have in our favor if it would prevent us from having a surplus? The hon, gentleman had said nothing about the important fact that the balance of trade was very seriously against the Dominion for the past year. The hon. gentleman had said he was pleased to report that he had an excess of several millions over the sum he expected to raise, but he left it somewhat dubious whether an excess of several millions is to be held

as a proof of the wonderful accuracy of his estimates or as a proof that he succeed: ed in his leap in the dark. Were we to understand that he held it to be the best proof of prudent statesmanship that he had succeeded in quite doubling the taxes and burdens of the people, and in doubling the expenditure in some 13 years? The bon, gentleman alluded most gingerly to the fact that he had, a very few years ago, formally stated his conviction that \$22,-500,000 was ample to carry on the affairs of the Government. Now he (Cartwright) found that in the year just closed he had spent \$25,500,000, or \$26,000,000, if we included the sum spent in Dominion lands. He now asked for \$27,750,000, without including supplementary estimates, without counting \$450,000 for Dominion lands

Sir Francis Hincks had a surplus without

to \$67,500,000; in 1881 to \$81,000,000. \$ 2,758,840 The volume of our imports, and consequently our revenue, is necessarily regulated by the volume of our exports, on that of the preceding year or two. Therefore, it was clear, that if in 1881 we exported \$14,000,000 more than that in 1875, our revenue under the old tariff would have proportionately increased.

This was at a time when the volume of

imports was \$80,000,000. I look upon large imports, ever since the Dominion was organized, as one of the causes of the -one of the difficulties which it is our duty to remedy. Imports have been decreasing to a certain extent, but are still very large, showing clearly, in my judgment, that they ought to be still further diminished. We should turn our attention to still further reducing the volume every vessel and every boat engaged in the fishing industry, but he provides only of imports from all parts of the world. \$150,000 for this service. He estimated That was the policy expounded by the that the reduction of taxation would Finance Minister in 1879, when the imports amounted to \$\$0,000,000. Now our imports, exclusive of bullion, amount pounds sterling, or ten thousand millions ground only for contesting these statehe and his colleagues are really the authors of the good crops which have there should be bad crops elsewhere, then ne has made out his case.

In raising revenue by indirect taxation it is a necessary condition that you must take more out of the tax-payers than goes into the treasury. It is impossible to estimate the total amount, but it is certainly in excess of 25 per cent. The hon. gentleman has secured \$4,000,000, of surplus, but at an enormous expense to the country, he believed not less than \$8,000,-000 or 9,000,000. In one article alone (sugar) he has taken \$4,000,000 out of the pockets of the people to put \$2,500,-000 into the treasury.

If manufacturers were able to produce things as cheaply as they could elsewhere, what need had they of a protective tariff? It was because they could not do so, that they required a tariff to shut out foreign products. Probably the Finance Minister poorest man consumes he has to pay 15 and the monoply which its absurd regu-\$9 more than if there were no taxes at all. The hon, gentleman could not understand this, but merely denied the fact. He would ask the hon, gentleman why people | distribute the burdens of taxation justly. folly it would be for a man to run the risk of the penalties of smuggling, if he could obtain goods as cheaply in Canada | the exactions of the present tariff. as in the United States? He could tell one of the largest importers of dry goods He began at 131 millions and carried it up per cent, higher than the invoice prices in | would have to display a great deal of inlate to pay the 40 or 50 per cent. duty the satisfaction of tax-payers. In 1867, levied by the tariff. Notwithstanding with a population of 3,250,000 and an exthe hon. gentleman could not understand penditure of \$11,700,000, the average per these things, his astuteness returned to head was about \$3.60. In 1878, with a him when he dealt with the coal question. population of 4,000,000 and an expendi-According to him, sometimes the consum- ture of \$17,841,000, the average per head er pays the duty, and sometimes the pro- was \$4.46. Now, with a population of ducer. He reminded him in this respect | 4,250,000, we have a taxation of \$23,942,of the student who, when asked whether | 000 or \$5.60 per head. Practically the the sun went round the earth or the incidence of taxation was over \$7 per earth round the sun, compromised the head. matter by declaring that sometimes the earth went round the sun and sometimes | but it was unreliable, as it gave not the the sun round the earth. He (Cartwright) number of Canadians in Canada, but a was prepared to admit that the consumers | number that are not in Canada, many of paid the duty just as often as that the whom would not return. He feared the earth went round the sun, and that the producer pays the duty just as often as the sun goes round the earth. He then referred at some length to the

gyrations of Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues on the coal duty question .-Other gentlemen had a different story to tell about the coal duty. He here quoted Sir Henry Tyler in a statement that the price of coal was increased to the extent of the duty imposed. That was the opinion of the president of the Grand Trunk Railway, and was slightly different from the Minister of Finance. He (Cartwright) would like to know what those shivering wretches who have to experience the extremity of our cold winter, 20° below zero, have to say in regard to the ministerial benevolence that adds to the price of each ton of coal they purchase. He could not better conclude what he had to say on this point, than by quoting what the present Speaker of the Senate, then a colleague in Government, had to say on the subject; who, some years ago, moved in the Senate that imposing a duty on breadstuffs, coal and coke, salt, or any natural products, was introducing a principle partial in operation between the Provinces, distributing the burden of taxation unequally and vexatiously, disturbing trade and engendering feeling of sectionalism and disunion in the minds of the people. Which was right, the Speaker of the Senate, the Finance Minister, or the Minister of Railways? The Minister of Finance found out what

the producer thought, but what the con-

sumer felt and thought is a matter of in-

two cases -- one of a man earning \$300 a

tract and was printing the report for the reduced by \$27,500,000, leaving the net They had claimed that, if the tariff was to clothing, oil and other things they would session of that year in book form during debt \$175,897,000. This, if the popula- obtain revenue, it would prove a total pay \$21 a year in taxes, and, including the election contest. The work proceed- tion continued to increase, would make failure so long as the exports continued other articles, their taxes would reach \$43 ed slowly, as his office was kept pretty the debt per head \$34.20. Of course all low, and so long as there was no general for a family of five. If the hon. gentlebusy, the Dominion election being also on of this depends on Sir Leonard's figures improvement; but that the moment our man would ask consumers, they would say hand. It was soon after that event that coming out right. In this part of his exports increased and general improve- that taxation interfered with their comspeech there was much of the imaginative. ment took place in consequence, the tariff fort, with their power their con-He also calculated on the figures given would, without further burdening the dition, with their power to make homes people, produce fully as large a surplus as for themselves. It impedes the education the debt per head will be \$1.37 instead of was boasted of to-day, with the hon. gen- of their children, and deprives them of tleman's tariff, as a revenue tariff, had luxuries to which they were as much enbeen an utter failure, as our exports con- titled as that hon, gentleman or any one tinued small. Comparing the revenue re- else. The price of provisions had gone turns of 1879 with those for 1880 there up. Evidence came from every quarter would be found deposits ranging from ten that the standard of comfort was lowered to one and a half millions, and not until and the proper distribution of property export had increased to the figures | was arbitrarily interfered with, without named, was there the slightest sign of the adding one farthing to the national wealth expansion of the surplus? It was clear to collecting. His objection to the whole demonstration that if we had the tariff of policy of the hon. gentleman was, that it 1878, we would have had ample revenue took many millions from the great mass without adding one cent to the burdens of of the people to divide it among a very 460,000. The expenditure on capital ac- the people. In 1875 our exports amounted small and favored few. He was aware that, from a political point of view, there was something to be said in favor of this. because the men among whom the millions were distributed might be useful at election times. But he did not regard that as statesmanship or as honest policy.

He then proceeded to point out, show-

ing that the tariff had failed to bring bet-

ter prices for our farmers at home than

they could obtain in the United States, as

had been promised, and to point out that the tariff very materially injured those who carried on farming on anything like an extensive scale. He read the statement of a farmer with a family, who expended last year on clothing, harness and other necessities \$571, and had to pay \$150 in the shape of duty. He then compared the tariff to Barnum's expedient, when he found himself dead beat, of starting a lottery with all prizes and no blanks, the subscribers to which found, after the drawing, that the prizes were only worth one-tenth of the price of their tickets. The hon. gentleman proposes to take money out of one pocket and put it to \$90,488,000. The hon, gentleman has in the other, and calls that granting relief not a word to say about it. It may be to the people, but there were other classes news to the hon, gentleman that in the who had a right to the same justice at his mother country during the last 25 years | hands. If fishermen are to have bounties the balance of trade against England was other classes have a right to bounties, too. something like two thousand millions of Lumberman had as much right to bounties. What reason could be given to show of dollars. The hon. gentleman has one they had not? Farmers had to contend with foreign competition. They were ments. If he is prepared to show that | loaded down with tariff impositions; was there a bounty for them? The lumber industry has increased its exports by \$12,increased our exports, and contrived that | 000,000, enabling us to buy a like value of imports. In those twelve millions, four millions of a surplus had been raised; to whom did the minister owe more than to the lumberman? He (Cartwright) had received from a leading lumberman a statement that lumber cost him from \$1 to \$1.50 per thousand more than it did four years ago. Everything he uses-iron, steel, saws, woollens, cotton, pork, flour, oats, corn, etc., are subject to almost prohibitory tax, though some of them cannot easily be got in Canada in quantities re-

What had the Finance Minister done for the working-man? Had he secured He would next refer to the greatly him from foreign competition? Were ncreased cost of living. Ministers and Canadian men less worth protection than their supporters dealt in general assertions Canadian cotton and woollen goods? The self-contradictory and self-condemnatory. Government had appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of employes in factories, but took care not to interfere with the profits of their masters. Some of the employers told the commissioners they knew their business and that the Government should not interdid not hear the complaints of the poor, fere in matters of trade. He repudiated of men with small fixed incomes. He | the idea that the Opposition were hostile had been consorting with men who were to the manufacturer. He pointed out making their thousands. He (Tilley) did | that the increased purchasing power of not know, apparently, that on every yard | the people was due to causes entirely outof coarse tweed the poor man uses, the side of the tariff, and that if the workingtariff compels him to pay 15 to 40 per man's wages had been raised in some cent., on blankets 60 per cent., more than | instances, it was well known that a dollar they could be obtained for elsewhere. to-day would not purchase within 15 or On every gallon of coal oil which the 20 per cent. as much as it would two years ago. He believed that we might to 20 cents more on account of the tariff have a profitable export trade in wooden manufactures, such as doors and window lations creates. On every barrel of sugar | sashes, but the Government proposed to weighing 300 lbs. the public have to pay | put an additional tax of one dollar on the production of the lumber to be used in making them. When his Government was in power he (Cartwright) sought to smuggled goods across the lines, and what | Manufacturers had reason then as now to think they had nothing to fear from us and were far more likely to be injured by

The Finance Minister had practically doubled the taxes since Confederation,

He spoke on the basis of the census. census was taken with a deliberate fraudulent intent to deprive the Lower Provinces of their just measure of representation. The census was taken in a manner that would not be tolerated in any other coun-

try calling itself civilized A number of items of expenditure had been extravagantly increased. For civil government in 1878 we expended \$823,000, in 1883 it is estimated at \$973,000.

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