Ceneral Busincss

SKATING

The Management of the Skating Rink have this season made a

REDUCTION in their Scale of Prices for Admission. The following will be the rates for the Skating Season : Child under 14 years,
Family ticket, to admit 2 parents and 1 child, or Guardian and 2 children
Extra Family ticket to admit any additional member of the family, "Except Gentleman of 18 years or over," each
Single Admission Skating
Promenade

mitted to Carnivals free.

The Rink will be open on MONDAYS, TUES-DAYS and THURSDAYS, from 2 p. m, till 10 p. m, and on SATURDAYS from 10 a, m, till p, m,
The RINK BAND will play an entirely new selection of popular and pleasing Music; and the harmony-loving patrons of the Rink will have an opportunity of revelling in its sweet strains two evenings each week.

Tickets for sale at Mackenzie's Drug Store and

the store of the Secretery. GEO WATT, D FERGUSON, Secretary Chatham, Dec 161885

PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR
and a full line of choice family Grozeries, Crockery
Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats,
Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing. At lowest cash prices.

FOR SALE.

The Lot of Land Cornering on Duke and Cunard

Wesleyan Church Property. This lot has a frontage of 931 feet on Cunard St. and 50 feet on Duke St., and will be sold with buildings &c. as they now stand. This is one of the best business stands in town. The buldings are

B, SNOWBALL CITATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND S S To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland WHEREAS John McCall, John Sterling and Joseph Sheehyn, creditors of the Estate of Don-ald Buckley, late of the Parish of Rogersville in the said County, deceased, have by their petition dated the Twenty third day of December, instant prayed that James Harnett, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Donald Buckley, may be cited to render an account of his administration on the said Estate of the said deceased, and that the said account may be passed and allowed. James Harnett to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, Newcastle within and for the said Count, on Thursday the Fourth day of February next at the hour of

there produce and file his account of administraion on the said Estate and all vonchers and papers connected therewith in order that the said account may be passed and allowed; and you are further required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in the said Estate to appear at the aforesaid time and place to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of ad-Given under my hand and the seal of the said Probate Court this Twenty fourth day of Decem-SAM . THOMSON, Judge of Probates. Northum berl and

(Signed) GB Fraser, Registrar of Probates for said County

ATTENTION !

THE Advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any newspaper in Canada has within a year or two advertised for heirs of Jeremiah Smith, formerly of Lesemahagou, Lanarkshire, Scotland, who settled in Granville. Nova Scofia, about the year 1777. Any information concesning: estate or heirs will be thankfully received by JAS. NEILSON.

General Business. MCAPTIAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

Louisiana State Lottery

"We do hereby certify that we supervise Lady's Skating Ticket, 14 years and over \$2.75 the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the .05 Company to use this certificate, with fac-Skating ticket holders in Costume will be ad- similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana | Africa. State Lotteries which may be p resented at Italy,

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank SAMUEL H. KENNEDY. Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN. Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposeswith a Capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879

The only Letters The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinin good repair and suitable for Warehouse er Factory. Possesion Given on the first of June next. Price Low and Terms Mederate.

| Price Low and Terms Mederate. | Continued to the California of A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND
GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY
FEB. 9, 1836—189th Monthly Drawing
Swansea
Swansea
Swansea
Swansea
Swansea
Swansea
Swansea
Swansea CAPTIAL PRIZE, 75,000 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in Fifths in proportion. IST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE..... \$75,000 10,000

10,000 30,000 25,000 25,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES, only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans. full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, more money than at anything the taking an agency for the best selling Book. Beginners succeed gradually. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK Co., Port-

The subscriber will have on hand during the winter and offers for sale at market rates a prime | Australia. PRESSED TIMOTHY HAY in quantities to suit purchasers. Will also deliver it in car-lots at Station at lowest market figures,

Purdy& Currie,

FURNITURE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. WATER STREET. CHATHAM, N. B.

We beg to quote the following low prices to the public for the remainder of the year.

PARLOR SUITS—Walnut Frame, from \$40.00 up to \$300.00 BEDROOM SUITS 12.75 SOFAS-Walnut Frame. -LOUNGES 25.00 STUDENTS' EASY CHAIRS MATRASSES -

The above goods are our own make, and we Guarantee Satisfaction We also keep on hand a large stock of

Centre Tables, Extension Tables, CHAIRS, ORGAN STOOLS, WASHSTANDS, SIDEBOARDS

and BEADSTEADS, which we are offering at small advance on Call and examine our stock and if we have nothing on hand to suit you, we can make to order in short notice.

Re-upholstering and Reparing done on the Premises. PURDY & CURRIE,

Nov. 2nd, 1885.

Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

LAURENCE'S SPECTACLES. Save Your Sight



A further supply of those celebrated SPECTACLES just arrived We are daily fitting glasses to persons who are delighted at being able to procure a properly adjusted Spectacle and who have been tormented with cheap glasses, which ruin the sight. We fit them on scientific principles and guarantee perfect sotisfactisn. Testimonials from hundreds in this County.

AT THE MEDICAL HALL, J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE. Chatham, Oct. 14th, 1885

YEAR---1886 1886---HAPPY NEW

TO ALL.

Sutherland & Creaghan, NEWCASTLE.

Immense Bargains! Tremendous Reductions!

SWEEPING LOW PRICES IN DRESSES, MANTLES, HOLIDAY NOVELTIES and MEN'S CLOTHING:

In fact, \$50,000.00 WORTH OF GENERAL DRY GOODS MUST BE SOLDOFF before Stock-taking, REGARDLESS OF COST.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Sutherland & Creaghan,

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Lumber Shipments to the United Kingdom Continent, Etc. for 1885.

FROM PORT OF MIRAMICHI 1885. Sup. ft. deals, SHIPPERS. Tons. scantling, ends, Palings. Timber. and boards. Birch. J. B. Snowball. 23,182 19,480,997 990,250 838 21,525 19,753,000 5,500 263 N. B. Trading Co. 16,852 12.245,168 1,839,531 373 D. & J. Ritchie & Co. 10,637,327 11,370 81,000 160 255,788 12,179 10, 195, 757 125 R. A. & J. Stewart, 6,237,798 22,375 1,557 9,383 Est. Wm. Muirhead, 4,177,921 4,454 6,000 Geo. Burchill & Sons. 3,343 2,946,000 7,000 .A. Morrison. 1.685 1,433,278 142,782 87,250,028 DISTRIBUTION OF ABOVE SHIPMENTS.

3,207,414 3,447 1,483 Sup. ft. deals. Timber. COUNTRY. scantling, ends, Palings. Tons Vessels. and boards. Birch. Pine. Great Britain, 47,239,692 2,862 1,384 59,690 3,128,194 Ireland, 46 24,984,538 79,250 460 France, 21 12,016 10,223,213 125 Australia, 1,703 1,534,672 2,595 2,262,198 1,125 1,005,715 Totals, 170 | 104,581 87,250,028 3,207,444 3,447 1.483 DISTRIBUTION BY PORTS OF MIRAMICHI SHIPMENTS.

IRELAND. GREAT BRITAIN. Sup ft. deals, scantling, ends Palings. No. Vi's Tonnage. Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards. Tons Tons Birch. Pine Birch. Pine. 11,229,442 78,000 Cork Quay 519 1,258 209 4,295 2,873 1,367 1,170,000 2,854,663 Clonakilty 1,272,754 3,947,669 3,521 29 Drogheda 1,460 1,172 432 194 1,158,262 Dundrum 1,091,000 6,000 221,729 Londonderry 1,886 1,250 572.304 1,6 5,682 7 Limerick 5,060,095 472,423 280.163 719 Liverpool Larne 10,506 697,000 7,896,283 737 1,312 355,500 328,082 354,000 4,188,859 7,453,804 655,575 4,142,186 24,984,538 79,250 460 98 1,177,337 303,000 FRANCE. 4,100 Bordeaux, ... 2,157,416 Penarth Roads ... 668,044 402,230 125 Port Vendres 1,376,918 Totals..... 21 12,016 10,223,213 125 AUSTRALIA Totals 94 | 59,690 47,239,692 3,128,194 2,861 1,384 536,746 AFRICA. 2 1.703 1.534.672 ITALY. . 5 | 2,595 2,262,198 2 | 1.125 | 1,005,715 The shipments for the past ten years from Miramichi were as follows:-1876—116 Millions superficial feet. | 1881-128 Millions superficial feet. 1877 - 1501882 - 1171878 - 1061883 - 1491879 - 1141884-108 do 1880 - 1551885 - 87

ST. JOHN SHIPMENTS, 1885 SHIPPERS. No. Sup. ft. deals, Timber. Pcs. Palings 81,319 77,245,320 W. M. McKay. 39 32 30 32,997 22,314,060 9,170 3,138 $\frac{170}{22}$ R. A. & J. Stewart, 25,325 20,018,626 498 Guy, Bevan & Co. 17,616 16,735,235 4,094 Sam'l Schofield 3,838,766 Geo. McKean, 19 8,813 8,741,900 Knight & Co. 3,173 2,988,050 G. Carvill & Sons 661,069 Total 1885 221 177,514 152,543,026 13,769 3,686 192 Total 1884 231 190,529 164,829,825 3,836 321 DISTRIBUTION, BY PORTS, OF SAINT JOHN SHIPMENTS, 1885.

Ports Sup. ft. deals, Timber. Sup. ft. deals, Timber. Birch. Pine, Pcs. Palings 4,476,705 560,999 274,140 267 30,328 11,069 4,944 107 441 51,421,742 10,834 3,028 29,329,394 11,313,751 4,694,123 1,618,239 101,762 489,070 Londonderry. 2,272,526 2,628 2,170 288 298 2,517 2,820 263 314 794,391 2,460,446 Plymouth 397,659 707,224 308,328 Port Madoc Queenstown 325,534 6,330,561 River Mersey 1,924,488 2,393,109 392,912 813,855 2,832,813 Rotterdam . 298,695 396,315 443,832 358.926 Valencia 1,393 1.654.666 Warren Point 533,077 94 4,761 4,676 Waterford 2,003,855 4,514,874 West Port 3,802,769 Wexford 1,005,803 244.820 Wicklow . 883,636 475,028 ... 221 | 177,514 152,543,026 13,769 3,686

SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS: Total sup. ft. deals. Birch. Pine. 1878, 188,168,610 2,493 153,279,357 11,548 3,237 215,485,000 16,035 2,441 1881, 210,281,730 5,134 1,734 1882, 201,413,717 1883, 181,517,932 11,778 3,883 1884, 164,829,825 3,836 1885, 152,543,026 3,686

RICHIBUCTO (including Buctouche.) DALHOUSIE, (including Campbellton). Sup.ft. deals. Pieces Shippers. No. Sup.ft. deals, Tons Shippers. scantling, Tons. Tons. Tons Timber. Paling Birch. Palings. Heney O'Leary, 11 Geo. McLeod, 6,961 4,577 1,513 5,370,698 Ed. Walker, Geo. Moffat & Co 2,111,450 2,189 3,057,942 1,913 John McNair, John B. Wright 1,385,045 97,0,000 R. A.&J. Stewart J. & T. Jardine, 2,932 1,594 2,599,311 1,468,000 J. & W. Brait, J. P. Mowat 1,687 346,989 1,637 719,200 J. D. Sowerby, B. H. Foley, 315,219 Henry O'Leary, Geo. Dutch. 502 461,000 521,400 Arch. McNair 255 260,746 Totals . . . 31 12.981 11,909,050 36 | 19,282 | 13,796,950 | 5,267 Totals ... BATHURST. K. F. Burns & Co. . 10 4,69% 4,270,242 29 | 11,540 CARAQUET. R. A. & J. Stewart 7,337 5,890,000 576,600 Totals . 19 12,028 10,160,242 29 588,140 K. F. Burns, & Co. | 6 | 2,775 | 2,231,787 | 56 | 111,000 SHEDIAC. Geo. McKean, 3,250 3,024,663 SACKVILLE. E. C. Smith 323,697 J. L. Black, 1,746 1,588,300 C. F. Hanington, 365,239 1,648,000 W. M. McKay, ... 495,136 1,452,000 Wm. Wood & Sons 1,276 1,415,000 .. 15 6,336 5,797,035 Chas. Prescott 1,345 1,208,000 COCAGNE. 1,170 Copp Bros. . . 1,093,000 E. C. Gooden 312 301,000 693 653,562 Smith & Barnes ... 1 375 288,703 18 7,423 Totals ... 7,117,000 Totals ... 3 1,068 942,265 The total Lumber Shipments of New Brunswick in 1884, as compared with 1885, were as follows:-

Sup. ft. deals, Tons No. Tons, Sup. ft. deals, Tons Timber. V'ls. Timber. Miramichi . 213 107,982,848 3,974 170 87,250,028 4,931 164,829,825 | 17,842 | 221 177,514 152,543,026 17,455 15,883,974 10,160,242 18,235,140 4,848 | 36 13,796,950 5,267 12,205,700 12,981 11.909,050 4,710,000 6,336 5,797,035 3,151,000 95 2,775 7,4232,231,787 Sackville, including outport of Baie Verte, 12 5,456,000 7,117,000 737,406 1,068 942,265 390,185 333,191,893 26,939 519 343,988 291,747,383 27,738

SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA 1885.

1		I	PORTS,			No. of Vess'ls	Tonnage.	Sup. ft. deals, etc.	Tim Birch.	ber. Pine.	Palings.
Guysborough	1,				 	10	3,396	2,061,642	1,456		2,346
Shelburne,					 	2	721	704,880	1,100		2,040
Pictou,					 	7	3,395	300,795	2,941		
Yarmouth,					 	3	1,859	2,516,250	-,011		
Parsboro,					 	53	31,800	31,383,000			
Port Medwa					 	2	571	525,000			
Margaret's B	say,				 	4	2,300	2,000,000	59		
Amherst,					 	33	16,950	16,124,947	0,		
Halifax					 	33	16,957	12, 155, 251	3,942		11,000
Ship Harbou					 	4	1,689	1,500,000	0,012		11,000
Sheet Harbo	ur				 	11	7,004	6,000,000			
Liscomb,					 	2	825	752,000			
Bridgewater		•		••	 	8	4,620	3,624,000			
Total,					 	172	92,087	79,647,765	8.389		13,346

1882, Were.....85,752,000, 1883, 1884, 1885,

Mr. Blake on Canadian Affairs.

[Continued from Ist page.] They declared his deficits scandalous and disastrous, but notwithstanding the vast increase in taxes they have produced magnificent deficits of their own. think for a moment what those deficits would be had you still the misfortune to be taxed as lightly as in Mr. Mackenzie's time. Think of it, and measure the failure of these men in finance !

They blamed Mr. Mackenzie for proposyou-a reckless increase of the public vast taxation, and an empty exchequer

(Applause.) They complained of Mr. Mackenzie's increase to the public debt, created in fulfilment of their own settled policy. They have enlarged that debt beyond the wildest conjectures of 1878 or even 1882, and have thus, apart from the heavy charge of redemption, absorbed all the benefit derivable from the lowered rate of interest throughout the world. (Hear.)

They have drawn from the people in duties and deposits and permanently sunk enormous sums which would otherwise have gone into circulation; and they have thus increased the stringency, and clogged the wheels of trade.

GOOD TIMES BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. They promised by a system of restriction and taxation to legislate into

great and permanent prosperity the manufacturing and agricultural industries. We predicted that their system would result, as to manufactures, in the ab straction for a varying period of inordin ate profits from the people, and then in an unwholesome stimulus and an unwise application of capital: that with our small population a glut would soon ensue; and that there would follow demoralization of trade, and distress alike to manufacturer and operative. Look at the main gleries of their policy—the cotton industries, the woollen industries, the sugar industries, for examples-and read in their records the fulfilment of our views. They have regulated the flour-milling industry to death! (Applause.)

est, in whose leading branches we were producing a surplus, remember their dishonest attempts to gull the farmers, their declarations that they could im prove prices by duties, their promises to bring a town population to every farmer's door. Remember during a brief period of high prices their claim that it was their doing. Remember also our declaration that they would hurt, and could not help, the farmer. (Hear, hear. Look at later prices for wool and barley, wheat and beef, and other products, and draw your own conclusions.

As to the operative and the laborer, re member their promises to them and ou argument that the free competition in laoour between Canada and foreign States would tend to regulate wages, and that for labor there was no protection. the condition of labor in the States is a main factor.

Need I say anything of the balance of trade? Of the Minister's sage declaration that he was going to reduce imports, of his joy when one year they balanced exports, of his announcement that they were going to improve even on this, of the condition of the belance shortly after, and of the anxiety now entertained that we may import largely so as to pay more taxes!

A GLEAM OF PROSPERITY. After a period of distress, which cul-A crisis was avoided. But a period fore a favoring breeze. In truth, instead of helping, they had hurt you. They reextent, they shortened the duration of your prosperous period, and they intensified the following depression. (Cheers.)

EVENTS AND RESULTS. whether our rulers are to be trusted more. will live after them.

very burdensome taxation, though I believe our condition may be greatly betterrelaxations, and by honesty, economy and retrenchment in government. (Cheers.) beneficial inter-Provincial trade. They have indeed forced some of our western products and trade upon the East, but they have failed to give the East a western market. And they have produced in the Maritime Provinces a condition of irritation and ill-feeling so marked, a condition. sense of injustice at the violation of the Confeder ation promises so great, that it is my belief that the sentiment as to Con- reforming the Senate, the Government traffic of the North-west unnecessary burfederation is less favorable, the link of have by their appointments, by their vaquestion is cheap rates. (Hear.) To union is less strong to-day, than it was cancies, by their management of parlia preserve the Company's monopoly they ten years ago. I regret that too many in mentary business, impaired its modest have disallowed local legislation in Manithe East blame Confederation rather than possibilities of usefulness and its modest toba in defiance of the rights and to the mismanagement for the unhappy results. share of public confidence. That body is Province. And we do not yet see the

ing a modest surplus of half a million, and declared that he had no right to levy that large sum in excess of the actual demands of Government, and should reduce the taxes at once. They, by their added taxes, produced surpluses of twenty millions, of which they boasted as evidence of their statesmanship; and they refused to reduce the taxes, though we warned them of the result. The result is before charge, until it has reached and passed the capacities of the revenue, and you are face to face with enlarged obligations,

With regard to the agricultural inter

It has since been admitted by them that

minated in 1879, there came, as was nat ural and inevitable in spite of misgovernment a gleam of prosperity to Canada. They claimed it all for themselves. They had done it with their little Acts-(laughter)—and what they had done they would continue to do. They promised us ten years of prosperity. They advised us to clap on all sail. All over Canada they promoted the boom and encouraged (laughter);—which has been buried in struction. But leading Tories thought the expansion, They declared that is was but the foretaste of good things to come. We had had but the first inklings of the joys prepared for us. Having dissolved in 1882, at the top of the wave, a year before the time, "Return us." they said, "and we will make the good times better still; what we have done we will do tenfold." Do you remember the hundreds of new manufactories and the millions of new capital which the verdict of 1882 was to introduce into Canada? Many believed them, and they got their majority. Many acted on their advice and launched into adventures, clapping on all sail for the ten years' prosperous voyage. We warned you that it was a delusion fostered by the crime or folly of the Ministers. Some sensible men in the walks of commerce and finance soon after raised their voices, too. Much mischief was done, but much was thus averted. severe distress and of great shrinkage is what you have undergone, instead of the promised ten years' voyage under unclouded skies, with sails swelling betarded the arrival, they diminished the

Look, I pray you, everywhere and at everything-contrast predictions and promises with events and results, and say the Provinces, and productive of local Alas, their removal will not undo all the evil they have wrought. Their works

have minimized the chances of a treaty.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

the principle of a money compensation for | should be changed. (Cheers.) the fisheries; they left the headland question in abeyance; they abandoned the views as to the inexpediency of shutting have out the American fisherman, but to their great surprise he told these superior diplomatists that under the Constitution of the formed at last of the Constitution of the United States, and embarrassed by their own arguments, yielded with results to the Canadian fishermen which we can easily understand. Our Government do not seem to have thought about, at any rate they made no effort to prolong, the transit arrangements which ended to the detriment of important Canadian interests. A promise was, however, given that Congress should be recommended to authorize a Commission to consider of the fishery and trade questions; and negotiations are said to be now in progress, let us hope to have a more prosperous issue than our past experience of the statesmanship of our representatives would war-

rant us in expecting. (Cheers.) THE EXODUS OF OUR PEOPLE. The Tories mourned with bitter tears over the exodus from Canada in Mr. Mackenzie's time, and the slow growth in population of town and country. They promised to change all that; to keep our own population, and largely at the expense of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to introduce fresh numbers to our soil. But the exodus was greater than before: and the general progress of urban and rural populations has been slower than before; while they have expended enormous sums on immigration, to a considerable extent on persons who come into competition with classes already hardpressed, and on others who are but transient visitors to Canada. (Cheers.) OUR HIGH COMMISSIONER AT LONDON. They complained of our restricted

foreign trade, and promised by trea-

ties of commerce to open up

us new markets. To achieve these diplomatic triumphs they appointed a High Commissioner-(laughter)-with magnificently furnished mansion and a large salary and allowances, costing, I believe, something near the salary of the United States Minister at London. Mis sions to France and Spain became the order of the day. In Spain we decided to stop, because for some incomprehensible reason our advance might interfere with English negotiations, which have come to nothing. In France we lost a treaty by majority in Parliament. (Applause.) the delays incident to references to the Imperial authorities. The Ministers have laboured, and have not even brought forth a mouse! (Laughter.) But I forget. There are mysterious rumours about a second treaty, which is said to have perished untimely before its birthoffice would save the cost and inconvenience of English Ministerial missions; but range for a Company to the missions have been more costly and numerous than before. In fact, a Minister or two generally cross every year; but, then, to make up, the Commissioner spends a good deal of his time in Canada. CANADA'S RIGHT TO MAKE TREATIES.

Nothstanding the complete failure of their system, they reject the step of securreally relieve us from the entanglements inseparable from the present plan, and give us a chance to advance in this direction our material interests. They have failed to secure the extension of extradition arrangements with the United States, which are in a condition scandacould be amended very soon were we in direct communication with our neighbors through an agent at Washington, as I have long since recommended. (Cheers.) THEIR BETTER TERMS POLICY. They have always professed themselves

the only successful adjusters of our relations to the Provinces. I have spoken of have spent or pledged in connection with their trade and taxation policy. I will speak later of their centralization policy. As to the money relations, theirs has Company from the land grant, or of the been a hand-to-mouth policy; bad for all temporary loan of \$5,000,000 made last operations, demands and expectations of the most serious character. They have head of a family in Canada. (Sensation.) brought the question -at best one of great Of this sum \$20,000,000 has been paid difficulty, and touching a very grave, I out of duties costing the consumer \$30, They have brought the country into hope not a fatal, defect in the Confederasuch a state that we must abandon, for | tion scheme-into still greater difficulties. | repayments on their loans. years to come, the hope of dispensing with At this moment the situation of Nova Scotia is serious. That Province has made representations at Ottawa, which 500,000 in cash! Had they divided the ed by wise readjustments and judicious have perhaps got into the North-west sum by ten they would have been nearer pigeon-holes, and discontent and irrita. the mark. (Hear.) Since then they have tion are aroused. (Hear.) The settle-They promised to create a mutually ment with Quebec did not take into ac- happened while the cost of the work to count the claims of the other Provinces be done by the Company under contract to like consideration, and is said not to be cannot be more, and ought to be much final for Quebec, which is claimed to be still in a distressed financial condition. the completion of the road, at enormous Other Provinces are coming forward, and added cost, and in advance of any tangible the whole question has reached an acute necessity, or any early prospect of local

REFORM OF THE SENATE. now pretty generally recognised for what end. (Hear.) They promised that their tariff policy it is, a convenient reserve of Tory pat-

would secure us a reciprocity treaty in ronage when in office, and a powerful two years. Reciprocity was their goal, weapon in Tory hands after they are and it was to be reached by great Canada defeated at the polls. (Cheers.) They putting pressure on our little neighbours have two chances; if you support im to the south. (Laughter.) They have at the polls they have both chambers, but not secured reciprocity. They have not if you defeat them they have the Senate tried. They have told us for seven years still, and can use it to thwart the popular that it was useless so try, and unpatriotic will. (Cheers.) We believe that it is to talk of it; and so far as they dared their not consistent with the modern depress has discouraged the idea This is morratic views of free institutions that for us as well as for those of the United the Executive should have power to States near us on the south-though of make legislators for life. We believe course not for those more remote-the that the legislative bodies should be greatest material question. There is none elective, and responsible to the people so important on either side of the line to for whom they make the laws. (Great the neighbouring populations. But it cheering.) Talk of the Senate as a reseems to me that for many long years they vising body! (Laughter.) Read the record of its sittings, and of its revisory action on the great Bills, and discard the In 1872 they declined the United States' notion forever! The Senate contains offer of trade privileges in connection with some good men, some able and upright the fishery arrangements. They accepted men, but its constitution is vicious and

THE ELECTION LAWS. The Government were gradually forced Fenian Raid claims; they surrendered the | in part to make, and in part to accept, free navigation of the St. Lawrence; and improvements in our election laws. To having thus seriously damaged and com- our long-continued efforts you owe the plicated our interests, they refused, one day and simultaneous polling, and towards the expiration of the treaty, the trial by judges. When the Reformthough pressed by us and by the Imperial ers came in they gave up the right to Government, to act with regard to the name the Returning-officers, and pronew conditions shortly to arise. They vided that responsible public officials took no step in time, but after Congress | should fill the place. But the Tories, had adjourned, and when, as every one taking the advantage while their opbut themselves knew, it was impossible ponents were in, the moment they reto procure a mutual extension, they pro- turned to power repealed the law, and posed it in language most useful to the seized into their hands the appointment American Secretary. They gave him an of the Returning-officers. They took and easy task. He blandly adopted their have abused the power. (Cheers.) They

SYSTEMATICALLY GERRYMANDERED ON-

This Province was within one member of Republic, Congress alone could extend the an equal division at the polls in 1882, but freedom of the trade, and thus he used the gerrymander took from us eight seats our position as the means of obtaining a and endangered many more-(applause); one sided extension, in which we gave up | -so that we are in a decided minority in all and got nothing. Our wise men, in- Parliament, and the change of a few votes would have almost swept us out of the House though still sustained by half the electorate. (Cheers.) This was a shameful and shameless act, a high-handed usurpation, an act of despotism under the forms of freedom. It was an act which saps the foundations of free and constitutional government, and outrages every notion of fair play. It is an act which we must never forget till its perpetrators are punished and it wrongs undone.

(Tremendous cheering.) THE NEW FRANCHISE ACT. The Government have since taken from the Provinces the power which each Province had up to lately exercised, of settling the common franchise. It is a power which, as the neighboring Republic proves, is more consistent with the federal spirit to leave with the Provinces. They have thus created a double franchise a double registration, double trouble and expense. Their franchise is less liberal than that of the last Ontario Act, and they have retained the plural vote. They have conferred upon unenfranchised Inlians-of whom the bulk are shown by their own reports to be uneducated and dependent, who have not got, are declared unfit for, and do not want the other privileges and responsibilities of citizennip-upon the Indians, who are wards of the First Minister and Chief Superintendent, the right of voting for their guardian's candidate if they choose, and against him if they dare. (Cheers.) They have taken from the municipal officers the preparation of the lists, and contrary to the English system have seized the appointment of makers and revisers into heir own hands. Their use of the power has been moderated for the time by the vigorous opposition and the force of public opinion, but they have in some cases grossly abused that power by the choice of partisans whose names figure in the

balmed in the judgments on the trials. This Act should have an end. PARLIAMENT ELECTING MEMBERS. They have, besides these indirect means of affecting the peeple's choice, themselves elected members of Parliament. They made Sir Charles Tupper member for Cumberland by Act of Parliament. By resolution they turned off the choice-the admitted choice-of the majority of the electors of King's. They refused to take the opinion of the Court. They refused to take the opinion of the people. They seated in Parliament the man whom King's had rejected, and he now represents the people, forsooth, by grace of the votes not of the people but of the Conservative CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

secords of election petitions, and are em-

As to the Canadian Facific Railway, the uestion is so vast and so encumbered with details that I despair in this rapid review of giving you even a bird's-eye glimpse of its late history. In 1878 both parties were agreed that the country should not be further taxed for its con-Mr. Mackenzie had gone too fast. They secret, and which we must try some day were alarmed because up to 1877 six and to exhame for a coroner's inquest. (Great a quarter millions had been spent, and laughter.) They declared that the new they condemned as premature the work between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. In CONSTRUCT PART AND OWN THE WHOLE ROAD

at a cost to the pullic of about sixty millions in cash and twenty-five million acres, and that we should give the Company vast privileges and monopolies. They rejected better terms. But they pretended that their bargain would involve no burden on the people, as it would be settled out of sales of public lands. They justified the enormous price because of the expected loss in operating in early years, and they ing to Canada the right to make commer- declared that the terms were liberal becial treaties -- the only step which will cause they were final, and that the contractors could and would do the work without further calls on us.

They have allowed the Company to enlarge enormously the sphere of its operations beyond the contract line; to apply its credit and devote its energies largely to these; and to expend on them out of the Company's resources, up to the close lous to both countries, making each the of 1884, over \$18.000,000. They have refuge of the other's rogues and which allowed the Company, up to the same date, to pay or set aside for dividends nearly \$20,000,000. They allowed it to adopt in its stock

operations the water system, so that for \$25,000,000 of stock the original proprietors paid only \$10,000,000, and for the whole \$65,000,000 stock the Company received only \$29,500,000. They have since lent the Company \$30,000,000, and the extended schemes nearly \$14,000,000 more; and in this calculation, taking no account of \$11,000,000 received by the session, the public expenditure will be \$104,000,000; or nearly half a million for each electoral district, or \$120 for each To persuade us on, they told us in 1883 that be ween 1883 and 1891 we would receive out of the North-west lands \$58,-

impaired the security and lowered the less, than \$58,000,000. They have hastened beyond all reason and prudence trade over the greater part of its mileage. (Hear.) They have thus impaired the immediate prospects of the enterprise, While refusing to entertain the idea of and at the same time charged upon the

(To be continued next week)