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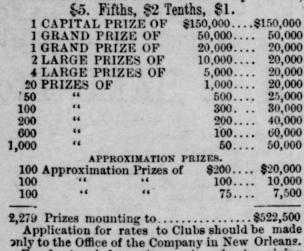
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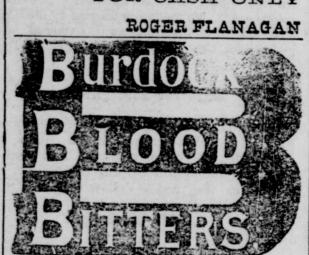
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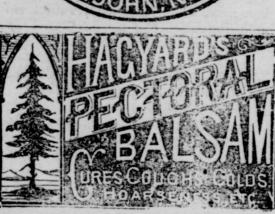
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Street & Fire Commissloners.

TOTICE is hereby given that the Street and ng organized under an act passed at the late session of the House of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Street and Fire Service in the Town of Chatham, all matters relating to Highways, Streets and Roads within the Town of Street Commissioner, and all matters relating to Fire Service in said Town formerly under the anagement of the Firewards, are now under the ontrol and management of the said Street and Fire Commissioners.

By order. WM. MUIRHEAD. THOS. CRIMMAN, Chatham, May 1, 1886.

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Removal.

The Advance office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street Chatham

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JUNE 3, 1886.

The Senate

With each recurring session of Parliament the efficiency of the Senate as a branch of the legislature comes up for criticism, mostly of a questioning character. Having neither antiquity nor any record of constitutional merit to place at its credit, it has lost caste to such an extent that its existence and conduct have become matters of indifference to the people, while it entails all the expense that an institution of usefulness would incur. Only in this respect is the Senate a matter of pub. lic interest. In theory it is supposed to represent the mature wisdom, stability and unprejudiced opinion of the country, and to act as a checkvalve to the impulse of popular or party legislative violence-to protect minorities and give calm second thought to public questions; not so much to initiate measures as to weigh and perfect them under circumstances independent of party policy and the

selfishness of constituencies. meets these objects it is not necessary to inquire, as it may be asserted, point blank, that it performs none of them at all. In fact, the Senate only exists to register the acts of a Government that has remained long a majority of the senators from among its most servile adherents Thus, the Senate has become a garrison manned by partizans removed from the control and judicious influence of the changes of public opinion. It has become an asylum for a lower order of dependent politicians, where they may be and act independent of the people, yet dependent on the ministry to whom they owe their sinecure positions. That a chamber can be the creation of party and act above it is hardly in accordance with common sense and experience.-The fountain cannot rise above its source. In order to make the Senate efficient in the performance of its premachine, it must be differently constituted to what it is now. It must be more of an outgrowth of the people than an artificial contrivance. The House of Lords in England is the prototype of all second chamber

legislatures. It may be imitated but it cannot be reproduced in any other country than that where it was neither made nor created, but grew out of the habits and customs of ages of political development. It is as illoghas, at times, been eminently-effec-United States is hardly available for comparison under our system of responsible Government, though it must be admitted as successful where it is satisfactory to a

next. When they withdrew their the interest of which it is determined charters the chamber fell in dignity in proportion to what it lost in privi-

In order to balance the weight and where party rules, it is admitted on off this year or next. Their opponents all hands that a second one is necessary in the parliamentary arrangements of a nation, though superfluous and vicious in local affairs. It tory camp. They will do better, how should be as independent of the constituencies as of the Crown or Government of the day, yet subject to Mitchell may contend against each the influence of general public opin- other for the "Mitchell party's" supion. To attain the ideal in some port, and a genuine Liberal for the supreasonable measure, the Senate must beof a composite character and contain a considerable proportion of ex-offiability, merit and experience will result of proved fitness to govern. A certain proportion of the members should still remain in the nomination of the Crown or Government. This would give the body sufficient political and House-of-Commons experience. Each Province might send one

Universities and Colleges that grant degrees might send a member each, elected or appointed by the faculty as might be determined. The retiring speakers in the House of Commons might be considered in this regard. In some such way a popular and independent body might be created that would fulfil the important duties which are expected of the Senate. An electoral Senate presents the aspects of a mere duplicate | who was examined at the last meeting of of the Commons, and to make the the committee, saying that the governqualification higher and the franchise Grant, the first proprietor of the hotel, and

well as in opposition to the democra tic spirit of the times. If we are to extend to the utmost

be objectionable and invidious, as

and crime, the freedom to vote for members of the House of Commons, where taxes are imposed, revenue spent and all legislation is mostly initiated, let the Senate be, if we are to have one, a filter equal to the to need, through which legislation may be refined from its crudities, injustice and party spirit. Let it be composed of men who may remain patriots as well as members of Parliament, and who may be independent to exercise the calm second thought of the country and still represent the people, in Parliament, though not elected by them. If the Commons is the impulse and desire of the people, there should still be place and room in the frame of the constitution for their reason and understanding-some retreat from their own heat and violence in the pursuit of party ends. That Appointment

The Advocate-which is, no doubt, as ready as the rest of the Tory supporters in Newcastle to throw Mr. Mitchell overboard in the interest of the new Ottawa patronage-dispenser in Northumberland-takes the liberty of stating that "for once in his life the editor of the ADVANCE is satisfied with an appointment made by the Dominion Government"-meaning we presume the recent appointment to the postoffice in Chatham. What we said was that the gentlemen appointed was per forming the duties of the office quite as satisfactorily as others of the same party would have done who had applied for it, and some of whom were, we presume, favore! by the Advocate. As to the appointment, we said nothing to indicate whether it was satisfactory or not to the "editor of the ADVANCE." for that gentleman had nothing whatever to say in the matter, any more How far the Senate of Canada than other liberals in Chatham, what ever satisfaction it might have been to him and them to know that all th Tories were obliged to submit to the dictation of the new leader, just as the ADVANCE told them - they would, long before. Outside of one gentleman, who was the almost unanimous choice of enough in power to have appointed the community, -and who was fighting on the Conservative side when Mr. Adams was a mercenary soldier in the liberal camp-no Chatham post office appointment that the Tory government could make would be satisfactory to Northumberland, We therefore, hope that the Advocate will not meddle the supposed sentiments of gentlemen of whose views of public matters it knows nothing, and to whose councils it is as much of an outsider as to those of the party in Newcastle, outside of whose door it sits expectant and thankful for the slightest Grant and Mr. Forbes. recognition. The Mitchell-Adams-Ad- John Dickie, vocate party presents to the people of the county, just now, a happy family cage that would be a bonanza for any political menagerie, and if the Advocate sumed functions in the parliamentary | will undertake the task of harmonizing the warring elements therein, we think its labors will be better employed than in bothering its giant intellect with what the editor of some other journal may think of matters in which he has

Northumberland and Dominion Pol-

The situation among the Tories in Northumberland seems to be very puzzling to some people, many of whom belong to the class who are most interested in things they understand least. It ical in theory as it is fairly-and is somewhat amusing to Liberals, of course, who are told by their Tory tive in practice. The Senate of the neighbors that "there's no word vet." Heretofore, "the word" used to be sent down by Mr. Mitchell to his trusty followers in Newcastle who would communicate it to their followers in Chatham and thence down and up the river people who are too conceited with and the region round about. Now their institutions to be critical of however, Mr. Adams has worked be their defects. We would hardly tol- | hind Mr. Mitchell at Ottawa. The erate a Senate that can assert itself trusted lieutenant has caused the comso arbitrarily as to thwart and defeat | mander to be cashiered and himself ex. the voice of the people as expressed alted to his place. But, in the absence in the President and his administra- of official orders to that effect, the rank France has exhausted every of fyle don't know what to say or think invention of the mind to create a It is an open secret, however, and we second Chamber and we know with ought to inform them that owing to what success in infinite variety of successful opposition from Mr. Adams into Booth Bay, Marblehead, Beverley, ment. - Globe. inevitable failure. The people gave to his recommendations at Ottawa and powers and privileges one day, which | for other reasons, Mr. Mitchell has been excited their fears and jealousies the forced to oppose the Government, in by Mr. Adams that he will run at next | they be captured while fishing on such Dominion election, against that gentleman or any one else who may be leges. Thus the seed of the constitu- brought out. It is understood that tion was being continually dug up Mr. Mitchell is waiting for his friends before it had time to take root in in the County to signify their desire either the respect or confidence of the that he should again be a candidate. It is, at best, a divided house with the local Tory party. Meantime, the Liberals lock forward with quiet confidence power of the representative chamber to the election, whether it may come

are providing candidates for them and ctherwise taking an interest in their affairs as if there were no troubles in the ever, by making up their minds as to ends at the expense of public interests. the course they will pursue in an election, in which, Mr. Adams and Mr.

port of the Liberals. Is it not time that Dominion waste, corruption and extravagance, as represented by the Maccio elements, and be a place where left-centre and third partyism exclusively embodied in Mr. Mitchell, were so find themselves landed as the natural | thoroughly discouraged in Northumberland as to give them their quietus here forever? The liberals are ready for it and we think their sentiments pervade the County. . A Question of Veracity. We published, last week, some corresor more members in accordance with | pondenece and other matter in reference some scale of representation, elected by | to the Inch Arran Hotel investigation their assemblies, The Chief Justices, at Ottawa, in which the impulsive St. of the Provinces might be ex-officio John lawyer, Mr. J. G. Forbes, gave the members, who would bring learning lie to Geo. Haddow, Esq., late M. P. and dignity to the Chamber. All for Restigouche. This week, Mr. Haddow publishes the following and, as usual, the "bouncing" tory gets the

> worst of it. SIR: In a report of proceedings before the public accounts committee at Ottawa, published in the Montreal Gazette and copied by the Union Advocate, the follow-

Mr. Tupper said that before they proceeded with the evidence he wished to state that, in consequence of Mr. Haddow, ment had promised assistance to Mrs. different and for a longer time is a that Mr. James G. Forbes, burrister, of kind of class legislation which would St. John, N. B., had corroborated his

OTTAWA, May 12, 1886.

you had personal knowledge that Sir ships suffered after all that it is pos-Charles promised the government would sible to do is done. Most of the roads pay for construction of Inch Arran. Is or all of them may be capable of conferthis correct? CHARLES H. TUPPER

St. John, N.B. May 12. Haddow states what is absolutely false I never at any time had a word of conversation with Sir Charles on the subject and it was long after meeting of creditors I Ottawa and contradict him on oath. I brand Haddow a liar.

J. G. FORBES. Now as Mr. Forbes has dared to characterize my statement as absolutely false, I take the liberty of asking you to publish the enclosed communication, which will serve to show who should be branded as a Mr. Forbes, in his telegram to Mr

Tupper, says 'it was long after the meet- corrupting, and are capable of carrying ing of creditors I visited Ottawa." The meeting of creditors was held 1st February. In a letter to Mrs, Grant dated 11th Feb. ruary, Mr. Forbes says, "I leave for Otta- tage, and when it becomes a minority and wa on Friday night's train, and put up the other party gets the upper hand, the at Grand Union Hotel.' So he was to leave for Ottawa just a fortnight after the meeting. Is that a long time? Mrs. Grant left about the same time. Now, I want to add a little more said

by Mr. Forbes at the creditors' meeting. which I did not tell the public accounts committee. He stated what the amount was that was promised for the hotel, and that he would guarantee to the creditors all he was worth in the world that their claims would be all paid in a very short time. The creditors wish now they had accepted his guarantee, if it was worth result of its wise policy it is able to pay

But perhaps he will deny these statements also; if so, I am prepared to prove them too. Indeed it does not need much investigation to show that Mr. Forbes | the Dominion should exercise that phase has branded the wrong man.

For myself I can truly say that reis one of pity rather than of anger, notwithstanding all the hard things he has seen fit to say of

Yours truly.

DALHOUSIE, May 27. To the creditors of Peter Grant, who

GENTLEMEN: In giving my testimony Ottawa, regarding the "Inch Arran" matter. I said that Mrs. Grant had stated before her creditors that the minister of her hotel, and that Mr. Jas. G. Forbes, of St. John, who was present as her solicitor, also stated that he had personal the ADVANCE and the liberal party of knowledge of the fact that she had such a promise, and that he was going to Ottawa with Mrs. Grant to see the minister. Please say if the above statement is

> Yours respectfully, GEO. HADDOW.

Dalhousie, 26th May, 1886. We, the undersigned, were present the meeting of creditors referred to, and a province be so safe as in raising its own certify the above to be substantially a true statement of what was said by Mr. own expenditure. The intrusion of the Edward Harquoil, icitor for some Andrew G. Wallace, the creditors,

Edward Gordon, Peter Nadeau. Mr. Forbes' anxiety to serve his political patrons at Ottawa must have worked his effervescent mind up to its got himself. Besides having his friend. Mr. Tupper, furnish to the public the evidence that he is not very particular Imperial Government is not looking after presses his ideas, he has obliged Mr. Haddow to show concluseively that he is just the character expressed in the 1884, the Home Government earnestly language with which he proved himself other than what a gentleman should be. At the same time, however, Mr.

Forbes is well adapted to the position he holds in the management of the Tory party of St. John. The Fisheries Troubles. rant of the N. Y. Herald and other American papers which take extreme views of the fishery question, to find -who are more responsible in the matter-are disposed to discuss it in a sensible and dignified manner. While the Herald refers to our cruisers as 'privateers" and even "pirates" the Washington House of Representatives contents itself with recommending retaliatory measures. Of course, re cannot reasonably object to the seizure of Canadian fishing vessels should they go Gloucester or other roadsteads contiguous to the valuable American fishing grounds to buy bait, or even should grounds within the three mile limit; will the Candian press call the American police vessels which capture them 'privateers' or 'pirates." The better thought on both sides will recog- country. nise the fairness with which the question is treated by American statesman and disregard the blustering elements in other quarters, whose only purpose seems to be the manufacture of sensation, of political capital, or prejudic s, which they may promote private

Cable Telegraphic Rates. Those of the commercial community who have occasion to use the Atlantic telegraphic cables, are interested in the war of rates between the old companies favor of the National Policy. I have donald Government, and the farce of and the Commercial, or Mackay Bennet company. They were all doing business at forty cents per word, but the Commercial was making the most money, on account of its stock not having been "watered." An attempt was, therefore, made to get all the cables into a pool. but the Commercial refused to join it. Thereupon, the others tumbled the rate down to twelve cents, at which rate business is being now done by them in both Canada and the United States. The Commercial, nowever, made a reduction to twenty-five cents, and its call upon business men to support iton the ground that the others are endeavoring to break it down so that, under a monopoly-system, they may put rates up to sixty cents -is meeting with fair success.

(From The Monetary Times.) Dominion Subsidies for Local Ob

policy which if pursued will involve the country in untold future expenditure. Again, before the end of the session. brought forward. Even the necessity of 13 South Wharf | limits of manhood, short of insanity | meeting of Mrs. Grant's creditors that | vantages will be enjoyed and local hard | was

Mr. Forbes answered this telegram as the support of the central authority. Local roads, if they must be subsidized ought to look to the local legislatures for assistance.

Grants in aid of private enterprises are in their very nature delicate things to deal with. Members of parliament have visited Ottawa. If necessary will go to directly interested in them, and in case a strong temptation to be directly or inthey yield they are in the position of voting grants to themselves. This would happen whether the grants were made by the local or the Federal legislature. The ions," the American politicians call them in reference to public works-with members can easily be understood; for though members have no pecuniary interest in them, direct or indirect, they hope to make them a means of securing political support. In this view, these grants are the contagion to the very heart of the constituent body. And here is their greatest danger. The dominant party must, in such a case, get some advanprocess has to be repeated for the same easons. In this way, the system tends to indefinite extension.

The general government ought surely to confine its railway grants to roads which bind two or more provinces together or which, in some way, possess more than local importance. The province and the municipalities might do the rest. In the United States, under an analagous divison of Federal powers, such grants re out of the question. Can we afford to do so much more than the Federal ernment of that country does? The Federal government of the Republic pays no subsidies to the States; it gives the new States nothing 'in lieu of land." As a off its public debt from time to time; our debt increases, and no one can form any onjecture of the time when it will be paid

autonomy of the provinces might be at membering the circumstances of that tacked in this way? The actual danger that a provincial election may be affected by grants of this kind? Might not Nova Scotia be influenced by a grant to continue the railway to Louisburg? This is scarcely a fair illustration of the power of grants for local purposes; for in the were present at the meeting held 1st but it is local in the sense that it might produce an effect on the elections and on the autonomy of the Province. We before the public accounts committee at must expect that if the general government is to make grants of this kind, it will seek to subserve its own ends, and there is no guarantee that i's aim will be any railways had promised her funds to build higher than the interests of the dominant majority. When a right view of the matter comes to be taken, federal grants for local objects will be looked upon with jealousy; if the attempt were made to take instead of to give, it would be resented at once ; but it is so pleasant to receive that if no one is thankful no one has a motive to complain. But if the matter were considered in all its bearings, and if the demoralizing effect of the grant were neutralized there would be room for taking a different view. In no way can revenue and keeping the control over its federal power, just where it is most insidious, may not be seen as a danger; but J. C. Barberie, sol- future generations may marvel at the moral blindness which prevented its being seen. The whole question of federal grants for local purposes needs to be re-

Neglecting an Important Matter.

The Canadian Government has treated highest pressure, when, as usual, he for- the Imperial Government very shabbily in the matter of the fisheries. Canadians who may be disposed to think that the colonial interests as keenly as they should be looked after, ought to remember that early in the 'year 1883, and in pressed upon the Governor General of Canada the desire to be informed of the wishes or intentions of the Canadian Ministry. Lord Derby wrote in May, 1883, that Her Majesty's Government "WILL BE GLAD if your Ministers will favor them with their views in the matter as soon as they are in a position to de so,' and in the January following he re-It is gratifying, after reading the quested the Marquis of Lorne to "move PORTUNITY of placing me in possession of etc. The British Government is ever that the legislators of the United States | slow; but the British Government was anxious to begin this matter in good time so that a result could be reached before there were surprises and reprisals to complicate a settlement. The truth, when it all comes out, will show that the Canadian Government did not want any arrangement in the nature of a treaty with the United States. The Outario manufacturers are against a treaty with that counto Canada, this should be charged to the procrastination of the Canadian Govern- | each :-

Taxes on Food and Fuel.

The following Hansard report of a speech delivered by Hon. Peter Mitchell in the House of Commons on 20th ult. shows that at least one advocate of the vaunted National Policy is beginning to realise its effects upon the

House of Commons.

OTTAWA, MAY 20.

Mr. Mitchell. - Before we go into Committee of Supply, I propose to bring under the consideration of the House a subject which is of very considerable importance not alone to the constituency I represent. but to the people of the whole Dominion. It is in the recollection of the House that about eight years ago-I think in 1878the policy of the country was discussed and the verdict of the people was in favor of what is now called the National Policy. I am afraid that I am somewhat responsible with others for creating a feeling in never regretted the action I took in that respect; I am still a believer in the Na tional Policy, but, now, as then, I do not believe in running the National Policy to the ground. There are some things, in the application of the National Policy to the tar.ff of the country, that I think it is time this House should revise. It will be recollected that one of the most serious objections-and I now particularly address my hon. friends from the Maritime Provinces -- against the National Policy was the duty on flour and the duty on coal. To the people of Nova Scotia, of course, it was important to each :have a duty on coal. The people of New Brunswick felt comparatively no interest in that duty, except such interest as they might feel in the success of a great national source of wealth in a neighboring

other an unimportant one, that Province was but little agitated on this question. Dominion subsidies to railways, many At the time, one of the greatest objections which are of a loca' character, embody I had to meet, in endeavoring to impress the people of my county with the desirability of adopting the National Policy. grants in aid of a great number such rail- a policy which would create industries in ways, in all parts of the country, are our Dominion, as we hope lit would, and distributing these favors equitably is not as the results, I believe, have shown it statement, he had sent the following without its perils, for it teads to their has, was the duty upon the food of the multiplication, and one grant will often people, particularly of the poor, hard- Wheat, bush1,224,036 1,099,445 fort and well being of the people of Canbe made for no other purpose than to worked classes. I found that objection James G. Forbes, barrister, St. John, N.B.: balance another. And at best this balHaddow states that you informed a ancing must be very imperfect; local ad.

worked classes. I local that met me on every platform, and while I

PERSONALLY AGAINST THE IMPOSITION of duty on the food of the poor people, ring public benefits; but when they are and while, had I been elected, I would purely local they ought not to expect have endeavored to shape the policy of the Administration of that day so as exclude the duty upon cereals and grains, which was necessary to warm the people, while I would have done that, unfortunately or fortunately for myself, and perhaps my constituents. I was defeated, and therefore had but little to say in the framing of the National Policy. Had been returned on that occasion I should have resisted at every stage the imposition popularity of these grants-"appropria- of a duty on flour, meal, corn, wheat, and the imposition of a duty on coal. I was not returned, and therefore did not feel myself responsible, except in a secondary degree, for the duties imposed on these articles. It is unfortunate that the policy of the Government was so shaped that we could not have the National Policy without imposing a duty on the bread of the people and on their coal. No man regrets that more than I do. I suffered, I will not say I bled for it, but I felt on that occasion I had lost my election largely in consequence of the fact that it was like putting a firebrand into the country to talk about taxing the food of the poor man, and very properly so. It was impossible almost to present any argument for the duty except the argument which was put forth on that occasion by its advocates, that after a year, or two years, or three at the furthest. the probability was the production of Canada itself would be sufficient for the food of Canada, When that event arose, the probability was that, with our Northwest peopled, we would raise more food that was required for our people, and it would then make little difference whether there was a duty or not, as the markets The Provinces are always willing that of Europe would regulate prices, not only of the power of the purse which consists of | in the States, but in Canada as well. It giving, Is it not conceivable that the was a question on which arguments could be used on both sides. I used that

> PUTTING 50 CENTS A BARREL ON FLOUR when, as the people said, they found difficulty in getting money enough to buy the flour'without duty, I felt the strength of the position in which the people were placed, and while I was in favor of the favor of that particular part of it.

of what did result-the practical fact

National Policy, as a whole, I was not in But I was aware, and everyone must be aware, that all legislation is more or less a matter of compromise, and, in order to get the necessary protection assented to by the farmers of the country in the west, more particularly in Ontario and the west, in order to get protection to encourage the industries, whether the principle was a right one or not-I am not going to open up that question now, but in order to get that encouragement to the industries which we hoped to create under the National Policy-it became a necessity, so the Government of the day thought, to impose a duty on the food of the people. I think the time has arrived, with the magnificent North-West opened up, with means of communication as good as any n the world between the producers and the consumers there, when we may fairly ask that the question of taking off the duty from the bread of the people shall be considered by the Government. I may be answered that the duty does not increase the cost. That is a theoretical question which I do not think we should consider now. whether it increases the cost or not, it certainly does not make it any cheaper and it is pretty hard to convince a poor man, who has the price of a barrel of

flour, if he has to pull out of his pocket ANOTHER HALF-DOLLAR to pay for the duty on the barrel of flour. that the half dollar tax is not costing him anything mere for the food he is going to eat and to feed his family with. I am not going to take up much of the time of the House on this question, because it is too late in the Session, but I will read a few statistics which I have prepared on this point, and which I trust the House will give some consideration to. I have gone to the trouble of compiling the imports and exports of flour and wheat in two years, 1877, the year before this policy was adopted, and 1885, the last year Perhaps the House will consider this statement read and it will appear in the exist. I believe it ought to be Debates to-morrow. Mr. Mills-We want to hear the facts

Mr. Mitchell-Then I will read it: Number of bushels of wheat and barrels pressure, the Imperial Government will of flour imported into the different Provhave to make concessions not satisfactory inces of the Dominion of Canada for the years 1877 and 1885, and the value of

Year 1877. Province. Ontario-Flour of wheat, brls. 28,131 Quebec-Wheat, bush...... 819,177 Flour of wheat, brls. 282,140 Nova Scotia -Wheat, bush...... 1,446 Flour of wheat, brls.. 121,039 New Brunswick-Wheat, bush..... Flour of wheat, brls.. 61,216 P. E. Island-Wheat, bush..... Flour of wheat, bris. 16,225 Manitoba-British Columbia -

Wheat, bush ... Flour of wheat, brls . . Wheat, bush..... Flour of wheat, brls. 30,383 Year 1885. Ontario-Wheat, bush 291,385 Flour of wheat, brls. 78,283 324,977 Wheat, bush 2,814,640 2.816,269 Flour of wheat, brls. . 322,051 1,216,884 Nova Scotia-Flour of wheat, brls. . 89,995 New Brunswick-Wheat, bush Flour of wheat, brls. 22,229 110,150 Manitoba-Wheat, bush Fleur of wheat, brls.. 1,141 British Columbia-Wheat, bush...... 19,829 Flour of wheat, brls. 53,667 P. E. Island-Wheat, bush. Flour of wheat, bris. 7,196 of flour exported from the different Pro- ed the Americans with a view to negotiatvinces in the Dominion of Canada for the | ing a reciprocity trea'y. But it is time years 1877 and 1885, and the value of now that that argument was bandoned.

Year 1877. Wheat, bush. 409,087 \$440,294 Flour of wneat, brls.. 60,621 Wheat, bush 1,984,068 Province. With a very slight interest Flour of wheat, brls.. 198,090 in coal mines, only one or two being in Nova Scotiathat Province, one a very large and an. Flour of wheat, brls. 8,937 New Brunswick-Flour of wheat, brls... Manitoba-Flour of wheat, brls.. British Columbia-P, E. Island-Flour of wheat, orls.. 678

Year 1885. Ontario-Quebec-Nova Scotia-Wheat, bush 91,631 Flour of wheat, brls. 4,067

New Brunswick Wheat, bush..... Flour of wheat, brls... Manitoba-Wheat, bush P. E. Island-Wheat, bush..... Flour of wheat, brls .. The total imports for the years I have

named, in the whole Dominion, were as Year 1877.

Wheat.....Bush, 4,589,051 \$4,846,824 Flour of wheat Brls. 549,063 2,964 273 Year 1885. Wheat..... Bush. 3,128,143 3,102,422 Flour of wheat Brls. 565,562 2,273,355

EXPORTS. Numbers of barrels of flour and bushels of wheat exported from the Dominion of Canada during the years 1877 and 1885,

with their values : Year 1877. Wheat..... Bush. 2,393,155 \$2,742,383 Flour of wheat Brls. 268,605 1,485,438

Year 1885. Wheat.....Bush. 2,340,956 1,966,287 Flour of wheat Brls. 123,777 556,530 Now, Sir, I have prepared these statistics to show the value of the wheat imported into the different provinces prior to the adoption of the National Policy. Of course, people may have various views about the propriety or impropriety of that policy, but one thing is clear, that in cer-

tain provinces of this Dominion it works

EXTREMELY HARD AGAINST THOSE Take the case of the Province from which I come, or of the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia, but I will particularly refer to New Brunswick. That Province is an agricultural Province which depends chiefly upon its lumber, its grain, the fish caught on its shores, having but few industries established within its bounds. Now. Sir. it is extremely hard upon a Province such as New Brunswick to have to pay a duty of 50 cents a barrel upon every barrel of breadstuff consumed by the people. I have no hesitation in saying that almost the whole of the working class in our community have to buy flour, meeting, my feeling towards Mr. Forkes may not be great, but at any rate it may argument, but as regards the theory of which, if not coming from Ontario or be great in proportion to the influence ex what might result and the practical fact from the North West, is liable to duty. think it is about time that that police was put an end to. We have opened up our great wheat fields in the North-West, we have gone to an enormous outlay in the way of establishing and building railways at the expense of the people of the my own Province. It is about time that these wheat fields of the west, to which we are tributary for the means of conveyance and approach to them,

SHOULD BE RELIEVED OF THIS PROTECTION. and that the people of the east should no longer be made to pay tribute in the shape of imposed duty. I know it will be said that it does not change the price of flour: that we have never had flour cheaper than it has been for the last twelve months. That may all be very true, but the question is, if we had not the duty upon it, whether we would not have flour cheaper. It is said that the markets of Europe regulate the price of flour in this country. So they do, to a large extent, but if the consumption of the people of Canada is only equal to the supply I hold that the imposition of the duty is a charge, and it does increase the cost of the flour that the people eat. If Sir. I think it is about time that we should have a change in relation to it, Sir, I am not going to elaborate this thing, The House understands very well what the position of it is. But I think that in a county such as mine, that has scarcely a manufacturing industry in it, where a large portion of the people have to labor and toil, who earn their living by the labor of their hands, and where the fishermen of our seacoast have to undergo such great hardship, this duty

IMPOSES A SERIOUS CHARGE, I may say that the farmers in that part of the country do not raise much wheat; their operations are more confined to raising the coarse grains and wheat can be bought cheaper than it can be raised. in a climate and soil such as ours. Therefore, I think it is a hard case that the people of a county such as mineand there are many other counties in the Province almost similarly situatedshould be compelled to pay a duty on the bread they eat, on the food with which they must sustain their family. In mentioning this matter, I think I am doing my duty to my constituents. After they had elected me on the last occasion I made a statement of what I proposed to do, and I said I should endeavor to impress upon this House on every occasion that presented itself, the necessity of abolishing the duty on flour and meal and coal. I also stated that, while I was a National Policy man then-and I am as firm a believer in the National Policy still-I believe there are limitations to the operation of the National Policy, and I do not believe that 35 per cent, as an average, to protect cottons manufactured in our country, is a duty which ought to

REDUCED TEN PER CENT. and should come down to 25. In the same way I believe that the protection which is given to woollens should also b reduced to about the maximum given to cotton manufacturers; and I believe. also, that the enormous monopoly that exists in favor of the sugar refiners should be changed and the protection reduced. Sir. I believe there is a very large public sentiment growing in this country in favor of the changes which I have suggested. Wheat, bush......3,755,400 \$3,992,847 and I hope that before this session rises the Government will consider the propriety of ameliorating these evils in some way. In reference to coal, I may say that I prepared a short statement of the imports and exports of these two years

> Value. 54 | Exported coal 249,536 285,253 | Imported coal.....933,990 Tons. Value. Exported coal 479,706 \$1,468,166 Imported coal . . . 1,989.657 Now, Sir, whatever may be said about whether the duty is paid upon wheat or not, one thing is clear, that the 50 cents 161,466 per ton paid upon coal used in this country, and there is an enormous quantity of it used, is a direct charge upon the people who buy it. I think the time has arrived 271,190 when this whole Dominion should not be

which I will read to the House:-

taxed for the

BENEFIT OF A FEW COAL MINES in any one Province, and the Government should seriously approach this question with a view to altering their policy in regard to coal, because we all know that it was a sop given to the Maritime Provinces in return for permission to tax their food That might be very beneficial to some counties in Cape Breton and the county of Pictou, so ably represented in this House, but I think the whole Dominion should not be taxed from end to end for the sake of any set of colliery proprietors who may happen to make less profit, or 206,673 have smaller outputs, if the duty is taken off. I know that this was an arrangement framed by the leader of the Government. one of the objects of which was to have Number of bushels of wheat and barrels | something to throw off when he approach-We have suffered enough by livening to that argument. We have had during eight years the enormous duty imposedbecause it is an enormous duty-and it has been maintained as long as is desirable, and it is time the First Minister revised his policy, if he wishes its advocates to feel they are justified in supporting it. Let not the hon, gentleman run the National Policy in the ground, as he is doing, by retaining the duties on the coal and food of the people. Mr. Mills-Did the hon, gentleman

say what is the total amount of duty proposed to be remitted by the resolution on the whole of the articles which it covered? Mr. Mitchell-I have no the statements ready, but the sum courseasily be ascertained by referring to the blusbooks. I move in amendment-

To leave out all the words after the Wheat, bush......1,025,280 791.141 word "that," and substitute the follow-Flour of wheat, brls. 60,084 248,107 ing instead thereof:-"In the opinion of Flour of wheat, brls. 59,069 286,961 a a, and especially of the working classes, if all import duties were removed from 75,692 flour, meal, corn for feed or milling pur-18,671 poses, wheat and coal."