General Business.

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International S. S. Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. One of the Steamers of this line will leave ST. JOHN at 8 a. m. every MONDAY, WEDNES-DAY and FRIDAY, for BOSTONvia EASTPORT and PORTLAND, and at 7. 30 o'clock every SAT-URDAY night for BOSTON DIRECT. For tickets and all information apply to E JOHNSON, AGENT, Chatham, for to your nearest ticket agent. J. B COYLE, JR., Portland F. A. WALDRON 1
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Fire Proof Roofing Cement. BACK WATER and DRIFT on Shingle Roofs an be stopped and the Shingles made FIRE PPOOF by cementing with our cement. It is cheap, durable, gives a fire proof surface, and fills up and stors all cracks and crevices. Parties, purchasing can do their own roofing and repairing satisfactorily by following simple printed directions which we furnish. Estimates furnished, and contracts made by

us will be executed so as to give satisfactiou, R. CALL, Newcastle, GEO. WATT, Chatham, W. R. JOHNSON, Bathurst DAVID DICKSON, Moneton. JOHN J MILLER, Manager Maritime Provinces "Sparham Roofing and Paint Co." Established 1870. P. O Drawer 365, Newcastle, N. B. NewCastle, March 12, 1887.

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1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by .. \$100,000 100,000 3.136 Prizes amounting For Clubs Rates, or any further information apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your en sing an Envelope bearing your full address Send POSTAL NOTES. Express Money ter, Currency by express (at our expense) ad

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Miramichi Advance,

The Wood Trade.

The wood trade circulars of th 3rd of the month from Great Britain are no more encouraging than those which have preceded them for some

time. The imports are not as large as in previous seasons, stocks are smaller than for some time and consumption has been good, compared with corresponding periods in other years. Prices, however, remain low and no prospect of improvement is reported. Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, referring to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals, say it is difficult to maintain even present low prices. The sales of spruce deals reported are at from £5 £5 17s. 6d per St. Petersburg standard. Of these goods Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay say:--

Only 148 standards imported. The consumption during the month has been a full one, viz:-4,487 stds, against 3,696 stds in 1886, and 3,-978 in 1885. These circumstances within somewhat small limits, viz:-6,114 stds, or less than one half the amount held twelve months ago, and one-third that 2 years since (1886, 14,289 stds; 1885, 19,180 stds). Prices, however, have not been influenced by these figures, which is doubtless partly explained by the Pres. State National Bank knowledge that several steamers ernment had by increasing it. The have been chartered at low rates for | 'lads behind the old boy' are not Pres New Orleans National Bank. deals from St. John, N. B., which are expected to arrive in a few days.'

A Mistake.

Mr. O'Brien, editor of "United Ireland," and a member of the British Parliament, is visiting Canada fo the avowed purpose of stirring up hostile feeling among our people against Governor-General Lansdowne who is an Irish landlord, and, b no means a bad one. The agitator is meeting with scant success, and the effect of his visit will be adverse to the Irish cause. The Irish ar always unfortunate in having som over-zealous son of the soil spoil their prospects. They had the sympathy of Canadians in their struggle for better government and, in this re spect, were prospering, but this O' Brien business is a new illustration of the oft-asserted fact that certain "can't stand prosperity." The sooner Mr. O'Brien goes home and attends to his legitimate busi ness, the better it will be for himself, and for Ireland, also.

Ottawa Notes. It required no divination to pre- have spoken to the jury to no purdict the French Canadians' "Nationalist" collapse and their return to the flesh-pots of government provender after tasting the Marah waters of opposition. Sir John A. Macdonald knows how to hold the hatfull of oats, while he carries the bridle behind his back. These scdawater patriots need not be reckoned on with any reliance by those who desire to see a change for the better and the cheaper in the policy and administration of the country. Their loyalty to Quebec sectional interests, race, conservatism and religious exclusiveness makes them strangers and aliens to the true destiny of a commonwealth in Canada. Bolters-well called-have bolted back to their allegiance to him who has played upon them so long and well, who has fingered all their stops has learned their selfish gamut and can make them discourse just such music as he pleases to hear. Sir John A. Macdonald has served a profitable apprenticeship and practiced a successful experience in study. ing, from observation and in the arts of temptation, the natural history and political utility of the French Canadian man. By that knowledge, employed with mephis tophic mesmerism and sardonic humor, he flatters their moral depravity, which with vermin instinct nibbles the bait which they cannot taste without swallowing and which The domination of such a faithless and mercenary element in the direction of public affairs may be the don. quieting and death of all hope that the government can ever get in the support on its degrading terms. If Riel was willing to take money in exchange for his patriotism, his fire eat. for the body, blood and bones

their asphixiated prophet. Sir John A. Macdonald, with the voice of a political drill sergeant has called out "as you were!" and Quebec now is as The next to toe the line in the front rank of Hessian valor is Nova Scotia. She stood to lee-ward of the mess tents and smelled the rations.

The pottage was stronger than birthright and the fresh promises of Tupper more tempting than memory of past perjury was warnful. And so "eat, drink and merry for to-morcow we die' rallies the thoughtless, posteritiless mam. side of universal plunder. Sir John A. Macdonald, doubtless,

thinks that "this goodly frame, earth," this Canada of his, will serve his time. So it will, but that is too short for those who do not hold that of sadness accompanying Sir Richard's largely upon the estimates now brought ciga s of \$150,000 and closed his speech at his his exit will be the entrance of the speech, as of an unseen chorus in down and that indicated a fair surplus for half-past ten. millenium. Reversely, there are not muffled voices chanting the refrain the coming fiscal yesr. \*S-12 a few who cling to the belief that 'How long will this delusion last. Entering into the details of revenue and Sir Richard Cartwright rose amid ap- gentleman was expressing his desire to Nelson Miramichi, N. B, May 2, 1887

the sunset of his career will be the dawn of a new era of independence in Canadian politics. One cannot but admire the gifts, good-natured duplicity and dexterous tact made politically sacred by age, experience and success, by which Sir John manages the tory party of Canada with almost transparent trickery. He is not too narrow for the play of eccentricity, nor too broad not to tolerate confusion, but, with an elastic despotism, exercises a velvet tyranny under which the greatest slave thinks he is ineffably free, simply because he has not to think or act for himself, for the reason that he dares not. In this is the secret of the success of all organizations among men, in which the principle of submission, serfdom and the extinction of inlividuality are the chief members in the frame. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, but perpetual discipline is the necessity of servitude, and it is this, in Canada, or wherever political organization is, which is the keystone of party power and popular oppression. True freedom and liberty are still only within the covers have combined to reduce the stock to of books or hid in skulls yet, and "vox populi vox Dei" is a lie that keeps the promise to the ear but

b.eaks it to the hope The recent division on the question of the deputy speakership confirmed the majority which the govmerely supporters but are fanatics, and are as noisy as they are loyal. They are intolerant of argument and impatient of reason in their haste to of its own smoke. The excessive im endorse anything the government proposes. It may, at once, be ac cepted that the business of the Opposition for the next five years is to educate both itself and the country, and abide the assistance which events may offer. The Liberal party must reconsider itself and reorganise and may have to abandon some ideas and predilections to which it has clung with more pride than policy, and less readjustment than fidelity The "chestnuts" of government keep fresher than those of the opposition. Clap trap shibboleths and party crotchets become feeble through use and appear false in their unsuccesses. Like Jason and the Argonauts, Mr. Blake and the Liberal party must enlist an Orpheus who will sing some sweeter music than the seductive siren songs of the tories, which the country will hear and remain to appland. The Liberal party must give the people more policy and a superior etc., cannot but condemn this act Mr. O'Brien which is, like snicide, one one, and less criticism, however just that the newspaper men call "rash." all they have said may be. They pose, and therefore they ought to come down to the crowd from which the next panel will be selected. I must define a policy better than that

tage and justice to the Dominion, the corruption and debauchery of the present government. Last week was absorbed in expectation and in review of the Budget and speech of Sir Charles Tupper, It was a speech on iron, but much of it was wooden. It was not the speech of financier but of a word-monger and asserter, yet it must be admitted that it was toned in a minor key and in plaintive chords. It sounded like a valedictory, as if Sir Charles, having reached this country in time to save it from the liberals and bankruptcy, and having set conceals the barbed snare of slavery. things in order and Sir John on his throne again, was about to resume the more arduous, important and imperial duties of High Commissioner in Lon-

of the tories, made attractive by sim

plicity, breadth and enterprise and

concrived in an economy without

country will not assemble round

criticism and fault-finding, however

just, without an alternative, for the

people wish to see, at least, the design

room of the one to be pulled down.

Hitherto there has been too much cold

exactness, too little imagination in the

opinions of the Liberals, and they have

been too preoccupied with their own

good intentions to be impressed with

the need of more activity. Their

opposition to Sir John A. Macdonald

persistent as to leave little or no space

developement of a counter policy,

which would outbid, in honest advan-

and his policy has been so intense and

of the new house that is to supply the

The Budget is one that dare not show itself before a general election, as it is management of men too honest and the crucible of discussion, both in proud to purchase that dangerous and out of parliament. It is too soon to enter into its intricacies and probable effects. The iron industries are the most interested. We shall hear from them. Authracite coal is free, benedicite ing disciples are not only open to, but for the favor. It is pleasant to hear have taken considerations of personal that anything is free when so much is benefits and expectations in return | bound. Probably in order to fulfil expectation and make an event, Sir Charles let loose his imagination, occupying four hours, when half the time would have been ample, to expound the details directly relative to the subject.

Sir Richard Cartwright's speech in review of the Finance Minister's was a re-echo of the warnings and prophecies of former years, pitched in almost solemn gravity. He doubted the statements, denied the premises and destroyed the conclusions with which the government attempt again to delude the country. The inexorable result would come in spite of theory and golden visions created by wishes which were the parents of prosperous thoughts There was only one legitimate end to the prodigal course in which the counmon mob of political crabs to the try was being led-a condition of financial circumstances that would master independence and drive us whither we would not -perhaps change, by doing violence to our true patriotism-the natural and possible destiny of this Domin .

ion. There seemed to be an undertone

"and see whither they are drifting." Like the multitude in the appealyptic vision, who in tribulation cried, "How long!" so the oppressed sections and minority of Canada may e'er long mutter their exhausted patience against a corrupt ascendency. It is a matter of reasonable won ler

that in a House of 215 members, one competent man cannot be got who will voluntarily take the duties of deputy speaker without pay. It might be thought that the honor and the experience of the chair would be sufficient inducement. But, no! the laborer is worthy of his hire and no one is so well entitled to it as the politician. The work is easy and accidental, and being a step in the direction of the speakership ought to make it, in itself, an honorable prize, pure from emolument. The Speaker, Lieut.-Col. Onimet, seems to be a general favorite and discharges his duty with much ability and moderation. Mr. Blake and he are no worse friends in consequence of the

rally when the gallant Col. took the

chair at the opening of parliament. There are strong and unanimous pre parations in progress to give Lord Lunsdowne such a reception on his return from Toronto as will overwhelm cavil and excel all past displays. In order to give full effect and justice to the spontaniety which suggests it, no military will appear in procession or guards It will be the people's reception, aside from all official character. No uniforms, but a mass of population welcoming an honorable gentleman whose high position and representative character make him the invidious target of crank and agitator. Mr. O'Brien has playe I the armored elephant in the ranks of those whose zeal for the cause of Ireland will yet compel that cause to consume much pertinence of Mr. O'Brien and his lack of moderation and all ideas of the etenal fitness of things argue ill for a country over which he and ilk would be destined to rule. Many a head hangs low in Canada, and the old, old question rises in many minds-"Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots. The silent, unobtrusive and sterling qualities of Lord Lansdowne and his amiable wife are just beginning to cut through their modest setting and show their meri

to the people of Canada when thi zealous but disordered agitator and fox hunting evicted tenant come on the scene to poison what they cannot endure and slander with an exparte story conceived in anger. Toronto has gone be yond the need in respecting the intrusion which however may be excused in view of the fact the Governor General is the honored guest of the city at the time when his social assassination would be attempted by Mr. O'Brien et al The most lenient sympathiser wit 'Home Rule." "Plan of Campaign'

Removals Superanuations etc. List week we gave the text of quesitons to be asked of the ministry, which Hon. Mr. Mitchell gave notice in parliament. To that in reference to the telegraphic shipping reports from Escuminac to Chatham and Newcastle, the minister replied that the matter

would be attended to. In reference to superannuations, removals, appointments etc. of officials in Northumberland, several ministers re

Mr. Pope, minister of Railways, said he had received no recommendations for superannuation and made none the Privy Council. Sir John, Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia and the rest of the Ministers present gave the same answer.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell Minister of Customs, added, "although there is a vacancy in my department in the or time for the planting, culture and County," and Hon. Mr Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, - after some delay-"I have had some conversations on the subject referred to, of which will give fuller particulars later on in the session.

Mr. Foster might as well "speak now," as he could, no doubt, throw much more light on the subject than he appears willing to do-that is, unless some of his friends in the County are doing a good deal of empty boasting.

## PARLIAMENT.

The Budget Speech.

OTTAWA, May 12. Sir Charles Tupper in rising to move the House into committee on ways and means, was received with prolonged min isterial cheers, After referring to his predecessors on both sides of politics who had filled his present position, he proceeded to claim that there had been a great and marked change in the opinions held by public men respecting questions of political economy, and that protection was now favored where formerly it was denounced as a heresy. The leader of the Liberal party, he said, in Canada (Mr. Blake), too, had publicly announced his conversion to the principles of protection advocated by the Conservative party, and therefore the time had come when they were all one on this question. He then proceeded to speak of the financial situation, and said that the estimates of last year's receipts had been practically realized, and that the main slight deficiency was in excise revenue, the total receipts being \$33,177,040. The actual expenditure for last year totalled over \$39,000,000 and exceeded the estimated expenditure by nearly \$900,-000. The deficit last year was due to charges of rebellion. Coming to the present fiscal year, ending July 1st next, he said the revenue would probably total \$35,300,000, or an excess of \$800,000 over the estimates. The expenditure for the current fiscal year will total \$35,-600,000, leaving an apparent deficit of \$300,000 after charging over \$200,000 for Northwest rebellion to capital count. Coming down to the fiscal year 1887-1888, ending June 30th in 1888, he for the present \$500,000 to the revenue, said the estimated revenue was:-

Total.....\$ 36,400,000 The expenditure would not, through giving explanations of the increase of re-

"When will the people open their eyes expenditure he said that the government plause. He said he had listened to the economise and at the same time promote proposed to take up the New Brunswick speech with great interest and attention. 6 per cent. debentures matuing this year, Though there were some parts of it to the effect of which would be to secure a which he had to take exception it was a lower rate of interest for new debentures. judicious speech, especially in the earlier After reference to the expenditure in con. part. He had to admire the rapidity with nexion with the Colonial and Indian ex- which the hon, gentleman glided over hibition, he paid special thanks to Messrs some rather dangerous ground, but Mowat, Blair and Fielding as premiers could not but confess to a teeling of diswhose political opinions were not in ac- appointment. He had hoped that the hon. cord with his, but who co-operated to the gentleman, having been withdrawn from fullest extent possible. He then said the among his old associates for a time, breathprovincial governments had also operated cordially in the proposed establishment of an imperial institute. The original scope of this institution, dangerous position to which the finances however, had been expanded to embrace of Canada had come. Of course there was the United Kingdom as well as the Col- an official optimism which it was incum onies. He incidentally remarked that he | bent upon a Finance Minister to preserve, lest England last February to confer with but if they chose to read between the lines Sir John Macdonald respecting the treaty of the hon, gentleman's speech they could with Spain. To his surprise, on landing | not but feel that carefully considered there n New York, he learned that general elections were in progress. (Laughter.) Canadian finances which might well awake The premier then placed an embargo serious apprehension. The Finance Minupon him and forced him to leave those pleasures and the luxurious palace in often descanted upon. for the future was all that could be desired The debt of the dominion was then sky was the difficulty with the United analyzed, and its leading items shown States. He had almost supposed that the and discussed seriatim, and he argued hon, gentleman would end by advising us that there were large public works to to decree commercial non-intercourse with The con- the United States, in order to build up the show for the net public debt. struction of the Canada Pacific, and also its management and increasing revenues, not disposed to treat, as the hon, gentlewere warmly lauded as marvelous man had treated, a debt in gross of \$270, achievements. Canada had no floating 000,000 and a deficit of \$5,800,000 as mere debt chargeable to her at the present | trifles, and he recollected a time when the noment, and there was no necessity for hon. gentleman regarded a deficit, not of the finance minister negotiating any loan | \$5,800,000 but of \$1,400,000, as a very seri for many years to come. In reference to ous matter and as a reason for defeating the post office savings bank deposits the | the Government of which he (Sir Richard government believed it would be bad was a member, and particularly its Finpolicy to reduce the present rate of inter- ance Minister. He (Cartwright) was est, but was desirous to ensure that these | blessed, or cursed, with a somewhat retenbanks be used for their legitimate pur- tive memory, and when the Finance Minis-

of diagram statistics respecting devel- not help recollecting some of his former opements of the resources of country. Dealing with the non-intercourse with In fact, the Finance Minister has been Canada, threatened by the United States. he paid a compliment to both British political parties as determined to maintain Canada in her fair rights. The defeat of the Republican party in the States was a misfortune to Canada, because it placed a Democratic party iu possession of the presidency with a hostile senate. therefore made a solution of the question in that respect a party one. It was therefore the senate which rejected the pres dent's proposal to appoint a commission. The threatened non-intercourse with Carada was unbecoming a great country like the United States. Reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States were the best for both countries, and statistics showed that these trade re lations were advantageous to the United States, notwithstanding that the latter broke them off. Before reciprocity the balance of trade between both countries was \$3,000,000 annually in favor of the the Canadian Facifie Railway placed Canada in a position of commercial independence should the United States carry out its threat of non-

Entering into the discussion of the negotiations for the treaty with Spain, he revealed the interesting fact that Great Britain had agreed te empower him, with the British ambassador at Madrid, to act as special plenipotentiary, with full powers to sign a convention, he, himself, to really conduct the negotiations. delay had occurred in conducting the negotiations for a treaty with Canada directly, but, in the meantime, Canada obtained the advantages of a treaty gotiated by Great Britain with Spain, concessions at all, The negotiations for of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. a direct treaty between Canada and Spain, for reciprocal trade relations with the Spanish West Indies, were now, at the request of Spain, to be resumed, and he hoped, at the close of parliament to again visit Madrid and close negotiations and sign a convention. He then referred to the proposed establishment of a line of Pacific ocean steamers connected with

a great accession of commerce.

He said he had called attention to the

favorable condition of the country and the general prosperity. What had that? One word would express the cause -the National Policy. That had vivined the industry of the country and had saved the country from the severe depression that visited other countries. It was the policy of the country to carry out and perfect that policy. Hitherto justice had not been done to the iron industries. The policy of the United States had been to levy duties on different kinds of iron products in proportion to the quantity of labor employed in each. Canada had the ore, coal and the fluxes required, and these were all in close proximity. England had coal and some ore, but imported more ore from Spain than was required to make all the steel produced in England. The United States had ore and coal, but they were a thousand miles apart. France had to import both coal and ore. Belgium had to import ore for Bessemer steel. In Canada we had none of these difficulties. The icon industry was built up in England by the most stringent protective restriction. In the United States, Germany, France and Belgium protection had been at the foundation of progress in this industry. If the protection had been given to charcoal iron, which had been given by Canada to cotton and woo'len goods, that industry would now have been in full blast, Canada has imported since the union an average of fifteen millions per annum of iron and steel products. This the Minister of finance tried to show that country stands third in the world in conthe trade between these two countries was sumption per head of iron and steel pro ducts. The home production of these articles would sweep away the balance of trade against us and this might be done by giving iron the same protection we gave to other industries. We are allowing other countries to reap the golden harvest which was unconsidered at our feet At present the government did not propose to levy a duty on rails, because it would take some time to bring up such

industries to the requirements. Sir Charles went considerably into details as to the natural iron resources in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, and then made the announcement that, for the purpose of development of the iron industry, it was proposed to abolish the duty on anthracite coal. The increase in the duties on iron and steel would add but this would be offset by abolition of duty on anthracite coal. The bounty on pig iron would remain at \$1.50 until 1892. when it was proposed to reduce it to \$1.

Sir Charles read the tariff resolutions, supplementary estimates, be increased venue estimated from a higher duty on SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

co- ing a purer and more wholesome atmosphere than always prevailed here, the hon. gentleman would have recognised the very was a great deal in the present position of ister had taken a very rosy view of the situation. He had stated that the outlook and that the only cloud on the political cities of Montreal and St. John. He was He then read from an elaborate system | was to flow from his new duties he could | during the list few years, as compared

eminently a Minister of great expectations He recalled, for instance, when the Finance Minister had stated that the Canadian Pacific railway would not cost the country a ceut. (Applause and laughter.) He also recollected that the Minister of Finance had said that the country would receive \$58,000,000 by the 1st of January for those Dominion lands, but such, as wa well known to the House, had never bee realized. He had here a document t which he must pay profound respect, for it was the Public Accounts, laid on the table by the hon. gentleman himself. By this he found the road, which was not to have cost Canada a dellar, placed as a charge upon the country for over seventy millions. The hon, gentleman sought to prove that by receiving back the land they had cut off ten millions of the burder upon the country by reason of this expen. diture. That land, gentlemen opposite said, was valued at two, three and four new tariff, dollars an acre by members of the Opposireduced to tion. Under a wise railway and adminis that the | trative policy it might have been so, but thanks to their bad management they had seriously interfered with the development and prospects of that country in spite of its great natural capabilities. In 1881 they told this side of the House they had made a bargain with the C. P. R. Com pany which would finally settle this prob. lem. In 1882 they made another finally final settlement. In 1883 they made another finally, finally, final settlement, (Laughter.) In 1884 they had another finally, finally, finally final settlement. (Laughter.) In 1885 they had a finally, finally, finally, finally final settlement, and in 1886 still another finally, etc., settlement. (Loud laughter.) Were they to have another final settlement in 1887? In this, however, the Government were hard which advantages cost this country no ly free agents. They were in the position Theirs not to reason why.

gentleman in the House who had shown he knew a great deal about the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister also, and who could answer this question doubtless if he chose. If the government would assure them they had had the finally final settlement he [Cartwright] and many the Canadian Pacific, which would cause other ratepayers of Canada would be truly thankful. Referring to the statement that they would sell 58 millions' worth land by 1891, he found, according to these same Public Accounts that, so, far, ducting expenses of management, they had received from sales of land \$1,200,000 worse than nothing. It would be months before their promissory note \$58,000,000 was due. They must receive just \$1,345,454 54 every month of those 44 to pay that note in full. (Cheers and laughter.) The hon. gentleman had promised them 640,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. That would load about two mil tions of cars, making 100 thousand trains. The C. P. R. would have to run a train every five minutes day and night for the 365 days of the year in order to carry this enormous product. These estimates might be regarded as a little rough, and he would be quite satisfied if the Minister were only say a thousand per cent. wrong. But he believed the production of wheat in the Northwest would not exceed five million bushels, and he submitted that from 640 millions to five millions was a little too much of a discount. (Applause.) The hon, gentleman had given an account of the trade between the United States and Canada and had stated that the imports into Canada exceeded the imports into the United States, but he left out of his calculation the fact that a large proportion of the goods entered were not for con sumption, but were simply goods in transit. (Applause.) In regard to the Canadian trade policy between Cinada and India,

Theirs but to do or die.

(Cheers and laughter.) There was

greatly increased by the so-called National Policy. Such was not the case. Sir Charles Tupper-I did not refer to that matter at all. Sir Richard Cartwright stated that he did not refer to the matter, although in a slight decree, yet he spoke of it publicly on several occasions during the recent political campaign. Ever since 1873 gentlemen opposite had never given an estimate to the House which estimate had not been largely exceeded. He proved this statement by quoting the estimated and actual expenditure in 1873 and also from 1878 to the present time, the discrepancy in the last two years being three and onequarter millions and four and one-quarter millions respectively. Under these circumstances it would not be unfair to expect that the estimate of thirty-five mil-

exceeded. He would be glad if the hon. gentleman were able to keep down the ex. penditure for Mounted Police and Indians. but when he looked at the expenditures of recent years and the Governor-General's warrants for last year he was afraid that

EXPECTATIONS OF ECONOMY would not be realised. But while the hon

lions for the coming year would be largely

the interests of the country, there was \$200,000 (Franchise Act,) which served no earthly purpose except to mischief (Applause.) Would the hon. gentleman pledge himself that he would not be obliged to bring down half a million of supplementary estimates or whether there were not to be large expenditures on capital account to be sprung on the House in the few last days of the session, ar they were in former sessions? Or would he say-though no doubt the hon. gentleman felt as he (Cactwright) dil struch a thing was a scandalous abase of power -that there were not amounts to be covered by the issue of a nother couple of millions in Governor-Teneral's warrants. There were items to which the hon gentleman had not called attention-various amounts, making in all \$3,263,000 on capital account, also two millions for the canals, \$600,000 for public works, one mi lion for the Stult Ste. Marie Canal, one and a quarter millions for so no of the Nova Scotia railways, the hon. gentleman had promised, and annual charges which might be capitalised at four millions .. These made in all about twelve and a quarter millions in sight as additions to public debt, to say nothing of other charges to capital account which would

He missed a diagram of the increase of the deb; a diagram shoving the innease of expenditures and one showing the increase of taxation. (Loud cheers ) Moreover, there was no diagram here showing the increase in the prices of farmers' produce which were to come as the result of the beneficent N. P. (Lou I applause.) The diagram showing the increase of the population of Minitoba and the Northwest with that of Dakots and the Western States is a fallacy of the worst description It is wholly erroneous. He was not disposed to criticise the extra expenditure for the present year, as he traste! that he (Sir Charles) would charge the ordinary expenditure as it was done in the past. The honge itlem in hal taken credit to nimself for reducing the immigration exenditure. He (Curtwright) approved of hat rejuction and he would make him nother suggestion, and that was to wipe at altoget ier the expenditure for immigration, which in the past year had proluced nothing but disaster to Canada. If the hon, gentleman desired to economise

The hon gentleman had brought down a

number of diagrams which were most in-

teresting, but he (Cartweight) missed so me

which the hon. gentleman had overlooked.

let him abolish the atrocious expenditura THE FRANCHISE ACT and the almost equally atrocious expenditure for immigration. The Finance Minister had stated with great satisfaction that the business of the Intercolonial railway had doubled since 1870, but he forgot to state that the deficits of that railway had trebled since that time, taking into account interest on the experditures which had been made since that time. With respect to these proofs of advancement in material prosperity given by the hon. gentleman, he (Cartwright) had never contended-it would be absurd to contend-that four millions of inteligent and industrious Canadians could go on working in a country of large reources without accumulating wealth, at east in some hands. But these tables showed, to a large extent, the displacegeneral boasting by the government.

ment rather than the increase of wealth, For instance, the deposit in government savings banks were made a subject of But they were paying one-third more interest on these deposits than the banks of the country would pay. Had he (Cartwright) paid 6 per cent. when the banks were paying 4 and 5, he could have got as many millions as he desired. He had never objected, neither had anyone on this side, to paying poor depositors a larger rate of interest than that current. He would be all the more ready to advocate that, because he believed the present tariff bore very hard upon this class of cople. But deposits, as shown by the statements brought before the House in he previous session, were made by people well able to do without more than a fair nterest on their money. Supper said this system was wrong. Cheers.) He was glad to learn that Canadian 31 per cents sold at par, That imply proved that there had been a gen ral reduction in the rate of interest. He would remind the Finance Minister that in the last loan he (Cartwright) placed on the London market he got as good a plice for 4 per cents as the Americans were getting for their securities at 41. and Canadian credit had not kept pace with that of the United States.

Sir Charles Tupper said a few years agen, that New South Wales led Canada by 4 per cent in the price of securities; now Canada led that colony by 4.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that he thought the United States was a better standard for Canada to compare with. He was surprised to hear the hon gentleman in alluding to the value of the C. P. R. speak of its enormous value in the work of putting down the insurrection. It seemed to him that it would have been better for the Government to have so ad ministered the affairs of the country as to have no insurrection. (Applause.) By their misconduct they provoked the Metis to rebellion, then they turned round and said it was a proof of their great foresight that they foresaw their own misconduct and constructed the railway in time forthe rebellion which they produced.

Mr. Mills here proposed that on account of the lateness of the hour the de bate should be adjourned and that the hou gentleman should finish his speech at a later stage of the debate. This was agreed to and the House went into Committee, on the understanding that the discussion should proceed uninterruptedly, Sir Richard Cartwright having the floor. Sir Charles Tupper moved that the

tariff changes as suggested by him take effect to-morrow. This motion was carried. On motion of Sir John MacJonald the House adjourned at 11.24 on understanding that the debate on the Budget

would be the first order for to-morrow. PARLIAMENT adjourned yesterday until Wednesday next, 25th inst.

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