Legal Notices.

# NOTICE OF SALE.

To the executors, administrators, or assigns, of the late Mary Wynne, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, widow, deceased, and to all others whom It may concera. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated day of February, A. D. 1881, made between the said Mary Wynne of the one part and James Desmond of Chatham, aforesaid, master ship wright, of the other part, registered in volume 60 of th County Records, pages 476 and 477 and numbered 467 in said volume, which said Indenture of Mortgage was assigned by the said James Desmond to George A. Blair, late of Chatham, deceased, and by the Executors of the said George A. Blair assigned to Johanna Desmond,—there will for the purpose satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage defauit having been made in payment thereof be sold by Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the town of Chatham, on Saturday, the 29th day o August, next, at twelve o'clock, noon, the land de scribed in said Indenture as follows:-The one undivided third part the whole into three equal parts being divided of all that piece or parcel of land sit-uate hing and being in the Town and Parish of Chatham abutted and bounded as follows, to wit:— Commencing on the west side of Water Street at th northeast angle of the store and lands formerly owned by Joseph Samuel, thence northerly along th west side of the said street thirty-six feet or to the southerly line of the land conveyed to Thomas Vondy by Francis Peabody, deceased, thence on a line north seventy-eight degrees twenty minutes west sixty-two feet; thence on a line north eleven a grees

or along the rear line of the said Thomas Vondy's land thirty-five feet; thence on a line north eighty-eight degrees west to the westerly line of the ds formerly owned by the said Francis Peabody thence southerly on a line parallel with the west side of Water Street thirty six feet or to the northerly side line of the said lands formerly owned by Joseph Samuel thence on a line south seventy-eight degrees twenty minutes east or along the north side of the said Samuels land to the west side of Water Street being the place of beginning and was conveyed to the said Mary Wynne by James H. Peters by denture bearing date the second day of August, 1870, as by reference thereto will fully appear. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appartenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining. Terms Cash.

Dated 26th May, A. D., 1891. JOHANNA DESMOND,

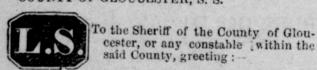
## SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the Stn day of October next, in front of the Registry Office in Newcastle, between the hours of o'clock, noon and 5 celeck, p. m .-All the right, title and interest of property, pos session and claim of Alexander Fitzgerald in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Northesk, in the County sounded as follows, to wit: On the south side the property of James Fitzgerald, on the north side by the property of William Matchett, on the front by the Whit. Rapids and on the rear by wilderness ands, containing 100 acres more or less-being all that piece of land conveyed to the said Alexander Fitzgerald by one William Fitzgerald, by Deed dated the eighth day of September, A. D., 1886, as will appear more fully on reference to Vol. 63, pages 568 & 69 of the Records of the said County. The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northun berland County Court, on the suit of W. Doherty & Co against the said Alexander Fitzgeraid.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of North'd Co Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 20th day of June

## CITATION

NEW BRUNSWICK. COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, S. S.



Whereas, Alfred C. Smith. of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Doctor of Medicine, one of the heirs of James Smith, late of Bathurst, in the said County of Gloncester, merchant, deceased, hath by Petition bearing date the eighteenth day of June, instant, represented to me that the said James Smith made and executed a paper writing purporting to be his last Will and Testament, bearing date the eighteenth day of February last past, and there-by appointed one Abel Ellis, of the parish of Bathurst, in the said County of Gloucester, sole executor thereof, which Will hath been filed in the Court of Probate for the said County of Gloucester, and whereas the said Alfred C. Smith, who claims to be interested in the estate of the said James Smith deceased, hath prayed that the said Abel Ellis may he required to prove the said Will in solemn for and that the said Abel Ellis and the heirs, devisee legatee and next of kin of the said deceased be cited to attend at proving the said Will in solemn form You are therefore required to cite the said Abe Ellis to appear before me at a Court of Probate to he held at the Court House in Bathurst, aforesaid, on Tuesday, the sixth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of proving the said Will in solemn form. And you are further required to cite Christiana Ellis, of Bathurst, afore said, the devisee and legatee named in the said Will -the heirs of the said deceased, namely-the said Alfred C. Smith and George M. Smith of San Diego in the State of California, in the United States of America, and the next of kin of the said deceased namely-John Brown, Elizabeth McIntosh, wife of McIntosh, Catherine McIntosh, wife of James McIntosh, William Vance, all of South Tettagouche, in the parish of Bathurst, in the County of cester, Isabella Branch, wife of Samuel Branch of the parish of Bathurst, aforesaid, Jane Brown, o Springhill, in the County of York, in said Province spinster, Samuel Brown of Jersey City in the State of New Jersey, in the United States of America, James Brown, of the city of New York, in the Stat of New York, in the United States, aforesaid, Robert Brown, William Brown, Alexander Brown, all o Blaine in Washington Territory, in the United States, aforesaid, Mary Smith, of the City of Boston in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States, aforesaid, spinster, Isabella Smith, Rebecca Smith Elizabeth Smith, spinsters, and Annie Crowe, wife of Sanford John Crowe, all of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Jane Payne, wife o George Payne, of Stanwood in Washington Territory said, Ellen Smith, wife of Richard Smith, o onewall, in the Province of Manitoba, Jane own of (residence unknown) in the Province of anitoba, aforesaid, spinster, and Thomas John Smith, Mary Jane Smith, Susan A. Smith, Rober Smith and Eva Smith, children of Annie Smith, de ceased, wife of Richard Smith of (residence ut known) in the Province of Manitob, aforesaid-te attend the proving of the said Will in solemn form | Sold Everywhere. Price 50c., Six bottles,

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1891. (Signed) THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY. Judge of Probates, Gloucester. (Signed) D. G. MACLAUCHLAN, Registrar of Probates, Cloucester.

TTO be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the 5th day of November next, in front of the Post. Office, in Chatham between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p m. All the right, title and interest of William Muir head in and to all those several pieces, parcels or lots of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, and County of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick, and more particularly lescribed and bounded as follows, viz : All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the south side of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid bei part of the lot number thirty-eight, which piece hereof is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit Commencing on the north side of the Queen's Highway at the lower side of the lands belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Blackstock, deceased thence easterly along the north side of the said Road or Highway to the west side of lands owned and occupied by the late Honorable Wm. Muirhead thence notherly along the west side of the said late Honorable Wm. Muirhead's lands to the channel o the River Miramichi, thence westerly or up stream to a continuation of the easterly side line of th said Richard Backstock's property: thence south erly along such side line to the north side of the said Highway, being the place of beginning, comprising the whole of the lands and premises now used as the "Miramichi Foundry" with the Steam Engine and Boiler, Turning Lathes, Plaining Machine, and all machinery contained and in us in any of the said buildings. Also, all that other piece of land situate in Chatham, aforesaid, being part of Lot No. 30 granted to Patrick Taylor, deceased, and lately owned by Peter Taylor, deceased, bounded as follows, to wit:-Commencing at the shore of the Miramichi River at the upper side line of that part of the said lot lately owned and occupied by kobert Johnstone, deceased; thence southerly along the said line to the north-east angle of the pasture lot number five as laid down in the plan of the said number thirty made by David Sad ler Esquire Deputy Surveyor; thence westerly along the nor berly line of the said pasture lot number five shree hundred and fifty six links or to the east side of a road laid out along the said lot number thirty thence northerly along the east side of the said road to the south side of the Queen's Highway; thence westerly along the south side of the Queen's High way to the westerly side line of the land formerly occupied by the said David Sadler; thence northerl slong the easterly side line of the land conveyed b the said Patrick Taylor, deceased, to Joseph Cunard, to the River Miramichi; thence down stream alon the shore to the upper side line of the said land lat owned by the said Robert Johnstone, deceased eing the place of beginning, with the privilege of the water in front of the said land and which said land was conveyed to John Sader and Lemuel J. Tweedie on the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1874 risks, and to receive applications for new insurance by John Lawlor, Alexander R. Ramsay and James at lowest current rates. luke, all of Newcastle, in said County, Trustees for

Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land at Chatham, in the County aforesaid, described as follows, to wit:-Commencing on the westerly bound ary of the above described property at a point 27 feer northerly along the said westerly side line from the Queen's Highway, thence on a line westerly till strikes a point forty-four feet from the easterly lin of the late George J. Parker's Property and one hun dred and eight feet from the said highway with a right of way from the said described premises to th and highway over the land of John England, which and run along the easterly boundary of the James out any preference and that the trust deed lies at McDonald property now occupied by Thomas Steven- the office of Mr. Warren C. Winslow, Carrister, son with the right and privilege of the water in Chatham, for inspection and signature of creditors front of the said described premises and with the of said firm. right to erect and keep a boom or build a wharf of any description on the said premises, including the wharf property now known as "The Canada Wharf Property" erected in front of said lands and premises-the said wharf extending into the River Miramichi four hundred and thirteen feet from the high water-line on the westerly side of said wharf, and having a frontage on said river of eight hundred and fifty-two feet and extending into the said river on feet from high water mark,

all the creditors of the of the estate and effects of Alexander Jacobsen, late of Chatham, in said County,

the lower or easterly side five hundred and eighty The same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme and County Courts against the said William Muirhead. sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 21st July, 'A. D. JOHN SHIRREFF,

Sheriff.

General Business.

UNPRCEDENTED ATTRACTION



State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music. New

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAY. MENT OF PRIZES.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise he arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual 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 soward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

Monthly Drawing, WILL TAKE PLACE AT At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 11, 1891.

Capital Prize, \$300,000. LIST OF PRIZES 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is. 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are..... 1,000 are..... 25 PRIZES OF 500 are..... 300 are..... 200 are.... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. \$500 are..... 300 are..... 200 are..... TERMINAL PRIZES. 3,144 Prizes, amounting to ..... \$1,159,600

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHEL

IMPORTANT. IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes for-Address PAUL CONRAD. New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to hun. The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applies tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any antity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .. - The present charter of The ate Lottery Company which is part of tion of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. FIVE YEARS LONGER.

Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE. Is the Expression

and ask for more. it when their stomach cannot retain the or-

Ask for Estey's.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a lieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or work, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Renedy absolutely cures the most obsinate cases when all other TREATMENTS

have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other reparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., in terfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculia Sold by druggists at \$1.00 a package, or six for The James Medicine CO., Canadian

Agency, St. John, N. B Write for pamphlet. And sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

GARS LANDING AND TO ARRIVE :

Granulated.

FOR SALE BY

M. BOSTWICK & CO The Liverpool & London & Globe

**Insurance** FIRE AND LIFE. Assets 31 Decr. 1890

Assets in Canada 1890 1,493,493.18 Fire Insurance of all descriptions at lowest curren WARREN C. WINSLOW, Agent, Chatham, N. B.

I have appointed Mr. Warren C. Winslow agent at Winslow is authorized to issue renewals of existing

W. M. JARVIS, General Agent The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Sairit John, N. B., 10 June, 1891.

cessor to G, A. & H. S. Flett has this day made an right of way or road shall be of the width of 20 feet | me in trust for the general benefit of creditors with-

> Creditors executing the deed within two months from date are by its terms entitled to be first paid. Dated the 18th day of May, 1891. ALLAN G. FLETT,

for general house work, Good

wages. Apply to MISS HUTCHISON,

Trustee.

Miramichi Advance.

Explanatory.

We have to ask our general readers to overlook the absence of our usual variety of matter in this week's paper, so much of which is occupied by speech in which so many local readers are interested, and which we have thought it best to give them in in each of the other ten months of the year, and are number, rather than in serial form, as some of the other country papers are doing with the speeches of their county

### Kent Politics

Our friend, Mr. Phinney, M. P. P. -on the principle, no doubt, that misery loves company—is said to be working quietly, yet none the less earnestly to bring about the return of opposition man in Kent, in place of Phinney's principal argument is that, power, Kent would have great influence in it, by virtue of his having a supporter at his back. In other words, the interests of Kent are to be sacrificed for the next two years, at least, in order that Mr. Phinney and his bigoted St. John associates in opposition may be the better prepared, in the remote future, to punish the local government for making a certain appointment in that city and that, in the operation, Mr. Phinney's aspirations design of the distinguished oppositionist of Richibucto is that as he has shut himself out from any chance of properly serving his constituents, it will never do for him to allow Kent to elect a man who has the ear of the government, lest his efforts to prevent 99,900 the county from receiving due attenprovince may be thwarted, and Whole Tickets at Twenty Dollars; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2 people learn that while he is sufficiently ornamental, he is not very useful.

Kent's interests cannot be promoted by its electors assisting Mr, Phinney in his alliance with the St. John con-SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE | tingent, for the intolerance that was the secret watchword of the opposi- have universal sympathy with it in the tion in the general election in that constituency, is still the cement that binds Mr. Phinney to his present associates in the legislature. It is an element with which no North Shore county can ever have sympathy, or from which Kent in particular, need ever expect to receive justice.

### Parliament.

The government having been sus tained by a majority larger than was generally anticipated by the vote on 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to the opposition seems to have abanthat useful legislation is being enacted and the general business of parliament carried on with reasonable expedition.

Departmental irregularities and scandals are being investigated by the standing committees, who are doing excellent work. Testimony is, in turn, startling, contradictory and perplexing, there has been a good deal of downones will be brought to book, there being a manifest determination on all sides to expose and punish, without reregard to the position of the offenders.

of the Larkin, Connolly & Co. frauds. close in about a week. There will be new discovery that re- some interesting work when the time comes for the summing up of all the Manhood; restores facts and the formulating of the core mind caused by over- mittee's conclusions.

## A Destructive Fishery.

There was quite a discussion in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Mon-5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address | day last, on the subject of the decline of the herring fishery of the Bay of Fundy and Mr. Mills, of Annapolis, traps defiling the water. Mr. White. of Shelburne, very properly, expressed. his disbelief in this cause of the decline, but the wonder seems to be 500 Bbls. Standard, Ex. C. and that no one who spoke in the debate mentioned the true cause, which un- What other platform does the Conservadoubtedly is the slaughter of young tive party of this country want than that herrings in the so-called "sardine factory business, the pressing of them Landing 80 Bbls. Ex. Prime. for their oil and their use as a fertiliser, in the herring nursery of Passama- the policy propounded by the hon, gentlequoddy Bay. If any of the fishes man for South Oxford, when he says that frequenting the Miramichi and other ST. JOHN. North Shore waters were captured in nets, weirs and seines in their imaturity, we would soon have the depart- right to assume that the result of that COMPANY. ment down upon us with its prohibitions and penalties, but the destruc- pounded, the result of that dectrine as subtion of young herrings for the purposes \$42,135,184.56 referred to is officially sanctioned at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, and our wise men at Ottawa wonder why of the Island, had its effect in bringing to the herring fishery in those waters is the Parliament of Canada a united deputa-

declining IT DON'T WORK :- The latest scheme by which to obtain the advantage of free advertising, is resorted to by mannfacturers of certain patent medicines who, having induced an advertising solicitor to make an attack, in their interest, upon regists are represented as imitating. It is there was one problem submitted to the conabout as mean a scheme for stealing advertising space as has ever come to our

## An Explanation.

The Halifax Chronicle says :-"Robert McGreevy owed Thomas a partners for years. So it was arranged that Robert should become a partner with Larkin, Councily & Co., in government contracts, without putting any capital into accruing to Robert should go towards pay- after looking at the history of the country traders. Protection is for the producers and ing of his indebtedness to Thomas.' If the Chronicle were not one of the sideration to the statements made by these goods imported into this country always

thought that it was attempting an apology for the boodling tory M. P. Thos. McGreey has generally been represented as having assisted in the manipulation of government contracts for the purpose of dividing the plunder wih his brother. but, according to the Chronicle, it now appears that he was merely securing payment of indebtedness due bim. The Chronicle's morality is not up to the mark

The Press and People vs the Law.

The New York State legislature enacted a law providing for the execution criminals by electricity and, deeming the publication of the details of such executions undesirable, prohibited statute. Four criminals were executed by the new mode a few weeks since, and a large number of newspapers published all available details of the event. The New York Herald published the most graphic, extended and Hon. O. J. LeBlanc, resigned. Mr. accurate report, and it has been proceeded that which they did not enjoy between 1873 traders and those who argue that protection against by the State authorities for doing and 1878.

should a new government come into so. The Herald says that it knowingly and wilfully violated the provisions of the statute, and proposes to defend itself with all its resources. It, very properly, holds that the prohibiting enactment savors dangerously of the Star Chamber and Inquisition, and is an encroachment upon the liberty of the press which ought not to be tolerated. It claims that the people have a right to know all about what is done at executions and says:-

"The taking of human life is the highest judicial act of the State, and the people should know how and in what manner it is done. These are not the may be realized at the expense of his were put to death at the pleasure of the prove interesting, yet I will venture to our people. He then says in the fourth dressing himself to his own people, and 300,006 | constituency, in the meantime. The State in secret dangeons. The public quote once more the words of Mr. Blake. proposition: has a right to know whether the ministers | when he says:of the law put murderers to death in a humane and scientific manner, or whether they are horrib'y burned and toctured as has yet suggested-no mar, I believe, can

the details of executions should never than by the continued imposition of very follow protection, as laid down in the four das, when he said that "he employed his have been incorporated in the Electrical high duties on goods similar to those we propositions of this writer which I have fancy for his narrative and keeps his recollec-Execution act, and it will be the duty of make, or can make, within our bounds, or the Herald to see that it is blotted from the statute books. It never could be enforced, and it never merited anything but tion as an important section of the the ridicule and contempt that have been showered upon it by the public and the I have not believed it soluble in my day; and press since it was passed.

While the details of murders, suicides, executions and other events illustrating the dark side of life are too extensively thing is removed from the domain of practical published by the newspapers, to the exclusion from their columns of matter more healthy in moral tone, the Herald will stand it takes against an absurd enactment, which was evidently passed mainly for the purpose of concealing the blunders and incompetency of the state executionthe rights of the people, and it will, Liberal party that they were mistaken, and doubtless, succeed in having the obnoxious I tell the Liberal party throughout the Domprohibition repealed, although it may be tinion that no party can hope to be successadjudged guilty of violating it.

PRELIMINARY LISTS: -Gentlemen terested in the revision of the Dominion electoral lists will take notice that the time Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment, for putting in applications to be placed upon the preliminary list has been exdoned active hostilities. The result is tended to the 15th of August. That

## The British Elections.

Edmond Yates telegraphs from London: certain quarters would operate badly for provincial towns. Considerable numbers of the middle classes will be away and the the Gladstonian. By November, as everybody will be back in town, the voters who got temporarily on the register It is expected that the investigation have disappeared and a more trustworthy ed time and time again at the elections, time brought on by Mr. Tarte M. P., will can be given. The election will, there- this policy has been the subject of disfore, take place early in that month in cussion and criticism. 1892, and parliament will meet in Dece nber for the election of speaker."

Speech of Hon. M. Adams. M. P.

Continued from 1st Page. I wonder if that is the advice he would give to-day to the people of Charlottetown in addressing them. Will he tell them to-day that by that course they are pursuing a most unwise and unpatriotic line of conduct? He goes on to say:

"I don't deny the advantages of a free and fair exchange with the United States, these men would have us suppose, on the markets of the United States: that we are able to hold our own with the United States

competition of us both.'

party of this country want than that which was submitted by the hon, member for South Oxford to the people of Charlottetown in 1878? To what better policy need the Conservative party nail their flag than we are "able to compete and hold our own with the United States in any market that is equally open to the competition of us gone. both." Now, Mr. Speaker, I think I have a speech, the result of that policy as promitted by him, the result of that discussion on the Island in 1873, when he was so ably assisted by the pearl from Queens County. the hon, gentleman who represents the pearl tion from that Island. And, Sir, when we come to think of it to-day, we find that the Conservative party are denounced from one end to the other of this Dominion : they are attacked on every platform; they are taunted here as being too independent of the assured to the people and the consumers get United States. If we sit down and take statement after statement that has been cheaper goods. I will submit to my hon. friend from Queen's for his consideration. made here to that effect. we find that the tail, druggists are sending marked papers | very policy, the very advice which were so four propositions, which I have taken from the works of an emient writer, against the containing editorial references to it to the | tendered to us, came from such men as I hon, gentleman's position, This writer, press of the country. Some of the papers have quoted here for the consideration of George A. Flett, of Nelson Brick maker suc- honored by these favors will, doubtless, this Parliament. Let me say further in this speaking on "what protection rests upon," as signment of the estate and effects of that firm to reproduce the articles and thus advertise connection that if there was one thing in the the great medicines which the retail drug- world that would influence any person, if

Dominion from one end to the other, and that ciples.

judgment in 1878. SIR JOHN'S WISDOM ministration for the five years they had governed and controlled the country. he found it absolutely necessary, and an mperative duty to submit to the Dominion Parliament in 1878 a resolution embodying

BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES. Now, sir, let us turn for a moment to this tariff, and in addressing myself to this subject I am free to confess that I have listened with a great deal more than ordinary attention to the statements made by hon. gentlemen opposite in reference to the results of the National Policy. I have observed that on the other side hon. gentlemen say National Policy means ruin, National Policy means no wages, National Policy means dear goods, National Policy means bankruptey; and on this side of the House I hear from my friends that the National Policy has created trade, the National Policy has given labour, the National Policy or protection has opened

protection has given to our manufacturers

HON. EDWARD BLAKE. Between these two parties, then, I have looked for means of forming a judg ment, and I would like to get an opinion from some person entirely independent of ooth sides of the House. Now, in view of who occupied a very prominent polition in this Parliament, who, for years and years guided the Liberal party, who for years and reduce wages and prices.' this Parliament for decision. Now, I know traders, for the consideration of hon. gentle- able; and that the only solution of the diffithat his words have been cited before by men opposite who desire to wipe out this culty was, to make the fisheries the basis of

"No man, I care not how convinced an advectte of free trade for Canada he may be, snggest - a practicable plan whereby our great revenue needs can be met otherwise on the raw materials. I invite the most ardent free-trader in public life to present a plausible solution of this problem; and I contend that he is bound to do so before be talks of free trade as practicable in Canada. any chance of its solubility, if chance there were, has been destroyed by the vast increase of our yearly charge and by the other conditions which have been created. The

Well, Sir, if this did not mean that the | view of the National Policy was approved by the Liberal whole people of the country and would be

THRICE CONFIRMED BY THE PEOPLE. Well, Sir, the National Policy has been confirmed at no less than three elections, in 1878, 1882 and 1887, and yet, during the last two or three weeks, members of this House have been engaged in discussing this issue, as well as other issues. Time has that has already been settled by the great jury of the land, in discussing a policy that people pronounced with no uncertain sound; in their cooler moments and their responsibility, the electors justified the acts of the Administration and sanctioned the policy of the Government as enunciated, and established the Conservative party in office, by virtue of their ballots, in order to carry out that policy, to carefully guard and direct the interests of the country, and to fulfil and carry on successfully this great policy. This decision has been affirmdeclaration of the opinion of the country | and time again the people have spoken, when

The hon, member for Queen's, N. B., (Mr. King) the other evening, took occasion to state to the House that if we had to run again in New Brunswick, if we had to ask again a declaration of public opinion, and if we were compelled to return to the people. who in March last elected us-sweeping, practically, the province from one end to the other, practically sweeping away every vestige of the Liberal party from the St. C.oix, to the Restigouche- f we were to return again to the people asking for a verdict, that in view of the change that has attributed it to the bait of lobster | but I say that Canada is not so dependent as | taken place in public opinion since March last, the Liberal party would win along the whole line in that province. Is it possible in any market that is equally open to the | that the hor. member for Queen's can believe in such a dream as that? Is it possible for What better policy do the Conservative him to believe that public opinion in New Brunswick is so quickly changed? Is it possible for that hon, gentleman to believe in an approaching change, when permaneace is one of the principal attributes of the National Policy? Not only did the hon. gentleman make that declaration but he challenged the supporters of the Government to meet and combat his proposition, that a protective tariff means increased prices to the consumers of the country. If that be so, then the whole policy of protection is

LOOK OUT FOR THE PRODUCERS. I have not in my philosophy the view that a protective tariff means increased prices to the consumer. I hold the very reverse to be the case—the opposite opinion. that protection rests upon the interests of the producers in the land. Give us the producers and we will find the consumers. That is the correct principle governing protection or the National Policy. Look out for the producers, for that is the true essence and meaning of the National Policy. If that be the true test of the National Policy. if the National Policy rests upon the interests of the producers, then I guarantee the difficulty is solved, immediately the wages are

sideration of the people more than another evanescent, interests of political managers, likely to influence them it was such state. he wever gifted and astuta, but upon the ments coming from such gentleman of most solid foundation. It has most excellent or lightly abandoned in its essential prin-

caused the Conservative party to give their | The whole philosophy of protection is emwords due consideration, and I believe it bodied in these points: let abundance be was by their influence that the National produced, little wasted in the profits of large sum of money. The two had been Policy was submitted to the people for their middlemen and transportation, and trust home competition for cheapness. Cobden, in advocating free trade, said: "Take care of When we come to consider that your customers; your producers will take Douglastown. the concern, and the bulk of the profits in the wisdom of our late leader. care of themselves." Free trade is for the flows between the several states, while, as of between twenty and twenty-five. So conclusion that the Liberals were unable to

from 1873 to 1878, after giving careful con- workers. The imposition of a duty upon hon. gentlemen while in opposition, means an advantage and helps the pro- differ from commercial union in this respect, after looking at the history of the Ad- ducer and worker at home. I now submit that while under it there would be perfectly the first proposition of this writer:

1. By inducing persons producing goods elsewhere to come and produce them here, to employ persons who would otherwise find employment with difficulty, and make two employers seek for one workman and bid up all previous resolutions that had been moved | wages to get him, rather than leave two by him and supported by the Conservative wages against each other to get employ-

That is the first proposition which the writer lays down. The producers of goods are invited to come here and produce them; and we are thus inviting capitalists from foreign countries to invest here. The second proposition deals with the benefits arising from protection: It is: "2. It tends to develop through the rise

of wages and prices, general intelligence. inventiveness in people who already invent with some facility, and in so large a way and to an endless variety it tends to sub stitute the powers of nature for the powers of man in production and distribution, and thus reaches ultimate cheapness through temporary and evanescent dearness. It seeks cheapness of things ty ennobling and developing man.' up new industries, the National Policy or This is the second proposition submitted by

this writer for the consideration of free is an evil instead of a benefit to the great consuming population. His third propo-"3. It tends to keep money, the very tool

strument of human association-in the country for other us-s, so that even temporary absence of it may not illegitimately and nis, I turn to an authority, a gendemin unjustly increase the burden of time con tracts and debts, and so break down, by temporary stress, manufacturing and other years was recognized as an authority on all This is the third proposition submitted by made to the Board of Trade then was matters, on all subjects, which came before the writer for the consideration of all free That unrestricted reciprocity was impractic-

hon, gentlemen, and I can understand that National Policy and adopt a free trade sys- a treaty between the Dominion and the days of the Inquisition, when prisoners reading again these words is not likely to tem, which we believe will be injurious to United States, and, as a matter of fact, ad-

"4. It tends to prevent merchants and manufacturers abroad from breaking down our establishments, by the advantage of that of goods made and sold.'

If this be the character of the results which read, then I think we are justified in saying | tions for his wit." that we have ample security. We are safe in saying that labour is sufficiently guaranteed to the working people of the country, and that we have a better means of obtaining the investment of capital, by which we can give employment and produce goods for the

PROTECTION NECESSARY AND ESSENTIAL. party, if it did not mean that the National and if his contentions be correct, as I believe adopted by them in the future, then I know of goods cheaply, and that it confers equal not what is the meaning of these words. I benefits on the labourer and on the employfind that is the policy they had been fighting er. It secures the labourer employment at what arrangement you have made, the against in the past, and that the criticisms and | good wages, and it gives to the employer of | parties with whom you had the negotiations, not the first time the New York Herald animad ersions passed upon their conduct by labour a fair and just return for his capital. | the time and place, all the conditions and has defended the liberty of the press and the people of this country, had convinced the By protection we become strong within ourselves, we become courageous to go on and may be given by the people of the country work; we are filled with hope and not with upon what you have done. When we asked despair; we feel confident that every dollar we put in this and that enterprise will give | would make up the loss of revenue, resulting us some return, and that our surplus cash from their policy, the answer from the platwhich we have found that the people are in protection we become known as competil any information as to the manner or mode accord with us, otherwise than by supporting | tors for the trade of the world, it gives us a dependent. This writer sums up his con-

clusions in the following words: "Protection, then, does not exclude but our party should we come into power. does include such regulations of trade as are truly reciprocal; trade not in too flagtantly unequal conditions; trade not too outrageously detrimental to those not immediately concerned in it. It makes as the first | Every word that falls from the lips of the been occupied in discussing this question great condition of trade equality as against inequality; peace, absolute and abiding; peace, as against war and the preparations and threats of war.'

That is the general summing up of this writer in reference to the effect of protection. In view of the twelve years which we have had, and during which we have enjoyed the benefits of the National Policy, surely hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House cannot truly state that the people of the country are dissatisfied with the protective policy inagurated in 1878, and successfully adopted and approved of from that time down to the present hour. COMMERCIAL UNION.

it was useless to contend against the National Policy, they then turned quickly around and pronounced for commercial union. They abandoned their own platform and their own duce to the people some new fad by which policy of commercial union, and for a time sought a new policy upon which to appeal to the people, introducing it under a new name -unrestricted reciprocity. doubtful as to whether commercial union and unrestricted reciprocity are not one and the same thing, and that is not a doubt peculiar to my own mind, but it is a doubt which has Canada, I rather believe, indeed, that the members of the Liberal party themselves do not know whether there is any difference or not between commercial union and unre stricted reciprocity. At one place you will hear a Liberal speaker give one version of it, and at another place you will hear another version. One man claims that commercial union is not unrestricted reciprocity, and

ions expressed by hon, gentlemen on the other side of the House, we find that they have grave doubts amongst themselves as to what their policy really means. I hold in my hand a speech made by Mr. Davies, the member for Queen's, before the Board of the Island, a gentleman whose opinions are known as the leader of the Liberal party in the Lower Provinces, and he commands more personal influence as an individual than any other public man in the Lower Provinces. Speaking before the Board of Trade at Charlottetown the hon. gentleman said:

another claims that unrestricted reciprocity

and commercial union are practically the

"Judging by what he read in the newsprojectors of commercial union." Oh, no; my friend from Queen's (Mr. Davies) had no communication with the projectors of commercial union. So innocent was the deed he did not know what his friends of "But protection as known to our policy called into the councils of the party. He treated the Board of Trade in this innocent way, and he told them : Oh no ; I am speaking to you as a representative of the Island, world-wide reputation, known all over the reasons for existing and it will not be soon independent and outside of the party with which I am associated. You can trust me with little or no opposition, yet, when the people became aroused. The people deand have confidence in what I say, when I speak in that way. It is the individual opinion of the member for Queens that I submit to your consideration; and then the

hon, gentleman goes on to say: "We assumed that under commercial union trade would flow freely between this country and the United States, as it now

against the rest of the world, there would be a uniform tariff to be mutually agreed upon by the two countries comprised in the union. 'Unrestricted reciprocity' would free trade between the two countries, each country would retain the right to frame its own tariff as against the rest of the world. Canada, for instance, might have a 25 per ent. tariff, while that of the United States

might be one of 35 per cent." That was the doctrine that my hon. friend workmen to seek one job, and so bid down from Queen's laid down-unrestricted reciprocity would differ from commercial union inasmuch as that under commercial union we would have a uniform tariff, but under unrestricted reciprocity we would have our own tariff. Then he said:

"The immediate consequence would be that imports to the United States, instead of being carried to the great ports of the United States, would be taken to the States by way of Montreal.'

He objected to that, and he went on to say "To this the States, whose people are no arrant fools, would never consent. and unrestricted reciprocity-although it would suit us as well as commercial union -- was, therefore, impracticable. In discussing commercial union we should, he thought, regard it from both the Canadian and pro vincial point of view, and in a broad and generous spirit. Its importance was the more pressing from the fact that if the relations of the two countries are not improved, if some settlement is not arrived at the Americans may, before twelve months have elapsed, put into operation the Re-taliation Bill, under which our trade with the United States will be interdicted, and we might suffer a stagnation of trade. We are not in favor of selling our fisheries, as of trade-what has been aptly called the inbefore, for a lump of money, neither are the Americans in favor of buying the use of them for money. The one sensible thing to do is to settle the difficulty, and to make the fisheries the basis of our negotiations for

improved commercial relations." establishments, and so again illegitimately | This was the policy of the hon. gentleman at Charlottetown. The declaration he platform, he was careful to avoid discussing the very question that he submited to the the member for Queen's reminds me of my countryman, Sheridan's description of Dun-

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

When we called upon hon. gentlemen op-

osite to tell the country what they meant unrestricted reciprocity-when from ciprocity in its truest sense." every platform in the land one universal Either the statement of the hon. gentleman voice went out to the leaders of the Liberal party, saying to them: Explain to us what means unrestricted reciprocity, let us see you mean; if you men possess the secrets of what unrestricted reciprocity means. The reciprocity-if you possess the terms which only way we can determine that is by referyou say you do by virtue of the negotiations ence to the views of the Administration in which you said you had with influential and the neighboring republic and of the organs and responsible representatives of the which support that Administration. In an Policy had received the baptism of the they are, then I claim that protection is Unite States-then your bounden duty is to article on Canadian reciprocity, published in necessary and essential to the manufacture submit to the people every detail of the New Englander and Yale Review, the agreement you have made. No secrecy; Hon. Joseph Sheldon says : take the people into your confidence as to details, so that an honest and fair verdict that the late Confederate States now enjoy If that does not mean

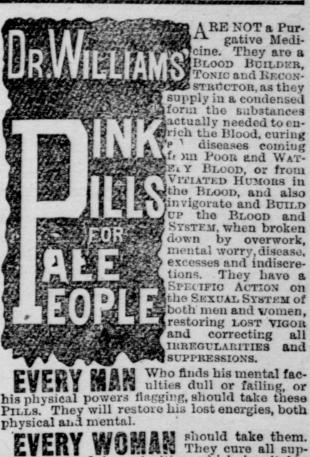
> or way in which we shall provide for such secret-had they any?-but we will make up the revenue in such a way as may suit That was not fair treatment; that was not should be pursued by a responsible party hon, gentleman opposite as leaders of great party, carries the weight of responsibility as much as the words which fall from the lips of the First Minister of the Crown when he announces the policy of his Government. They are as much bound by every

obligation -bound by fealty to their party, bound by every principle that governs and controls and moves a party, bound by what they owe to the rank and file of their party, the men who fight the battles and deposit their votes -- to state their policy clearly and distinctly, so that the people may vote Now, when the Liberal party had found any man can place his hand upon, outside of the general term unrestricted reciprocity IS IT A 60 PER. CENT TARIFF ?

Ask them what it means? Does it mean that we shall jump from a 30 per cent. policy, and they felt it necessary to intro- tariff to a 60 per ceut. tariff, adopting that of the United States? Does it mean that they thought they could obtain their votes | we shall have the right to frame our own and confidence. They created a new tariff as against the Americans-that we shall have ours and they shall have theirs ? the people were treated to speeches all over | Does it mean discrimination against the the country as to the benefits of commercial | mother land? If so, the people should union, but they soon shrunk from popular know it. Then the people will be able discussion on that question, and they again to discuss it intelligently, and deal with it in such a manner as to guarantee their safety and security. Then the people will be able to judge in an intelligent way just what unrestricted reciprocity means. It is indefinite now; it is uncertain. I admit that for the last two or three years, while hon, gentlemen on the other side of the been shared in by the whole electorate of | House were discussing this question in a general way, our people to a certain execut were caught by it. Our people facility that PICK UP GOLD IN THE STREET:

they understood that they would have to

restricted reciprocity were obtained, they could practically live in idleness. All this time that the Opposition in almost every portion of the Dominion, had things pretty much their own way; they were not met by the Conservative party; they were allowed to go on with their discussion without being met and opposed; and the result was, that in 1891, when we appealed to the people, unrestricted reciprocity had an advanced position in the minds of the people, and, therefore, harder and more earnest work was demanded from the Liberal Conservative party to explain the meaning of that That statement was not only misleading but Trade at Charlottetown. He is the pearl of policy to the people. Why, Sir, it was deceiving; and when the hon. gentleman only within the last two or three weeks of who uttered it, and whose prediction was so entitled to weight and consideration; he is that great battle that the people were utterly falsified, charges this Government aroused from their mystical sleep, and be- with going from bad to worse, he must came alarmed that there was something imagine that our people have a very short wrong in this question. It was only then memory indeed. It does not come with that they discovered that the leaders on the very good grace from that hon, gentleman to other side had not taken them into their make such statements. I find that the confidence-had not treated them in as revenue between 1873 and 1878, instead of frank and fair a way as the Liberal-Con- being only \$18,000,000 per year as it was papers, he had no communication with the servatives did and always have done. The under the Conservative Government, had in Liberal-Conservative party with boldness creased to \$23,000,000 a year, or an excess declared their principles; their issued their of \$5,000,000 yearly. My hon, friends opmanifesto to the electers of the country; posite had the benefit of the great savings and, Sir, when the people did become fully which they say were effected between 1873 hon, gentleman when discussing this awakened in the last two or three weeks of and 1878, and also of the broad and wide question before the Board of Trade, that in- the election, while the opposition were suc- policy which they submitted, a policy the cessful to a certain extent, while they felt results of which only the future could deterhis own party had in view, and he was not sure that on the 5th of March the Govern- mine, and yet they increased the expendiment of the country would be defeated and ture by \$6,000,000 over revenue. Why they would take the Treasury benches-ALTHOUGH THEY HAD TWO YEARS' START



sults of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These Pills will For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon

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that, after all, the people spoke well. After all, the people recognized that they had a party who were not afraid to announce their policy, as against a party who were afraid to give them any indication of what the details of their policy were. The Government of the country were frank with the elected ate ; and an essential distinction between the two parties has always been that the hon, gentlemen who occupy the seats on the other side of the House have imagined that they and they alone are the possessors of a policy; whereas the Conservative party are in close touch with the people; they are in sympathy with the bread winners of the land, and are willing to trust their case to them, and each appeal the Conservatives have made to the people has resulted in the approval of the Administration to-day in power. The voice of the people, on the 5th cheapness which they gain by the quantity people in March, 1891. In this discussion, March last, decided against hon. gentlemen opposite. We are asked to-day by this amendment to reverse the vote the people then gave, and we are told by the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) that the amendment means unrestricted recipro-

> city and nothing else : The amendment of the hon. member for South Oxford he said, is unrestricted re-

> is true or it is not; and if this amendment

"We are ready, and the Canadians know it, to grant them trade at any time on terms nourable and just, on terms of absolute equality and reciprocity, the same that New York enjoys with Massachusetts, the same with the States never in rebellion.'

POLITICAL UNION,

I would like to know what else can it mean? between Canada and the United States as close as that which exists between New York and Massachusetts, and between the late Confederate States and the States of the North, then the policy of hon, gentlemen opposite can only mean political union with the United States, and the stand which the Conservative party took at the last elections is fally justified. But we are told by hon, gentlemen opposite that the opinion of one of their leaders, expressed in addressing the people at any particular place, does not govern the whole Liberal party; we are told that the Liberal party is not bound down to the statements made in this House by the hon, member for North Norfolk; and we are told that the opportune time to discover what the policy of the Liberal party really means will be when they have reached the Treasury teaches. They wish to secure a verdict in advance by deluding the people with vague and indefinite proposals. But. not being agreed as to what their policy means, not having a fixed policy, or not daring to reveal its true purpose. I am confident intelligently upon it. Where is the policy that the people will continue, as they have of the Liberal party to-day—the policy that done in the past, to leave these gentlemen where they are, in Opposition. We are told by hon, gentlemen opposite day in and day out, that the record of this Government, in its administration of public affairs, is not of such a character as to entitle them to the

confidence of the people in the future. An hon, member. Hear, hear, Mr. Adams. "Hear, hear," says my havefriend on the other side. I would ask the

hop, gentleman to make A COMPARISON

between the history of the present Government and that of the Mackenzie Administration from 1873 to 1878. Was the record of the Mackenzie Administration of such a character as to entitle it to the future confidence of the country. I think not. Looking over the record. I find that under Conservative rule, from 1869 to 1873, the income of the Dominion was \$90,755,241 and the expenditure \$80,770,789, leaving a surplus of \$9,984,452 for that period, Surely that is not a record any one can honestly condemn. But look to the record between 1873; and 1878, and it will be found that that peri d was the era of deficits. Hon, gentlemen operate had a deficit of \$6,426,958 and added \$10,513,617 to the public debt during the short time they held power. What further? Shortly after the ex-Finance Minister (Ser Richard Cartwright) took office, his first act was to impose an additional tax of same hing like \$3,000,000. In imposing

"As far as it is possible to form a calculation, I am in hopes, if a sufficient amount of taxation is now laid on, we may be able not only to meet the requirements of the corrent. year, with a small margin over, but to dispense with the necessity for additional taxa-

was it that the country was alarmed? During those five years, not only in reference to upon the Conservative party in the discus- their general policy, but also in regard to sion of the question, during which they met the non-fulfilment of their promises, the people were awakened to a realization that manded that the Government should fulfil there was danger ahead-danger to the in- their promises which they had made when stitutions of the country and to their busi- they were in Opposition, and the result was ness interests - the result was that when the that in the absence of such fulfilment they smoke of battle cleared away on the night of | became dissatisfied with their do nothing the 5th of March, the Government were policy, and became alarmed when deficit found to have been sustained by a majority after deficit was rolled up, and came to the