THE REVIEW, RICHIBUCTO, N. B., APRIL 26, 1894.

Deminion Parliament.

He was replied to by Dr. Montague in out low grade goods. Mr. Charlton asked an exceedingly able and brilliant speech the government what step, if any, had which, old parliamentarians say, has never been taken to secure reciprocity with the been surpassed in the House. He opened United States.

with a knockdown blow to Mr. Laurier Sir John Thompson replied that the the Canadian North West. There are as to his past tariff policy, quoting from government had taken measures to keep hundreds who have left home and good the Hansard of 1876 a speech of Laurier's informed as to the prospects of securing in which he said he was still a protectionist | reciprocal tariff concessions and had sent that he did not regard free trade as a an experienced official of the government Liberal principle, and that while he would to Washington to make enquiries of the support free trade as a resident of Great United States government and those mem-Britain, as a resident of Canada he believed bers of the United States congress who had we require protection and must have it. the tariff bill in charge on the subject and Laurier's speech in 1876 concluded as the outcome of his enquiries had been that follows : "We have within ourselves the it was not found expedient to make any ability to create an industry. If it be official movement in that direction.

shown that we cannot maintain it unless Mr. Charlton thereupon abused the govby legislation either in the way of pre- ernment for what he termed their "neglect miums or prohibitory tariff then we should to seize the gold n opportunity for sebe ready to take them into consideration." curing reciprocity.

prank. It was a speech made after five bill proposed reciprocity in a large num- to Winnipeg with Keith & McKenzie's years experience in parliament and after ber of agricultural products, all of which grade outfit. That year they had a large the question of free trade and protection | was included in one offer.

and debated in Parliament. Turning to Martin, Davin and others.

left the House, the member for Haldimand not inclined to take much stock in the were above the average. We all went to expressed his regret that he was not in his reciprocity of his confreres. He believed the C. P. R. ticket office and applied for seat, as what he was about to say he would in free trade with all countries, and re- an extension of six weeks, on the plea that much prefer to say in McCarthy's presence. garded reciprocity as a scheme of protec- we all had the offer of work, and that the He (Montague) would not have felt called tionists. In his judgement the govern- farmers in the vicinity of Winnipeg and on to take any part in this discussion were ment of the United States did not wish the Portage desired us to remain. Our it not for a gratuitous insult that Mr. Mc- reciprocity and the right course for Canada request was refused. I simply mention Carthy in the course of his speech had was to throw down her tariff and let the this to show that the C. P. R. work for seen fit to cast on the Minister of Railways United States do as they like.

and himself by intimating that he had prepared the minister's speech on the budget cusing the Canadian government of burk. That statement did not contain an atom ing reciprocity and condemning Mr. Foster man, the wages paid are from \$12 to \$25 of truth and was made without a sinctilla for not accepting Blaine's offer in 1891. per month during seed time and harvest, of evidence to support it. The Minister Mr. Foster replied forcibly, reciting and as the average Manitoba farmer has of Railways did not require any such as- succinctly the history of them and the re- as much as he can do to pay the interest sistance but it became the member for expressiv regulations, the repeated offers on his mortgage, he is very apt to forget

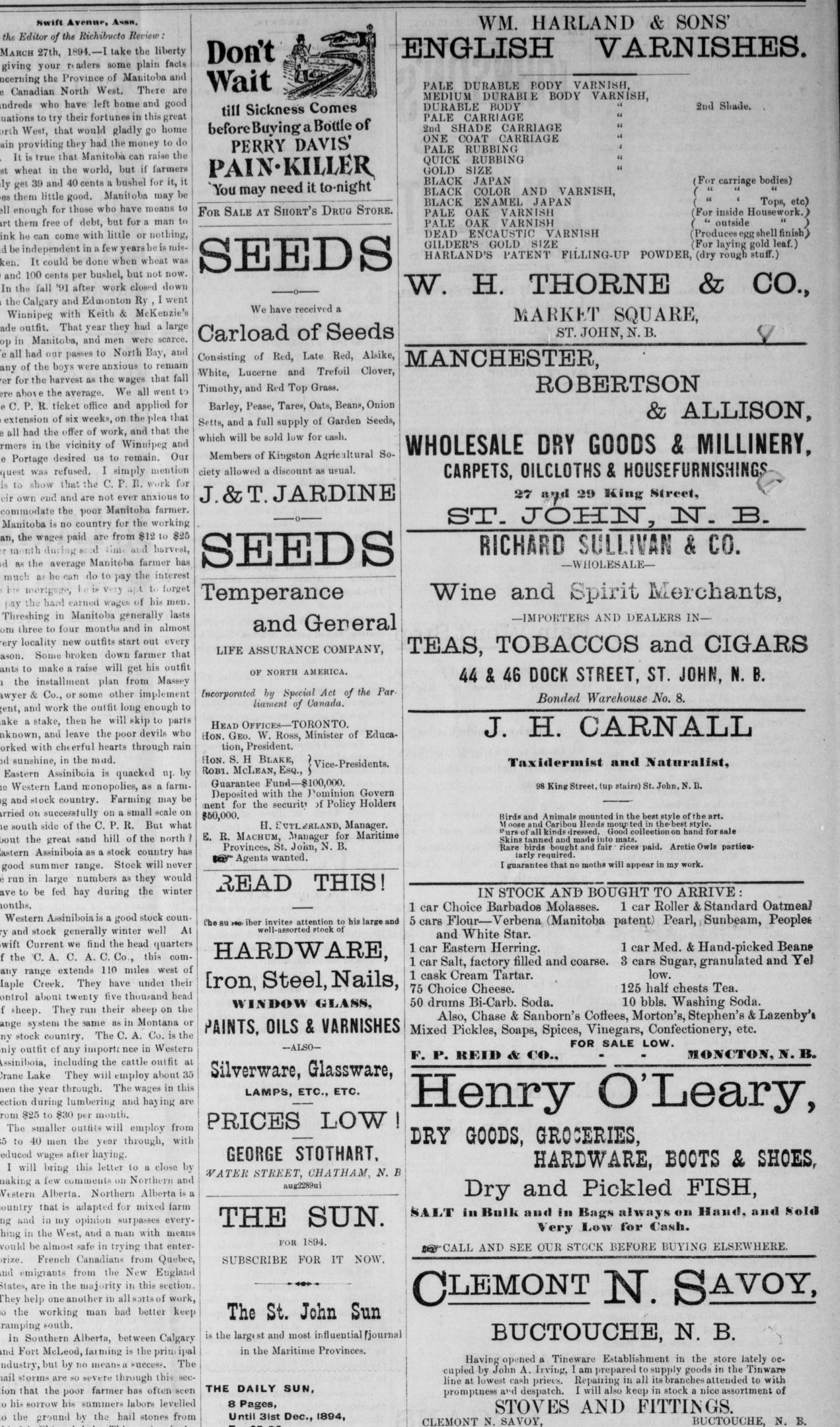
Swift Avenue, Assa. Mr. Foster explained that it was to keep To the Editor of the Richibucto Review : MARCH 27th, 1894 .- I take the liberty of giving your readers some plain facts concerning the Province of Manitoba and

> situations to try their fortunes in this great North West, that would gladly go home again providing they had the money to do so. It is true that Manitoba can raise the best wheat in the world, but if farmers ouly get 39 and 40 cents a bushel for it, it does them little good. Manitoba may be well enough for those who have means to start them free of debt, but for a man to think he can come with little or nothing,

and be independent in a few years he is mistaken. It could be done when wheat was 80 and 100 cents per bushel, but not now. In the fall '91 after work closed down

This, said Dr. Montague, was no youthful Dr. Sproul pointed out that the Wilson on the Calgary and Edmonton Ry, I went crop in Manitoba, and men were scarce. had been much discussed in the country The debate was continued by McMullen, We all had our passes to North Bay, and many of the boys were anxious to remain Mr. McCarthy, who had in the meantime Mr. Gillmore of Charlotte, N. B, was over for the harvest as the wages that fall

their own end and are not ever anxious to Mr. Davies made a violent speech ac- accommodate the poor Manitoba farmer. Manitoba is no country for the working



North Simcoe to make insinuations. Canada had made and the repeated re- to pay the hard earned wages of his men. That gentleman had in 1886 and 1887 gone fusals of the United States. In 1891 the Threshing in Manitoba generally lasts about Ontario making inflamatory speeches Blaine offer was not accepted for the reason from three to four months and in almost against the French Canadians. Among that Blaine very frankly declared that the every locality new outfits start out every other places he came into the county of United States would insist on discrim- season. Some broken down farmer that Haldimand and while there he lost his inating duties against England. As to the wants to make a raise will get his outfit notes, which notes Dr. Montague produced. offer now being made it was wider and on the installment plan from Massey These notes which would be found to be fairer than the offer made in the United Sawyer & Co., or some other implement Edward Farrar, who was then editing United States never wanted reciprocity. unknown, and leave the poor devils who the Toronto Mail and leading it out of the The government were guilty of deception worked with cheerful hearts through rain in the excuse they gave for appealing to and sunshine, in the mad.

the essential parts of McCarthy's speeches States tariff bill as it now stands. at that period, were in the handwriting of Conservative party.

ally.

exposure of McCarthy's dependence on suggesting that Farrar prepared all Conservative campaign literature but he failed in the effort since the house was too well aware that at the time McCarthy was of oatmeal being under discussion. making this use of Farrar the latter was engaged in knifing the Conservative party Flint, Mr. Foster said that W. Dimock through the Mail. Fraser avowed himself ceased to be in the employ of the Doma free trader, who believed in raising all inion Government on the 17th of February revenue by direct taxation.

Mr. Kenny replied. He defended the the government in any capacity. lower provinces from the accusations of Mr. Amyot's question respecting Joe range system the same as in Montana or Davies and Cartwright. He showed from Martin was ruled out of order. the highest authority that the decline in Mr. Laurier moved for copies of all wooden sailing ships was universal and had memorials and petitions of seal fishermen no relation to trade politics. In his judg- in British Columbia for compensentation ment the lower provinces were to-day the of the Imperial government or the Canmost prosperous portion of the Dominion adian government for losses arising to and Canada the most prosperous country them out of the award of the Behring Sea from \$25 to \$30 per month. in the world. He closed with a refutation | court of arbitration. of the attacks of E gar and McCarthy on Mr. Tupper explained that there had the cotton industry, showing that the been no such memorials, and the motion reduced wages after having. statements of the former were all wrong was withdrawn. and the comparisons of the latter absurd. Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton moved It is a matter of fact in the past ten years for copies of all correspondence between cottons had declined in price 17 per cent. the Dominion government and Her in England and 24 per cent. in Canada. M: j sty's government on the subject of a This proved that the price of cotton goods seizure by the Russian cruiser Zeobiaka of had declined under the National policy the Canadian schooner Willie McGowan absolutely but relatively to free trade in the North Pacific Ocean in June, 1892. England.

this (Friday) morning. There were for suffering through the neglect of the Government majority 56. Neither Mc- tion. Carthy nor O'Brien voted. Two hundred Mr Tupper explained that the Russian members voted.

Donnell of Algoma, and Calvin, all gov- but so far the government of Canada had pairs and Gloucester vacant. This with damage.

against England. He forgot, however, to the south side of the C. P. R. But what

Britain in the French treaty.

At 11 30 the house adjourned, the item OTTAWA, Agril 18 .- In answer to Mr.

In doing so he complained the owners of

The division was taken at 1.30 o'clock the schooner had suffered and were still

government had at length confessed that There were four pairs. McKean, Mc- there was no exidence against this schooner

agent, and work the outfit long enough to Mr. Laurier replied. He said that the make a stake, then he will skip to parts

Dr. Montague resumed after recess and the country in 1891. As for discrimina- Eastern Assiniboia is quacked up by spoke for another hour. He took up Mc- tion against England he thrught a list of the Western Land monopolies, as a farm-Carthy's speech point by point and dis- manufactured goods could be selected in ing and stock country. Farming may be posed of him very completely and effectu- which there would be no discrimination carried on successfully on a small scale on

He was followed by D. S. Fraser, who motion that Blaine spoke of manufac- about the great sand hill of the north? attempted to break the force of Montague's tured goods in which Great Britain would Eastern Assiniboia as a stock country has be the principal competitor. He was also a good summer range. Stock will never Farrar for material for his speeches by of the opinion that the government in be run in large numbers as they would tended discriminating against Great have to be fed hay during the winter months.

> Western Assiniboia is a good stock country and stock generally winter well At Swift Current we find the head quarters of the C. A. C. A. C. Co., this company range extends 110 miles west of Maple Creek. They have under their last and has not since been employed by control about twenty five thousand head of sheep. They run their sheep on the

> > any stock country. The C. A. Co. is the

only outfit of any importance in Western Assiniboia, including the cattle outfit at Crane Lake They will employ about 35 men the year through. The wages in this section during lumbering and haying are

The smaller outfits will employ from 35 to 40 men the year through, with

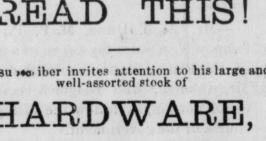
I will bring this letter to a close by

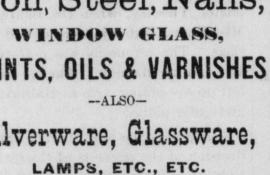
making a few comments on Northern and Western Alberta. Northern Alberta is a country that is adapted for mixed farm ing and in my opinion surpasses everything in the West, and a man with means would be almost safe in trying that enterprize. French Canadians from Quebec,

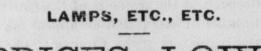
and emigrants from the New England States, are in the majority in this section. They help one another in all sorts of work, Cartwright's amendment 72, against 128. Russian government to make compensa- so the working man had better keep tramping south.

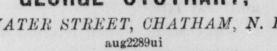
and Fort McLeod, farming is the principal industry, but by no means a success. The hail storms are so severe through this secernment supporters, were absent without not been able to secure payment of the tion that the poor farmer has often seen THE DAILY SUN, to his sorrow his summers labors levelled

McCarthy and O'Brien, accounts for the Mr. McGregor of Essex then moved for to the ground by the hail stones from









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