

The Review.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., JAN. 23, 1897.

PULP AND PULPWOOD.

A writer in the Montreal Journal of Commerce, who appears to be well-informed, says Canada is sending pulp wood to the United States at the rate of 2,000 cords a day the year through! The American buyers pay \$3 per cord for this wood and it costs not less than \$3 more for freight. But when manufactured into pulp a cord of wood is worth about \$20. Now if we are losing \$14 per cord on this—that is the money which ought to be distributed in Canada by manufacturing the pulp—we are losing \$28,000 a day. What a boon this would be to the Canadian people. And it is to be observed that our neighbors must have either our wood or our pulp. Of course there is a protective duty on pulp, and by a recent decision of the customs authorities this is likely to be increased, but still some four Canadian mills are able to export pulp to the American market.

In the re-arrangement of the Canadian tariff it is most desirable that an export duty should be put on pulp-wood. This is the only method we have of fair retaliation for the duty our neighbors now impose on pulp. It would increase the cost of manufacture to them, enable us to sell our pulp in their market, and what is of equal consequence, would give us an advantage over them in the great markets of the world where they now compete successfully. The writer we are quoting asks for a duty of \$3 or \$4 per cord, but half that amount would probably turn the scale in our favor and not be quite prohibitory of the export trade. It is noticeable that several Canadian boards of trade have recently pronounced in favor of an export duty. At present the export of pulp-wood from Canada is increasing with tremendous strides and in many parts of the dominion our spruce forests are being depleted with very little advantage to the country.

In the English market our strongest competitors in pulp are Norway and Sweden, but the Canadian product sells for an average of \$24.80 as against \$20.77 for the Scandinavian product. It will be seen from the above facts that with the necessary export duty Canadians would be masters of the situation. With our abundant suitable wood, cheap labor and excellent water power a most profitable and extensive business could be done.

It is easy to see that, taking the interest of consumers and producers alike into account, both countries would be benefited by a free reciprocal exchange of their natural products. This has always been the Canadian policy. It was the United States and not Canada which gave the notice terminating the reciprocity treaty of 1854-65. At no time since the latter date has Canada been unwilling to restore that treaty. Provision was made in our national policy tariff for the free exchange of fish, coal, lumber and farm products whenever our neighbors were willing to do so. They can grow cotton, tobacco and corn, which are not adapted to our climate and soil. We can produce lumber, fish, potatoes, barley and oats more cheaply than they and of superior quality to theirs. Our coal in Nova Scotia, the Northwest and British Columbia lies most convenient to supply New England and their far western and Pacific states, while Pennsylvania and Ohio coal would be the most convenient source of supply for Ontario and Quebec. We both produce a surplus of wheat, which goes out into the great markets of the world. These conditions all point to the judiciousness of reciprocal interchange. Our neighbors have punished themselves quite as much as they injured Canada by their tariff warfare, as the history of the potato trade sufficiently shows.

POTATOES AND THE U. S. MARKET.

Before the days of the McKinley tariff many thousands of bushels of Canadian potatoes found a market in the United States. These were largely from the Maritime provinces. The tariff of 25 cents per bushel then imposed, together

with a good home crop in the United States at first diminished our sales there to a very large extent, and doubtless to some extent diminished the production of potatoes on this side of the line. But just how much of this change was due to the McKinley tariff and how much to the other conditions it is difficult to say. Probably the high duty diminished the Canadian exporter's profits much more than it alone decreased his exports.

Some light is thrown upon the question by the hearings given to interested parties in the tariff enquiry now going on in the States. As usual the statement is put forward that American farmers need protection to prevent their being swamped by the cheap products of Canadian farmers. The New York Times, which favors a tariff for revenue, rather than for protective purposes, quotes trade figures to show that this alleged need of protection in regard to potatoes does not exist. The McKinley tariff was in force from 1890 to 1894 inclusive. In the next year—1895—the Wilson tariff came in and the duty on potatoes was reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents per bushel. In 1893 the United States imported 3,317,021 bushels of potatoes almost wholly from Canada, and in 1894, 3,002,578 bushels. In the two years over 7,300,000 bushels were imported under a duty of 25 cents. In 1895 and 1896, under the 15 cent duty, in the two years, but 1,517,007 bushels were imported, or barely half as much as in the last two years of the higher duty.

From these facts it would appear that the trade across the border in potatoes depends very largely upon other conditions than the tariff. Thus in 1893 and 1894 the republic had a short crop of potatoes and in 1895 and 1896 much larger ones—averaging 100,000,000 bushels more than in the short seasons. When our neighbors have a short crop and we an abundant one, our potatoes will go thither in spite even of a tax of 25 cents per bushel. When they have a full crop we could sell but few potatoes there even if there were no duty.

The British parliament is again in session with a full bill of fare, made up of matters pertaining to internal improvement and reform. Lord Salisbury's present position is a very strong one. His majority in the commons is large, and his successful negotiation of the settlement with Venezuela, and the arbitration treaty with the United States, together with the concert of the powers he has secured in regard to Turkish affairs have commanded the approbation of both parties and the best sentiment of the empire.

President Cleveland is credited with extending unusual but very proper courtesy to his successor in office. He has forwarded to Major McKinley copies of papers in all negotiations pending, together with any other private state documents necessary to a full understanding of the many important affairs upon which Mr. McKinley will enter at his inauguration.

General Weyler has now completed his first year as commander-in-chief in Cuba in succession to General Campos. The result of his year's operations may be summed up in a few words. He has made no impression upon the rebels save to increase their hate, and is apparently as far as ever from crushing the rebellion.

St. Margaret's.

JAN. 17.—As we haven't seen any notes from this vicinity of late, I thought I would try what I could do.

Mr. Hugh McCafferty has returned from the woods looking hale and hearty.

Mr. George Lynch has also returned, but we are sorry to relate that he is ill.

Messrs. P. and J. Flanagan have gone to Millerton to attend the funeral of Mrs. Deagen.

The young folks, especially the young ladies, complain of a lonesome winter; they say it is all for want of snow, but, bad as the roads are it does not prevent some of the young ladies from visiting the camps. What is so attractive, is it the smiles of Tonnie, girls? A moonlight drive in the forest must be refreshing.

Miss Katie A. McDonald has left to take charge of her school at Escuminac.

Miss C. Flanagan still teaches at St. Margarets.

Mr. Hycanthe Williams has returned to College.

Miss Flora Loban, of Kouchibouguac, is visiting her uncle, W. Dickens.

Among the visitors Christmas, we noticed Miss Lizzie Grogan, of Kouchibouguac, also Miss Marcella Fitzgerald and Fannie Lynch of Millerville, and Edward O'Neill of Escuminac.

There was a quiet wedding at Millerville last week, the contracting parties being William Rigley of this place, and Miss Annie Holland. The bride was attended by Miss Katie O'Donnell, of Chatham, and the groom by his brother Robert.

What brings Tom G. to the road this winter. I believe he is driving the young ladies.

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SULLIVAN'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

(Continued from Page 4.)

DORCHESTER JAN. 22.—Mr. R. Barry Smith, counsel for the defence in the murder case, asked permission yesterday to put in the depositions of John McAnn and Mrs. McAnn as evidence. The judge declined to accept these depositions, as he considered that they were available witnesses and being available could be brought before the court to give their own testimony.

Mrs. Thaddy Porrell, a witness for the defence, was recalled by the Solicitor General, and examined as to her character. She said she had an illegitimate child. She had been married 30 years, and had 23 children, all of whom were dead except one. There was a lively time in court while this witness was on the stand.

Charlie Sullivan, brother of the prisoner, admitted that he had choked William Dutcher for talking about the case. Miss Howell had told him that prisoner was with her on Thursday night.

Daniel Sullivan, jr., another brother of the prisoner, was called and said he was at a party on the night of Sept 10th and got home about two in the morning and got up about 9.30. He made a different statement before the coroner, which he attributed to the loss of sleep and to the fact that he had been arrested and placed in Moncton lock up to fight bed bugs all night. He had thought when he made the statement before the coroner that it was correct, but on reflection he found that it was wrong. Witness had gone out on the train Friday night, and did not hear of the fire till he returned on Saturday. They had a conversation with John He told him it was no laughing matter, and advised him to go away. Since the inquest he had fixed it right. He had not stopped to think when he gave evidence before the coroner.

After Dr. McCully had given testimony similar to that at the preliminary enquiry, Sheriff McQueen was called to the stand. He told how the prisoner had come quietly from St. Stephen with him. The prisoner had told him he had been at Mrs. Dutcher's at 2 o'clock Thursday morning previous to the night of the fire and had bought beer from Mrs. Dutcher who could not change a two dollar note for him when offered in payment. A pathetic feature of the afternoon's proceedings was the reading of a joint letter from the prisoner's two sisters in Boston, and addressed to him as Frank McDonald, Calais. It was full of affectionate language and regrets for his trouble and had contained some money. The prisoner was cool during the reading of his sisters' letter though many eyes filled with tears.

The first witness this morning, Nelson McDougall, brother of C. Bruce McDougall, deposed: On the morning of Sept. 11th at 2.45, I saw a man under the influence of liquor go into Daniel Sullivan's. I saw Ardena Howell at Sullivan's that evening.

Cross-examined by Solicitor General White: The man I saw was singing "We Will Not go Home Till Morning." I have been accused of stealing and my premises have been searched for stolen goods. I have never known the prisoner. I have only been into Sullivan's place a few times.

James McCue deposed: I live on High street, Moncton, near Daniel Sullivan's. I trucked some boards to Daniel Sullivan's on the afternoon of Sept 11th about 5.30 o'clock. The prisoner helped me to unload the stuff. I did not see prisoner before on that day.

W. S. Casson, of Hotel American, Moncton, deposed: In September last Bruce McDougall and a stranger came into my bar one night. I told McDougall I would not give him any liquor. He and the stranger went out. I don't know the date. It was about midnight. I do not recognize the prisoner as being the man.

Cross-examined: I think if the man had come back for a flask I would have remembered it. My recollection is that it was Saturday night, Sept. 12, and that the prisoner is not the man. It was a larger man, of sandy complexion. I have no idea that McDougall's story is true as to the occurrence at our hotel.

John E. Sullivan, the prisoner, being sworn, said: On Monday morning Sept. 7th, I worked at Anderson's; I was paid off with \$1.22 by Anderson on Wednesday I had then about \$16 in my pocket; on Wednesday I went to Gould Settlement, Memramcook; stayed about an hour; I was there about ten o'clock a. m.; I went to Doherty's at Memramcook station about noon; I got some beer and some brandy at Doherty's; I changed a \$2 bill; I bought some biscuit at Sherry's store; I went to the station and sat down and ate my lunch; I met Charlie Richard and treated him; I started for Calhoun's in the afternoon; I met Maggie Melanson and talked to her; I did not meet Maggie Gayton or her mother that I know of; I went to father's old place and stayed awhile there; I have been at Mrs. Dutcher's a great many times. Mrs. Dutcher sometimes drank with me. I went to Mrs. Dutcher's in the evening for some liquor to take to the dance at Mike Sullivan's. I did not get any. I returned to Calhoun's about 7 p. m. intending to go to Memramcook. I went to Meadow Brook and got four bottles of ale and some cigars, and a man named Jacobs and I drank the ale. This was about 11 p. m. There was nobody at Mrs. Dutcher's Wednesday night.

I did not go to the dance. I laid down on a lumber pile and slept. I went to Calhoun's in the morning. I think I woke up about 4 a. m. I met Mr. Elliott, the section man. He said my father was at Warren's. I went to Warren's about 7 o'clock a. m. I had breakfast at Warren's. Father was there. I told father I would pull some vegetables and ship them for him. I went to the old place and dug vegetables and packed them in a box. I put a ticket on the box addressed to father to Moncton. I carried it to the station about 11 a. m. and left it there. I stayed at the station till the express came down. I met Jane Green and she asked why I was not at the dance. Philas Melanson got off the train also and we spoke. I told him I was going to Memramcook. I went to Memramcook on the express. I think Conductor Truman was on the train. I went to Doherty's and got a drink of brandy. I went up to McManus's store and bought a necktie. I came back to Doherty's and got another drink from Bob McVey. I started then for McManus's mill. I had a bottle of whiskey in my pocket. I went to the mill and sat on the end of the bridge. I stayed there about half an hour. I took drinks there. I was alone. I left there about 4 p. m. I laid down on the grass again. I had a jig on. I went to sleep and slept until about 6 p. m. I started for Memramcook station. I got there just as the train was moving out. I got my bundle of clothes I had left at the trackman's shanty just before the train came in. I only had time to jump on as she pulled out. I rode to Moncton in the smoker. I got on between the blind baggage and the smoker. George Watson, of Springhill, was there and three others. The conductor did not ask for a ticket. We got to Moncton about 8.15. When I got off at Moncton I left my bundle near the general offices. I went down to the Queen Hotel. I bought some apples. Near the Brunswick House I met my sister and Miss Howell. They wanted me to go with them. I did not do so. This was about 9 p. m. From there I went to Mrs. Porrell's. I stayed there an hour or more. I told her I had not much money, but could give her a dollar and a note which Dan would cash. (Note produced) That is the note I wrote. (Prisoner wrote his name. The signatures were compared and shown to the jury.) Mrs. Porrell boarded a child that I support. It is said to be mine. I went from Porrell's to O. S. Leger's barn. Jerry White and others were there. I had a drink there. I had some American silver. I had a fifty-cent piece some time. I got the other fifty-cent American piece in change. About 11 o'clock I came out and followed two girls down the wharf track. One girl was called Mary. One went and got a pint of gin. I paid for it. Nothing improper took place. It was on Dunlop's wharf. I stayed a while. A young man came down the wharf track as I was going away. I asked him if Thibaudeau's was open. I started up the wharf track to Duke street and turned up Duke street. I went up to the post office from there. I went up town on the right hand side; a policeman was on the left hand side. I went as far as the railway crossing. There I met C. Bruce McDougall. I asked him how he felt. He said, who is it? I said I was Dan Sullivan's brother. I said, where can we get a drink? He said let us try in here. We went into the American. Mr. Casson was in the bar. He refused Bruce liquor. We went out. I had the gin in my pocket and from that Bruce took a drink. I left Bruce there. I went down to the Queen. It was closed. I went to the railway offices and got my bundle and went from there home. I was sick and vomited; I do not think I sang. I went into my father's house by the front door. The door was not locked. I went upstairs. I went to my mother's bedroom door. She said is that you, Dannie? I said no, it's me. She said if you are hungry you will find some food in the pantry. I asked father where his pipe was. He said down stairs. I went down and ate and smoked and went out again. When I first went up stairs I threw my bundle into the spare room. I went from the house down to the railway crossing. It was now daylight; I met Bruce McDougall there. We went into the Hub saloon and I treated. I called the man behind the bar Hector, but it was his brother. I left Bruce and went right down to O. S. Leger's saloon. It was about 5 or 6 o'clock. White was tending the bar. I said "Give me a brace"; I took some brandy and soda; Colburn came in and I asked him to drink; I said if the other two men there were his friends to call them up to all drink; I paid all; I only knew Colburn. At the time I

(Continued on Page 7.)

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