that the people of Canada had experienced the depression more lightly than any other country. We have been charged so often with being responsible for the depression in this country that I would like to call the attention of the hon. gentleman to what that charge really involves. If we are responsible for the depression that exists in Canada, it necessarily follows that we are responsible for the depression in the United States, which has been so great a factor in annihilating a very large branch of our trade, and grievously crippling the rest. It would follow that we are responsible for the low rates of freight all over the world which have resulted in great injury to our shipping trade, and great loss not only to shipowners but the large number of seamen employed by them. It would follow that we are responsible for the shrinkage in values to which the hon, gentleman very correctly called the attention of the House, and that we are responsible for the universal fall of gold which took place not only on this continent but over the whole world; and this is a point to which I would call the hon. gentleman's attention, because, as I shall show him, it bears to a very great extent on the correctness of his argument in favor of substituting a specific for an ad valorem duty. * * I desire to correct one or two errors which the hon. gentleman has committed as to the position in which the country now stands. admit that it requires the exercise of energy and caution, but I do not admit that it is one which would justify any man in adopting a desponding tone with respect to the ability of Canada to discharge every legitimate engagement; and I can tell the hon, gentleman the late Government were fully prepared to deal with that question, although in raising the requisite amount of revenue we undoubtedly would have advocated a policy of so obtaining that revenue as not in any respect to add unnecessarily to the burdens of the people, not to take one penny more out of the pockets of the people than was absolutely necessary to fill the Treasury of the Dominion. We were not prepared over we had laid it down as a cardinal maxim of policy that it was our duty un- think that one of these hon. gentlemen, der existing circumstances not to impose knowing what they said about my preany taxes but such as could easily be re- vious transactions and the criticisms which moved, and removed with the minimum they made against me, would have suggest. The hon. gentleman seems to have lished system, where men have created of disturbance to all those numerous in- ed that it was in my power to offer, or to attempted to do what Carlyle declares businesses under the operation of a tariff terests which are of necessity affected by accept the offer had I been made it to go to somewhere to be an attempt out of framed for the purpose of promoting the tariff of the country. What we declined to do was this: to falsely arrogate to ourselves the power which omnipotence may system, one of those things which necespossess, but which omnipotence at any rate has never chosen to exercise, the takes place in the political world, that power by artificial legislation of relieving there is always a considerable loss and men from the consequences of their own risk in interrupting negotiations, and parblunders and their own folly. Now, Sir, the hon. gentleman called our attention to the Estimates he brought down. I desire to say a few words with regard to them | that it was not in my power to offer to the before proceeding to the consideration of hon, gentleman, and I would gladly have some other questions, and I warn the hon. done so had circumstances allowed, to gentleman, speaking from my own exper- carry out these negotiations, ience, that he will find it a vast deal easier to cut down these estimates than to limit the expenditure under them. It may be ly more important, as involving the whole possible apparently to reduce our Estimates | future of the Dominion of Canada, than for a certain time by allowing important any question of a few per cent. more or public works to run into disrepair, and by less in floating a Canadian loan. Sir. we tenance of certain services; but almost in- the National Policy of the hon, gentleman three or fourfold the expanditure for the the hon, gentleman had fully explained

ceasing to provide efficiently for the mainvariably whenever that is done, it is found necessary at no distant day to increase purpose of making those things good. Look at the statement which the hon. gentleman has submitted to us. I perceive that he brings down a total estimate of \$23,427,000. Now, Sir, I would be prepared to say that laughter), and that the hon. gentleman, the hon, gentleman has prepared those like Frankinstein, stood appalled at the Estimates with economy did I knowwhat I am afraid we shall not know till this House is about to be prorogued -what supplementary estimates the hon, gentleman will find it necessary to bring down for the service of 1879 and 1880. * I congratulate the Hon, the Finance Minister on having had the courage to eliminate them from the existing Estimates; but, Sir, at present I desire to deal more particularly with the considerable supplemen tary estimates which the hon, gentleman | practically, and of which he himself adsays it will be his duty to bring down, and which he says will swell the Estimates | to make any accurate estimate. Sir, my to the sum of \$24,000,000. With regard objection to this scheme goes deep. to the comparatively small estimates for 1 ject to it not simply on the ground the Dominion Lands and Post office I have | complicated details. I object to it on nothing to say at present. Doubtless | much higher ground than that. I deny when we come to discuss these full infor- entirely the justice of the course which mation will be given as to his reasons for the majority of the House are, I fear, debringing them down in that form, but ful- termined to adopt. (Hear, hear,) I admit ly one half of the total amount is really their power, but I do not admit their demanded by the Minister of Public right. (Hear, hear.) I say that the prin-Now, Sir, I am not in a position to say is that it is the duty of the Government, how far this may be a just demand. It in order to benefit certain classes in the may be possible that new and additional | community, to tax the rest of the commucome to our ears be true as to the failure hear.) I say that it is the very essence of of discipline on that road succeeding the all injustice. I say, Sir, that there candismissal of the very able man in charge | not be a fair application of this system, no of it a few months ago, I am afraid we matter how earnestly hon. gentlemen opmust put down a great part of this \$187,- posite may try to bring it about, and I 000 as the price the country has to pay for tell the hon. gentleman that when he afthe removal of Mr. Brydges as superintend. fects to say that by any modification of Sir, with regard to the saving the hon. absurdity. (Hear, hear.) It he wishes to it does not require any great administra- if he desires to protect the lumbering intive ability on the part of the Minister of terest, now in a state of extreme prostra-Public Works to save \$200,000 in the an- | tion, do justice to the fishermen, or to do nual expenditure, from the simple fact justice to seamen, to shipowners, or to any that we have completed the Intercolonial Railway and turned an iron into a steel try, or even to the agriculturists, to whom track. Another saving in the Public he has given a share of protection in this Works appears to arise simply from the tariff, I say that if he does honestly desire fact that the renewals are closed. Nor is this there is but one expedient for him to it evidence of great administrative ability take, and that is the old and well-known that we are not to have a general election this year, which is perhaps all the better after the tariff we have heard read tonight. Surely the hon gentleman does not mean to say that because the railway is completed, that we have no general elections and no expenses for the Paris Exhibition to provide for, that all these facts show that they are entitled to any particular credit. I see no evidence of admin istrative ability in regard to any of these items, although I preceive in some cases. as in contingent expenses of the Departments, an attempt has been made, which I hope will be successful, to keep the expenditures within just limits; yet, Sir, if the evidence we have heard of the doings within this very Chamber be correct, I am afraid the good acts of the hon, gentleman are likely to come very far short of his intentions. Now, there are divers matters in the background, to which the Hon. the Finance Minister has not alluded, and which materially effect the real position of the country as regards our expenditures for 1879 and 1880. Only the other day the Hon. the First Minister carried through the House a Bill which enables him to add 200 men to the Mounted Police, by which a posible expenditure of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year may be inflicted on the country. We know also that negotiations are going on for the acquisition by hon. gentlemen opposite of the Riviere du Loup branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, of which we heard nothing in the hon. gentleman's speech, but which, if carried out, may involve a great addition to our annual expenditure. Those supplementary estimates are, of course, not open to attack till they are brought down; but there is one remarkable item to which the hon. gentleman made no allusion, that is the item of \$10,000,000 for new public works chargeable to capital. I see no provision in the Estimates for the contraction of a new loan, and I think it more than probable, unless he is determined to suspend all our great public works, that a very con-

Minister lately contracted in England. Mr. Cartwright here went pretty fully into a number of important points connected with the loan referred to, arguing that Mr. Tilley had not taken the most advantageous course open to secure the best results in placing it upon

John Rose nor myself had ventured to introduce a loan in the proportion of half body I saw in London in 1876 whom I the opinion that on no account whatever phical difficulties to be overcome, and how business, no matter what foreign competishould we attempt the introduction of a the outlying Provinces are separated from tion might be brought against them; and hear.) half and half loan. Sir, I say that the hon, gentleman before deciding to do that ought to have taken precautions so as to had the hon gentleman done so Canada would not have been subject to the humiliation of seeing a loan, of which at least one half was guaranteed by the Imperial Government, find no subscription on the London Stock Exchange. Now, Sir, we may take another occasion of discussing this matter in some detail, but the hon. gentleman more than insinuated that I was responsible for the fact that he was not able to float this loan at an earlier date, and as that charge has been made against me by numerous followers of the hon, gentleman I take this opportunity of asking him if he will state to the House when he would have had me transact this loan. Does he pretend to say that I was bound in May or June, six or seven months before the money was required. to go to London and there effect the loan? Why, had I done so immediately before the general elections and had that money. sarily been brought to Canada, been distributed among the Canadian banks, do we not know, Sir, that every hustings in tions of the foul corruption which the Minister of Finance was about to propose? (Hear, Hear.) Do not we know that the loss of interest which would have accrued from the contracting of this loan, far in advance of the wants of the country. would have been used by every gentleman on that side of the House, by every person on the hon, gentleman's side of the House, as showing the grossest incompetence on my part, and on the part of the Government. (Hear, hear.) And do we not know what would have been said had I transacted this loan after the 17th September. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I hardly (Hear, hear.) I am aware, Sir, that it is an unfortunate necessity of our political sarily occur when any violent interruption ticularly negotiations on so delicate a subject as the transaction of a loan. (Hear. hear.) I regretted at the time, as I say, And now, Sir, we come to a question of vastly more importance—and it is vast-

have had to-night explained to us at last opposite (hear, hear,) and, Sir, when I heard that policy I felt that in one respect the cause of his delay. (Hear, hear,) I can well understand that, as the thing grew on his vision from time to time. as he began to realize the full enormity and iniquity of the project (hear, hear, and spectre he invoked. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Why, Sir, I felt that there was never perhaps brought down to any civilized country-unless indeed in the United States, where, as it is well known, Sir, they dispense with any responsibility apparently for any scheme of the kind-and I doubt whether there was ever brought down a scheme, a complicated scheme, so intricate, a scheme which the hon, gentle man will find so difficult to work out of the great carrying interests of the counexpedient, not of giving unlimited drawbacks on articles exported, but of giving a direct bounty on what they export. (Hear hear.) If you desire to be honest and to do justice to all classess, there is but one way, and to that class which of all others statesmen should desire to protect there is but one way to do it, and that it is matter of extreme difficulty-how much you are going to enchance the cost of production on all the various articles by this tariff which you have brought down, and then to pay these men a bounty on articles they exportand for which they only find a market abroad. (Hear, hear.) But do not levy it on them, but on the classes whom you are protecting, at the expense of others; and then, Sir, I will say that at east, if the tariff is a foolish one, it is an

ple of his constituency, whom I have had the honeur of addressing, problematical to the last degree. (Hear, hear.) Hon. MEMBER-What about your own Mr. CARTWRIGHT-As to my own constituency, I am afraid that I paid too much attention to other people's constituencies; had I directed my attention a few weeks immediately preceding the day of election to the task of attending to my own siderable addition will have to be made to constituency I would not have had the honthe taxes to meet this interest on the new our of representing the noble riding that I load which he may find himself obliged to now represent (hear, hear), and which, for contract in London or elsewhere in the information of the hon. gentleman, I course of a few months; and, Sir, this may say I entered an utter stranger, hardly brings me to the loan the Hon. the Finance knowing one single soul therein, on the 14th of October, and left it in eighteen days, their representative by a majority of (Loud applause.) Sir, I tell the hon, gentleman that this policy, which is langerous under any circumstances, is likely to be most peculiarly dangerous in case. (Hear, hear.) Were we an isolated community, like Australia, separated by 5,000 miles of sea from any years if this tariff is not introduced, which

onest one as well. (Hear, hear.) Sir,

such special legislation as this with which

we have now got to deal is inevitably

bad. (Hear, hear.) It is the very thing

which, on the very dawn of liberty, every

free country has always fought against.

(Hear, hear.) I say you are committing

most gross injustice and going back for

centuries. Although I admit that some of

the hon, gentlemen opposite are the very

men for this work, and it would be noth-

ing strange if they set about converting

their dupes into their serfs; still, when

people come to understand what is now

my hon. friend (Mr. Tilley) ever succeed.

know anything of the temper of the peo-

ng in regaining his place there is, if I

ing proposed for them, the chances of

be sure of success. I say further that which for a great many years can never I ask by what possible process the hon. collect that the people of the United as part of it would probably have neces. and that tariff has been admitted by com- have only themselves to thank for great and Canada would have rung with denuncia- in producing the great civil war, from stand, and that they are paving the way tariff was evolved from the mind of Nor can they with any degree of justice the combined action of a community of welfare of the whole dishonest persons, speaking in the parliamentary sense, to bring an honest policy. What was the principle that has been in the mind of the hon. gentleman but this: Get political influence and revenue if you can, but political influence any way. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the hon, gentleman talks of his good intentions. The hon. gentleman tells us, and I do not doubt it. that he is seriously desirous of providing for the welfare of his country by the proposals he has made. I have only here to to redress. Let us consider some propogood, they may be as excellent no doubt as if he undertook the task with his whole | tion, of the the position of sugar duties. I | mark the beginning of a new era in our soul to conduct us out of the path that is to lead to our mancial perdition, but I am afraid that will not relieve us from the consequences. This tariff appears to me to be the most extraordinary conglomeration that was ever put together, and I think the hon, gentleman will find it a matter of the extremest difficulty to provide all the experts necessary to put this tariff into operation, and I fear that the revenue which he expects to receive from Customs will be all too small to enable the hon, gentleman to carry his tariff into operation. It reminds me of nothing so much as the witches' cauldron in "Mac-"Fillet of a fenny snake. In the cauldron boil and bake;

Eye of newt, and toe of frog, Wool of bat, and tongue of og. Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting. Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing; For a charm of powerful trouble,

Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.' (Cheers and laughter.) Sir, I come to the case of the manufacturers. If there be any class of our community who are expected to derive a permanent benefit from this tariff doubtless it is the manufacturmits he is unable at this present moment | ers of Canada. Now, Sir, of what do these manufacturers complain? What is the cause, as they assert, why they are not prosperous? Why they find it difficult to make both ends meet, because, as they assert, they were exposed to unfair competition, and that a tariff of 171 per cent. did not give them adequate protection. I tell these gentlemen that this tariff is going to give them far worse competition than any they have yet had; that Works, the sum of 187,000 to be added to ciple laid down, and which we have heard they will find that this tariff will, as the amount required for collections in the enunciated by the Hon, Minister of Fi- a similar tariff has done in the United public works during the current year. nance, is wrong. The principle laid down | States, inevitably produce a violent competition, as much worse for them as a civil war is worse than a foreign one. There are two classes of manufacturers concerntraffic has been developed, as was the case | nity for their private gain. This is above | ed. There is that class of sagacious men last year, which renders it fair that the others, the principle to which a free peo- who, knowing their ground, know sum should be asked for, but if what has ple should be the last to submit. (Hear, that they can retire in a short time with a very considerable fortune; and there is that class of men who desire to make a living by manufacturing, and who are likely to go on manufacturing, for whom and the men they employ we are bound to provide. (Hear, hear.) These men are, whether they know it or not, ent, and I am afraid, from my knowledge of the tariff, by any readjustment of the ta- signing there own death warrant when the greatability of that gentleman, that this | riff, it is possible for him or for any Gov. | they consent to a tariff which will most sum is only an installment of the price ernment that ever existed to protect those surely here, as it did in the United States, competition, (Hear, hear.) Now. gentleman has made, it appears to me that | protect the great interests of the country, | practically speaking, what do you do by this? You discourage in the case of manufacturers any reliance on ability, invention, or superior industry (hear, hear), and you encourage these men to think that the one thing needed to succeed in manufacturing business is to obtain rightly or wrongly political influence. (Hear, hear.) Now, Sir, I know too, to their honor be it said, that there are many manufacturers throughout Canada who acted most honestly and honorably during the late general elections, and who, although they may have been told that their own individual interests would be served by deserting their party principles, clung fast to their party principles through good and evil report; yet I know too well many other manufacturers who offered themselves for sale as shamethat is to estimate, if you can-I admit lessly and cynically as it is possible for men to do. They are like the old Norseman, who told the French archbishop, when asked to become a convert to his religion, "As for this creed, the Sea King's gods are those who give him most." Such were the politics of these manufacturers, and this no doubt exercised a very potent and powerful influence in displacing | York. Few large houses will import large my hon. friends and replacing the late Government with the hon. gentlemen opposite. I think, although it sounds paradoxical, that since the first days of Confederation there probably never was an election contest in Canada where, on the whole, less hard cash was expended in influencing the electorate, or in which more corrupt and debasing influences were used in influencing that electorate against us. (Hear, hear.) Now, I ask the hon. gentleman has he considered what is the cause of all this? The hon. gentleman, I doubt not, has never taken into serious consideration what is the amount that Canada has to pay even under the present moderate tariff of 171 per cent. for every factory-hand who may be employed in any particular factory in carrying on the operations of manufacturing. Sir, the hon, gentleman was good enough to tell us not very long ago that if his tariff were not put in adoption in two years every manufactory in Canada would be closed. Sir, I had the curiosity not a very long time ago to enquire from a gentleman, himself a very large shareholder in a very important cotton factory, what was the practical operation and the practical result to these distressed manufacturers under the operation of the existing 171 per cent, tariff; and as a practical illustration will convey my meaning far better to the House than any amount of theoretical discussion, I call the attention of the House to the facts that this gentleman was kind enough to supply me with. Sir, the cotton factory to which I refer had a total capital paid up which amounts to \$300,000; the business done in 1878 was \$430,000, and the net profit, not gross, under the 175 per cent. tariff, reached the miserable figure of \$76,000, a paltry 25 per cent. for an industry which then employed 270 hands. (Hear, hear.) And these kind of industries are those which are to be extinguished within two

the central Provinces by a huge gap of in- the classes who did suffer were, beyond hospitable country. When you go west- all doubt, the lumber interest, shipping coal, the hon. gentleman tells us that he ward you can pass over a long stretch interest, and commercial interest. Now, be bridged or traversed by railway, on gentleman proposes to help them? He Sir, what can have induced the hon. genwhich depend the means of keeping up says that it is his duty and the duty of the tleman to propose that tax I cannot im- he accused only smaller fry of having our communication with the great North- Government to help and protect those who agine, unless, indeed, it may have been actively canvassed from house to house West for at least half the year, and to suffered in Canada. How will he help the overpowering influence of that rereach that country we now must use a these three classes who suffer most? If doubtable champion of his, the Minister all of good standing in the community and reach that country we now must use a like the community and road which runs through foreign territory; his tariff has any effect at all, it cannot of Public Works. I am sure that the in- highly respectable. The parties who and yet, Sir, under all these circum- have but the effect which I suppose the habitants of St. John must know that made the disturbance were those who restances, knowing full well what the hon. gentleman thinks the proper effect, when the hon. gentleman imposed that ceived from \$10 to \$400 per year. geographical position is at the present mo- and that is to aid those who least of all duty he was sinning against the best inment, you are deliberately entering on a require it, giving a practical illustration of terests of his own constituency and Pro- Chair. policy which seems purposely contrived to the Scriptural doctrine that "to him that vince. If there be any principle of politiaggravate all these difficulties and to split | hath shall be given, and from him that our new Confederation into a thousand hath not shall be taken away, even that than others it is this, that the worst tax pieces. As to the tariff itself, I paid all which he hath.' And I may say this to you can put on, of all others, is a tax on the attention to it I possibly could. I remy manufacturing friends, surely already a necessary of life, like coal; and this in there are uncertainties enough in the addition sins against every known rule, States saw fit to introduce in the early ordinary vicissitudes of trade, and if they being not merely a tax on a necessary of part of this century a tariff somewhat will voluntarily and deliberately add to life, but also on the motive power which tariff is familiar to the students of Ameri- from mixing themselves up with the vari- tax on transportation, and an exceedingly petent judges to have been one of the main | serious disasters which may hereafter recauses which alieniated the North from | sult from this policy. Still these gentlethe South, and was largely instrumental men assert that this tariff assurdly cannot which the American people suffered so for an agitation which they will find no much. I do not know whether this rises act passed here will ever be able to perquite to the dignity of the American tariff, manently control and though for one, but I think Canadian students of history, | two or three years they have succeeded in if this becomes law, will describe it as the making considerable profit out of the Tariff of Corners. (Hear, hear.) There operation of a tariff like this, to the great is no proposal or suggestion made by that | detriment of the whole consuming class of hon, gentleman in which men who have their countrymer, they will ultimately been accustomed to consider the working find here, as is the case in the United of a tariff will not see that concession is States, that it was the greatest misforbeing made to some particular clique, to tune that ever happened them, to encoursome special interest, to some prominent age, as I have said, home competition. political partisan, to some persons whom | which will inevitably and immediately it is desirable for political reasons to con. take the place of the foreign competition cognise the duty of making himself ciliate. How or in what manner that of which they complain. (Hear, hear,) the hon, gentleman it would perhaps raise the plea of vested interests often be impertinent for me to speculate, used to prevent changes from the estabcase, I admit, a great deal may be said against any violent alteration or violent interference with what has been for many years the settled policy of the country, Tilley in the debate. It is our intenbut when men deliberately sell themselves to this or that political party for the purpose in a word of obtaining influence or delivered by Hon. Dr. Tupper and obtaining power to injure the community for their own benefit there are no vested interests, but vested wrongs enough for the people when they come to their sensess judge of his acts, and not of his motives. sitions which the hon, gentleman makes; The hon, gentleman's intentions may be but first of all I want to say a few words but first of all I want to say a few words on a very difficult and very debatable queshave always taken the ground that sugar ought to be treated mainly from a revenue standpoint. Sugar, although not perhaps absolutely a necessary of life, is of necessity one of those things which enter ver largely into the general consumption of every family, and our only justification for taxing sugar as heavily as we do now. is this: When you raise three millions of dollars or thereabouts from an article like sugar, forming nearly one fourth of the favorably or otherwise affect their whole customs duty, you cannot by any possibility afford to deprive yourself of any considerable portion of it. Now, Sir. there is I admit very considerable difficulty in ascertaining exactly how much may be the loss which will accrue to the revenue from the propositions that the hon, gentleman has made, and I desire, therefore at present to speak under correction. It may come, when I have the hon. gentleman's proposal in my hand, to be seen that there are some points which I have omitted, and which may materially modify the conclusions that I have arrived at: but I desire to ask the hon. Minister of Finance whether his object is simply to the importance, and grasp the range of encourage the West India Trade, or the subject. whether he expects any considerable

amount of sugar to be refined in this coun-MR. TILLEY-Yes. MR. CARTWRIGHT-Yes? I have then in the power of this country by a particular form of taxation, to compel all the sugar used in this country to be refined in it, but has the hon. gentleman the least idea of what the probable cost to the people of this country is going to be? I take his own statement. take his proposal to tax sugar below No 14 at 3 cent per pound, and to add an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent., assuming, No. 14 will be laid down at something like \$3 50 a hundred, though of course the cost varies very much from year to year words, if his scheme be successful and we refine our own sugar in Canada, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that for the plasure of washing our own sugar, for that is all it amounts to, we will have to pay som thing like \$10,000,000 per annum, whether that be taken out of the public treasury, or whether it be taken out of the pockets of the people, without going into the public treasury, just one cent less than before. fining either in Halifax, Montreal or elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) Now, the hon. gentleman alludes to the article of tea. There I take the position beyond all other considerations that revenue considerations | also, or when he buys a barrel of meal, should be paramount with him. I say it is most injurious to the whole people of Canada that for the convenience of a few importers here or elsewhere the people of transaction. Unfortunately, however, Canada should be compelled to pay ten the poor man's family requires more per cent. more than the true value of a large part of the tea they consume. I say that this fiction of direct trade with China has been exploded long ago. Not one of the numerous deputations that waited upon me on that subject ever dared to pretend there was the least likelihood of introducing this trade into the St. Lawrence for years. I believe one ship per. annum was the amount of the direct trade that came into Canada via the St. Lawrence, and I do not think there will be found one Canadian tea merchant who will venture to say that tea is going to come into the St. Lawrence as was originally suggested. No, Sir; if that direct trade comes, it will come in American bottoms via San Francesco or via New quantities of tea through that channel. but many hundreds of small jobbers will be deprived of their natural market and privilege of purchasing their tea where they can buy it cheapest and best for the sake of gratifying a few political friends of the hon, gentleman. (Hear, hear.) That is the practical result. is this. Hitherto I had supposed that iron, as the raw material, as it no doubt is, of an immense number of industries,

Of the tax on iron, all we can say would have evidently found a place in the free list of the gentleman who desires above all and before all to protect the manufacturing industries of Canada. The hon, gentleman, when the country comes to know what he proposes to do, need not disguise from himself or delude himself into the idea that he is going to escape any more than myself from the deputations which are likely to wait on him to remonstrate with him on the injustice of this and many other taxes that he proposes. I beg to call attention to this fact, as far as the customs returns show, that this tax on iron is a tax directly levied against Great Britain. The great proportion of the raw iron which we import as the customs returns show, brought from Great Britain to this country is so that in this case, at any rate, there is not even the paltry excuse of a reciprocity of trade or tariffs, because we are about to tax the only country in the world, perhaps, which admits our own manufactures free. As for ery be invented? Does the hon, gentleman not know perfectly well that vastly the greatest portion of the salt brought into the country comes in British ships; that it is brought for our fishermen; and them. How that had occurred, he did that it will be utterly impossible for the not understand. Even the officials, apacutest customs officer that ever breathed to distinguish how much of a barrel of salt is going to cure fish and how much to fluence against him during the past elec-

My belief is that the hon, gentleman or very great difficulty welded together into classes in Canada, save and except the thanks from any gentleman connected the different constituencies; the whole approaching ripeness they leave the deeper many friends here upon both sides of the his advisers committed a grave error of a nation, and that from one end of it to agricultural class, the manufacturers were with the salt interests. It is established thing in his county had been in the hands judgment in the proportions which they the other it contains many discordant eleselected to float this loan. Neither Sir ments, and that we comprise within our the manutacturers conducted their busi- their own market, and there is now a very offices filled as they were to-day, and the confederation a number of persons who ness prudently and properly, they, of all considerable importation of salt from Ca- late government had not made a single and half. That matter had been exhaus- differing in almost every way in which depression. They got their materials sent moment Canadian salt commands the an official was removed for just cause, taken. tively discussed, and both with our agents men can differ from each other. You cheaper and labour cheaper, while the rate market I believe as far as Kingston, and not a political one. There were numbers and other financial authorities, and every- know all that? you know that there are of interest was not raised against them, the hon. gentleman knows perfectly well numerous conflicting interests, that all and in various ways they had an oppor- that under the exemptions he proposes all had an opportunity of consulting were of through Canada there are grave geogra- tunity of successfully carrying on their salt that is at present brought into Canada tions.

> But, Sir, with respect to the article of proposes to put a tax of 50 cents on all coal of every kind and description. Now, as it operates most heavily on the very CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. MARCH 27, 1879.

The Tariff. The recent radical change made in the tariff policy of Canada is one that affects every inhabitant of the country. Every elector, and every young man who is to become an elector, should reacquainted with it and with the arguments for and against it. Last week we published the chief points of the speech made by Hon. Mr. Tilley on introducing it in Parliament. This week we give, in the same way, the speech of Hon. Mr. Cartwright, late Finance Minister, who followed Mr. tion to follow these with the speeches Hon. Ex-Premier Mackenzie. These four speeches were delivered when the new tariff was moved and adopted pro forma and they held the attention of the House from about half past three m., until after mid-night. They history, for the creation of which either credit or blame must be given to the men who now control the administration of public affairs and most of whom will probably live to receive the politi- tariff. cal reward of the policy they have deliberately inaugurated and which will political history in after years. There is much to be said on both sides of the question, and while the ADVANCE believes that any tariff which affords pro-

Tea and Flour.

tection to manufacturers or others be-

youd the revenue requirements of the

country is unjust to the people at large,

we recognise the fairness of placing the

arguments of the leading public men

of both sides before our readers, so that

the latter may the better comprehend

Some of the men who were foremost only got this to say. Doubtless it in telling our people before the Dominion elections that there would be "no tax on flour" under the proposed protective tariff are now instructed to argue in this way to those who complain of being deceived-

"You see, Mr. Greenhorn, that the tariff is perfectly fair because although there is a small duty on flour and meal as I presume I have the right to do, that | the duty on tea is less than it was, so you get square—just buy tea at the same the tea what you lose on the flour."

Let us see how the matter will bear the test: The tea used in New Brunswick is that on which the lowest tax is The old tariff was five cents per lb.; the new is 2 cents per lb. and 10%, ad valorem, or four cents altogether; in other words the tea tax is

The duty on flour is 50 cents, and on corn meal 40 cents, per barrel, so all Mr. Greenhorn has to do when he buys a bbl. of flour is to purchase 50 lbs. of tea purchase 40 lbs. of tea, and in that way he will get "square" on the than one barrel of flour to every fifty lbs. of tea and hence the injustice of the tariff and the hypocrisy of those who endeavor to argue that it does not un-

Officials and Elections.

necessarily oppress the people.

On Wednesday of last week the dismissal of Regis Cardinal, an official of the Dominion Government, charged with interfence at the Jacques Cartier election, was brought up by Mr. Huntington on a motion for papers. A good many members on the Government side complained of undue interference by officials in the interest of Liberal candidates Mr. Domville had his complaint to make amongst the rest. The News' report says :--

Mr. Snowball said his experience was similar, but the officials who opposed him belonged to the other side of the House. There was not one Grit official in the County. He ran as independent both times with every official against him, disturbing his meetings and canvassing against him. No change was made during last five years. Many of them were appointed merely as political tools and their principal business had been and would be

to interfere at elections. Mr. Haddow wanted to know if Snowball meant to say that every Northumberland official took an active part against

Mr. Snowball said he did not mean that they had all resorted to improper practices as many of them were respectable men, but they had all worked against him. The debate was interrupted by recess.

The following is the report of Mr. Snowball's remarks as they appeared in the Montreal Herald :-

Mr. Snowball said he represented a

county one of the largest in area of the Dominion, and which was swarming with officials from one end to the other. His the tax on salt, could any greater mock- experience had been similar to that related here, except that it happened to the proper close season for lobsters, bass protect. It seems therefore undeniable come from the other side of the House. Taking the whole of the officials of his county not one Grit could be found among pointed during the five years of the late administration, had used their utmost inother purposes? I am afraid, although I tions. He ran for the county twice as an

of officials who had been appointed simply to vote and use their influence at elec-

Mr. Haddow said, did the hon. member state that all the officials, from those who received \$10 to those who received \$2,000, take active part in the late elections against him?

Mr. Snowball said he maintained they had all cast their votes against him, but against him. The higher officials were It being six o'clock the Speaker left the

Some of the very dear friends of Mr. Snowball hereabouts think he ought to quite proper for Mr. Snowball not to take the exceptional cases into consideration and give Mr. Domville et al an opportunity to grow frantic for their

Since the above was in type the Sun which is edited by a Dominion official statements respecting several officials whose names it parades in a manner which would do discredit to the meanest party hack. The Sun is looked upon as the Dominion Government organ in New Brunswick but such contemptible attacks on officials who are not in a position to defend themselves, cannot surely be approved save by thoughtless, impulsive and vindictive spirits like funds, and, hence, in some measure, the Mr. Domville and the St. John Immigration agent who wants to be Post-

CORN MEAL has risen 40c. per bbl. since the introduction of the new

per lb. more for raft and tow lines than they did before the new tariff was in-

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST. The people of the Southwest Miramichi will be somewhat disappointed over the fact that there is no provision in the estimates for removing the remaining | this deceptive declaration. obstructions in that river.

THE HORSESHOE BAR. -- Our Ottawa correspondent informs us that Mr. Snowball has the assurance from the Government that the dredging on the Horseshoe Bar will be continued this season and probably completed.

CROWDED OUT. - Fredericton topics, correspondence from Derby and Douglasfield, some Ottawa correspondence, our Circuit Court Report and some es the price of goods of prime necessity other matter is crowded out this week. We will do the best we can to provide for this matter next week.

THE LAZARETTO MATTER :- We publish this week, another letter on the subject of the Tracadie Lazaretto, from our correspondent, "Informer." It is written in the author's convincing style, time you buy flour and you will gain on which is evidence of his truthfulness and desire to have the facts as they

> said, in connection with some remarks | portations from Great Britain than from made by a fellow member, that "two D. ought to know, for to judge him by unpatriotic light, and calculated to be some of his utterances in the House he fatal to our connexion with the mother has eaten a good deal of "flapdoodle" in | country. Besides, there is a provision the course of his life.

LIMESTONE :- The duty on limestone. under the new tariff, is one dollar. Limestone was formerly allowed to come to us free. It is brought to this port as ballast and, heretofore, our lime burners have paid about sixty cents a ton for it. Even in this article we are made to feel the "blessings" of the respects as if framed by a designing

ENGLISH MAIL :- Our Ottawa correspondent telegraphed us yesterday that Mr. Snowball had been informed by the Post-master General that the Englishm ail for Chatham would, in future, be delivered at Chatham Junction direct from the special English mail train, instead of being left at Moncton to be forwarded by regular train.

Lobster Regulations

In the course of a debate in the Hous of Commons on Monday-

Mr. Killam called attention to the lob based on misinformation. He wanted it modified so as not to interfere with taking of lobsters for food.

Mr. Robertson (Shelburne) said many packers were opposed to close season that had been established. Mr. Haddow said the order in Council would prove runious on North Shore, as

they packed more in September than any

intention to prohibit their catch for domes-

other month. Mr. Robitaille said the packers were ruining the fisheries, and the order would improve the size of the fish and prove ultimately of great benefit. Mr. Flynn opposed the order.

perhaps, as necessary for lobsters as for other fish, but a close season that suited able for the North Shore of New Brunswick where the season and circumstances Northumberland and Gloucdster. The matter had not been sufficiently studied. and they would protect the fisheries to death. The officials knew nothing about

We have heard very intelligent and conscientious North Shore lobster fishermen complain of the want of practical observation and knowledge on which the Department has based its restrictions on the money market in London. This part of the speech is very interesting to financial men, but want of space obliges wright continued:

wright continued:

wright continued:

money market in London. This meighbours, it might be different. I could that such an experiment, however dangerous in other respects, with the fishery in these waters. They say which takes an interest in this question, however dangerous in other respects, and Image and spinal Affinancial men, but want of space obliges wright continued:

money market in London. This part of the speech is very interesting to then understand that such an experiment, however dangerous in other respects, most force of lobsters with the will become apparent, and some of which that fishery in these waters. They say which takes an interest in this question, however dangerous in other respects, and Image and Incongruities of the tariff, which the will become apparent, and some of which that the capture of lobsters with the work of the tariff, which the will become apparent, and some of which will become apparent, and some of which the will become apparent, and some of which the will become apparent, and some of which will be come and Image.

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A word for your new representative in the Commons, who has already made in the country which was un

Again, during the time when the eggs are being deposited the mother fish does not seek food and there is, therefore, no objection to the deep water fishery with the traps to which the fish are attractd by bait these contain. A regulation based on the above facts would afford ample protection on the North Shore of New Bruns-

Our Ottawa Letter.

Special Correspondence of the Miramichi Advance

OTTAWA, March 22nd, '70 During the present week we have had, discussions of the National Policy I may say, at the outset, that the high protective character of the policy has have remembered the half dozen officials surprised both the House and the in the County who had sense enough to country. It was not generally believed refrain from showing their partizanship to be possible that in a country heretopart of this century a tariff somewhat will voluntarily and define a similar, although I think in some respects the uncertainty of which they already these very manufacturers whom he designs the volatile Major Domville, and scores of the morther-land, holding and enof others as frothy, would doubtless have forcing free trade views as far as poscan history as the Tariff of Abominations, ous oscillations of political parties they will prejudical and unjust tax in its operations, yelled out for their dismissal at once on sible, with a tariff for revenue purposes the charge that their silence and cir- only-but incidentally affording a procumspection was proof that they could tection to our manufacturers of 171 per not be Tories. Where the score of cent-a sudden change to a high proofficials were openly canvassing for the tection system would be made. It has Left Centre candidate and assuring the been done, however. I need not say than Mr. Snowball. electors that there was to be no duty what influences were at work to bring on flour, while the one attended to his about this new order of things. Many public duties like an honest man, it was of the manufacturers of Canada had grown rich before the recent turn of hard times. Gooderham & Worts of Toronto, distillers are rated at above a million dollars; Molson of Montreal is also a manufacturing millionaire; Hay. M. P. for Toronto has made half a million in making furniture, and I might and ought, therefore, to show some give many other instances. Indeed, sense of, at least, courtesy in dealing eight manufacturers, recently visiting with the subject, has come to hand with Ottawa in the interest of securing more an article referring to Mr. Snowball's protection were the actual owners in Canada of more than five millions worth of property. Of late years their business had been less prosperous, as all other businesses had been, and they agreed

together to demand protection. The views of millionaries carry weight in the ordinary nature of things, but back of this it is well known in Ontario and Quebec that these gentlemen were liberal contributors to Conservative election victory of the now ruling party Conservative party at the polis. In connection with this, the farmers and laborers were made to believe that protection would give them better prices for produce and employment at good wages, So that the west really derived protection at last, CORDAGE manufacturers ask one cent | while the people of New Brunswick to a great extent, relied upon such assurances as Mr. Tilley gave them, or such as were contained in Sir. John's telegram to Mr. Boyd, that no increase, but only a re-adjustment of the tariff was intended. I need not say how terrible is the disappointment of those who believed in

Thus far only the general features of the tariff have been debated. Viewed in this way the objections to it are many. It gives a violent shock to the commercial business of the country. It gives a sudden increase to the value of goods in stock, of course not unpleasing to the merchant, who finds that by one stroke of the Finance Minister's pen his stock of \$50,000 worth has increased in value to \$60.000. But it also suddenly increasto the consumer, the salaried man, the laborer, the fisherman, the lumberman, the mechanic etc., who hard pressed before has not any additional means of paying for them. It increases the price of fuel, (in cities at least) of clothing and of food to those who could scarce buy at the low prices that before prevailed. On national grounds the objections

are very strong. It has been very clearly shown that the increase will tell Mr. Domville is reported to have very much more largely against imthe United States. This is a very grave objection which views the tariff in an by which, when the American Congress reduces the duty on imports into that country from Canada, a like reduction may be made by the Government of Canada, without legislation, on imports from the States to Canada. Indeed, there is good color for the remark of Mr. Ross that the tariff looks in some American to discriminate against the United Kingdom, and in favor of the United States. In regard of importations generally, the free list has been almost annihilated. Of free importations amounting last year to thirty millions in value, twenty millions at least under the new tariff are made dutiable and pay, from 10 to 30 per cent.

From the New Brunswick standpoint it would appear that there is no compensation for the new burdens which in the way of more costly breadstuffs, fuel, wearing apparel &c., which they will have to pay. That it will greatly injure ster close season recently announced in your already depressed interests is the Gazette; and suggested that it had been undoubtable. Your direct trade with the United States hitherto a very profitable one, must be greatly injured, and Hon, J. C. Pope thought it was not the in equal degree if not greater our trade with England must suffer.

The very large increase in customs duties as compared with only a slight increase in excise imposts has this bearing,-The Maritime Provinces, as is natural to countries having open sea ports, import most, have most foreign trade and therefore pay most custom dues. It is further true that while the Maritime section of the Dominion pay Mr. Snowball said a close season was proportionally to population a large share of the customs, New Brunswick one locality did not suit another. What pays more proportionally in this way was suitable for Nova Scotia was not suit- than Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island. Indeed, last year New Brunswere different from other plaues. The wick paid more custom duties than twentieth of August would not do for Nova Scotia, though the latter has much the greater population. Besides, Enthusiasts on the subject of protecting the latter Province has the benefit of the fish were allowed to make regulations protection for her coal, while New Brunswick has no special interest to and salmon, and, hence, injustice was that the Finance Minister has dealt more hardly with his own than any other Province. This sectional and unjust feature in the National Policy is one of its worst characteristics. I shall not remark upon the many anomalies through the Loins and Back, Lack of Strength and

water and seek that which is shallower House, and is personally liked by all and warm. The lobster should not then who meet him. Mr. Snowball has, in his differ in race, in religion, and in language, classes of men, stood to suffer least in this nada into the United States. At the preconcise and torcible speaking, which is the true parhamentary style. No greater mistake could be made by a young member than to speak too frequently or too long, and I venture to say that while he will not be wanting in close attention to his County's interests and those of the Country generally, Mr. Snowball is shrewd enough to see that these can be served in other ways than by mere talk and bluster. To secure an efficient mail service, proper postal facilities, careful attendance to and supervision of your fishing industries, the removal of just complaints regarding these services, or the railway service etc., in Northumberland are matters that require judicious and skilful handling. To effect what is required in this regard with a ministry, supported by an overwhelming majority in the House. needs a judicious intermixture of pluck and diplomacy both of which the new member for Northumberland is already credited with, at the Capital. I am very sure, from close observation, though very slight acquaintance, that there is not in the House a member more closely attentive to his parliamentary duties.

The Tariff Question.

Many of our friends who also receive

and read other papers which profess to

deal fairly with public matters will pro-

bably contrast the course of the latter with that of the ADVANCE in dealing with the tariff speeches made recently in the Commons. We refer particularly to the Union Advocate, which, last week, when the ADVANCE gave Mr. Tilley's speech and published a schedule showing the difference between the old and new tariffs in all norance of what was taking place. We may shame it into letting its readers know something of both sides of the question, but we venture to say that it dare not publish the speech of Mr. Cartwright in any one of its issues and ask for its careful perusal, as we have done for both Mr. Tilley's and Mr. Cartwright's, and as we do for Dr. Tupper's and Mr. Mackenzie's which are to appear in subsequent numbers of the ADVANCE. In the late political contest in this county we were told by the Advocate and its friends that when we said a "readjustment of the tariff meant a duty on flour and other breadstuffs, the assertion was false and made only to deceive the people. When we said coal was to be taxed the Advocate assured its readers that no such tax would be imposed. It intimated that increased duties would not be imposed on the clothing used by the people generally. The duties on these articles have been alarmingly increased and the Advocate is "dumb as a dog," on the subject. Let the lumbermen and fishermen of the North Shore, note the prices ruling for flour, meal and clothing, about the 14th inst., and next year compare them with what they will then be and they will probably understand why they get only one side of the story from the Advocate and very little of that. Meantime let them carefully read all the arguments presented and judge of the matter for themselves. Let them, while they read the stilted rhetoric which parades the vastness of our domain and resources and pictures the teeming millions who are yet to be attracted to the country by imaginary future developements, reflect on the effect the new policy will have on themselves and their families. When they read of "Canada for the Canadians," let them endeavor to understand whether the few Canadian manufacturers or the many Canadian consumers are to be benefited for the first few years to come, and whether both classes are not in a fair way to suffer in the end. If ever there was a time in our history when the people's minds should be freed of party prejudices and cease to be misled by party names or old party distinctions, now is the time and we sincerely hope that the people of this Province will do what our tariff makers advise, viz., look to their own interests and protection of home industries. The protection most needed by the people just now, is certainly not that embraced in taxes on the necessaries of life.

Medical.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

low, and foul Mattery Accumulations in the Nasal sloughing of the Bones of the Nose, with dischargulcerations often extending to the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, called Ulcerative Catarrh. Also, Hay Fever, Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Cloude mory, and loss of Nerve Power. The Great Local and Constitutional Remedy is prepared entirely by distillation, and contains, e form of vaporized essences, the greatest vegetable healing and purifying properties known to

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