point out to the House where I think these gentlemen were guilty of

NEEDLESS AND IMPROPER EXPENDITURES. I do not admit that the hon. gentleman had the right to charge me or my colleagues for interest-at any rate more than to a small extent-on transactions which took place in 1878. He assumes what he has no right to do, that I intended to effect a loan of three million pounds | was good enough to tell us that one cause sterling. But I leave that till I come to his remarks about his recent loan. When we come to ordinary expenditure, what do we find? Why, Sir, we find that these hon, gentlemen, under the head of ordinary expenditure, having expended a very unexampled prosperity which existed considerable number of sums which I feel perfectly certain, had we remained in office, would not have been expended. We find under the head of civil government, that whereas we expended in our last year \$823,000, these gentlemen ex pended \$861,000, of which about \$20,000 were for contingencies. We find that for heaping enormous burdens upon the under the head of militia. whereas we expended \$618,000, these gentlemen expended \$130,000 more. Now I do not charge them for the whole of that. I think it is probable that a portion of that may have been legitimate enough expenditure. But I say, had we been in office that the militia expenditure would have been at least \$60,000 less than it was. In the matter of legislation these hon. gentlemen caused an extravagant expenditure in two ways. First, by the Minister of Finance not being prepared to bring down his measures to the House for many weeks after we met, and as the returns laid ou (the table of the House show, the expenditure of this House was running riot until, on the vote of \$8,000 for sessional clerks, messengers, and pages, there was an expenditure close on \$30,000. (Hear, hear.) Sir. for that class of expenditure I refuse all accountability. Nor do I think that we are chargeable with the fact that the Minister of the Interior, as the hon, mem ber for Bothwell showed the other night, put nearly five quarters instead of four in the ordinary expenditure for Indians on that year. On the question of the collection of revenue. I would also point out that whereas we expended \$1,724,000 for the Post-office, these gentlemen expended \$1.784.000, while in the following itenthey expended \$400,000 more than we demanded for the task of carrying or railways and canals; and \$200,000 more apparently than they themselves, so late as the month of May, deemed necessary. That expenditure may or may not defensible. I am not in a position form an opinion on the subject, but I do know that my hon. friend beside me spent \$200,000 less during his last year than his successors saw fit to expend. I remark in connection with that, that I know from the state of things that met us when we became responsible for the administration of the affairs of this country, from the shameful way in which those roads were run down, how easy it is largely to diminish for a time the apparent expend: ture on great public works. I also know how many hundreds, or perhaps thou sands, it cost him to put those roads i proper condition. If the information w have received from the Maritime Provinces be correct, there is an extensive probability that something of the kind will be needed in a few years again. I may add. for the hon, gentleman himself admits it

Sir Richard next referred to th matter of deficits, and after giving par ticulars concluded that branch of the sub ject as follows :-

that there was at least \$100,000 for which

he and not we were responsible, and there

fore I, Sir, submit that the hon. gentle

man had no right whatever to attempt to

hold us responsible for any more of the

expenditure for 1878-9 than we ourselves

had brought down estimates or taken Or

ders in Council for.

A COMPARISON OF DEFICITS. Now, Sir, you will observe that ou greatest net deficit was, compared with the greatest deficit of the hon, gentleman's leader, and of the hon, gentleman who was then acting as Finance Minister, stood in the proportion of 44.5 to fifty-eight per cent., and that the per. centage of deficit in our last year as compared with the percentage of deficit in his 'ast year, was as one per cent. is to 25 per cent. ("Hear, hear," "Oh, oh's," and cheers.) And as the hon, gentleman ap pears to be in a mood to make comparisons, I should say further that our worst deficit bore the same ratio to the best, that one bears to twelve, and that our final deficit was to theirs as one is to thirty And that, Sir, is not only a fair ratio of the respective differences between the two deficits, but I submit a fair ratio of the prudence, the economy, and the administrative capacity which characterized the the two Governments. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) I would warn the hon. Minister of Finance, that when he talks of deficits he is treading on dangerous ground

A COMPARISON OF REVENUES. He has been good enough to tell re that he, and he alone, looks to the future without any embarrassment, because he had obtained on the 1st of March, 1880, the sum of \$14.081.000 as the total result of our revenue for the past eight months. Now, Sir, I find that on the 1st of March, 1878, our revenue amounted to \$15,003, 330; on 1st March, 1877, \$14,263,000; and on 1st March, 1876, \$15,616,876. I confess, particularly after hearing that the hon, gentleman expects to expend something like \$24,900,000 in the current year, I fail to see on what principles he expects our average monthly revenue of one and three-fourth millions to rise to something as follows:like \$3,000,000 per month. He may be correct, and I should be glad for the sake of the country to believe it possible : but I fear the result will prove that the revenue of the next four months will bear but too true a proportion to that of the last month and that next year he will | flected itself on us, which has increased be called upon to face a deficit of from two the demand for our lumber and given us to three millions of dollars -that is, sup | better rates of transport, because the hon. | though no doubt there have been the usual next four months than he has during the said to reduce, our trade with the United returns that up to the 1st February, 1880, creating an improvement in the lumber there was a total revenue from this source trade and shipping trade, these are the of \$7,400,000. Up to 1st February, 1879, two great interests which he has most the revenue was \$7,970,000. We take no hampered and en.barrassed-(hear, hear)shown by the returns of last month to those of the same month last year, because I am aware that in the month of February, 1879, through the extraordinary for nearly equalizing Canadian imports his finger on as many as twelve factories fort or must lose all chance of bettering ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") generosity of the hon. Finance Minister, and exports under the N.P., which meant, in the Province of Ontario, each employan unusually large amount of goods were that while our exports had decreased our ing 100 hands and upwards which have passed through the Custom-houses, and imports had fallen off in still greater ratio, opened since the first of January, 1879. made to pay duty. But I call attention Sir Richard called attention to the fact (Hear, hear.) I don't say that even if he figures I have quoted are vastly in excess to this, that the result I have just shown that Sir Leonard had seven years ago could, that would be sufficient justification of any taxation which can possibly be has taken place in the face of extraordinary circumstances. We have seen a good of imports meant better times. He quot- people. But I say if he cannot do that, I this tariff is so adjusted that by far the harvest, and unusually good prices for ed-amid laughter at Sir Leonard's ex think the House can form for themselves heaviest rates of taxation levied under it, certain portions of our products. The pense-from his budget speech of 1873, a tolerably accurate estimate of what the are on precisely those products which markets of the world in general have been as proof of Sir Leonard's entire change of National Policy has done to the present the poorer classes must consume. (Cheers.) country, he never would have made the rising, and we ought to have got our share | policy, and continued :result is the best possible endorsement of

THE POLICY OF THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

economy. Had our course been followed, had the hon, gentleman opposite been content with a fair revenue tariff, all the hon. Finance Minister's difficulties would have disappeared, and the country would (Cheers.) Now, Sir, the hon. Minister of his embarrassment was

THE HEAVY ENGAGEMENTS he had inherited from the last Government-(Ministerial cheers)-and he was good enough to recall to our minds the when he was Finance Minister in 1873. I desire to recall how that hon, gentleman

MISTOOK INFLATION FOR PROSPERITY: how he then, in defiance of remonstrances from this side of the House, and particularly in defiance of my own remonstrances I suppose, a Finance Minister who had a very serious evil. Now, Sir, I now ob -(Oh, oh) - made that inflation the excuse people of the country, and for adding deliberately and most needlessly the sum of one and one-half millions to the fixed expenditure of the country. It is a matter of public record that they increased the expenditure from \$11,000,000 to \$23. 000,000. (Cheers.) They went out of added four or five millions more to the are persuaded that the best way to increase expenditure of the country. We took the wealth of the community is to treble us in the face. Only one engagement for | ter.) Public Works did we carry out, that of the Canada Central Railway, which had not been incurred by our predecessors. Take the Estimates for 1873-4 drawn by prevented him from making more than a the hon, the Finance Minister. You will passing allusion, but which I cannot allowfind votes taken for the Welland Canal, to pass unnoticed. It is, that we all know Lachine Canal, and I believe every canal that he was good enough to make a proin the country, as well as for the Pacific gress through the country in order to see and Intercolonial Railways.

that the \$25,000,000 asked for in the repudiate the view taken by some wicked mented by the usual supplementary esti nates and censuring the proposal to spend \$300,000 for surveys of Dominion Lands, went on to argue that the deficit would be monstrously swollen by this last named sum. He continued :-

On every hustings in Canada these hon. entlemen rated the late Government for extravagance in matters of civil government, superannuation allowances, Indian expenditures, and Post-office Department. Now let us see what we expended in 1878. lections of the parties. and what these gentlemen propose to pend in 1881. In 1878 the total expenditure for Civil Government amounted to barely \$823,000. Now, Sir, we are told 3917.451 are required-being an increase over our actual expenditure of only \$100 .-100. Sir, we were reviled without stint because in 1878 we found it necessary to ask a vote of \$106,000 for the purpose of providing for superannuation. I perceive that \$142,000 is the least these hon gentlemen can get on with for their superunnuation charges. For Indian service in 1878, \$421,503 was required. Now I see 3649,786 is demanded for the same service. In the Post-office Department, Sir, in which our extravagance had become ramp int, we spent \$724,938; these gentlemen now demand \$852,000, being \$130,000 (Cheers.) nore than the late extravagant Government found necessary to expend. (Hear, near.) I see, Sir, but one substantial saving attempted to be made, and that is n the matter of railways. Now it may Church set out on a progress through his be possible to carry this out to some exent. I confess myself that everything hat has come to my knowledge, eve y-

hing that came to my knowledge while I vas Minister of Finance, renders me very loubtful, indeed, as to the probable success f an attempt to diminish these railway expenditures to a lower point than they were. Nevertheless I shall give my learty support to, and shall heartily congratulate the Minister of Railways if his bility and energy do enable him to carry out the pledges which the Minister of Finance made on his behalf to effect the aving of which he speaks. But I reserve ny opinion on that subject until we obtain that fuller information which will enable as properly to discuss the proposed saving in that direction. These figures at al. events appear to me to indicate a revival of that spirit of reckless folly which led hese hon, gentlemen to double the expenditure of Canada in seven years, be ween 1867 and 1873, and which at a ormer time, as I showed, led them to exend in one single year something like 60 per cent. more than the total revenue of the country. (Hear, hear.) And I ask non, gentlemen on both sides of this House-for the question will be put to them in such a way that they cannot pos sibly avoid it before many weeks are gone

whether they think the statement the hon, gentleman has submitted, whether they think the prospect of five or six successive deficits, including those that have already occurred, are justification for the proposal of these hon, gentleman to add to the burdens of the Dominion of Canada by an expenditure which they know will exceed thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars-and which will probably exceed rifteen or sixteen millions-among the mountains of British Columbia. (Hear,

hear, and cheers. Passing over Sir Richard's allusions to the loans negotiated by himself and Sir Leonard, which are very interesting as showing how empty was the boasting over the hon, gentleman was disporting himthe supposed advantages of the latter self I was not altogether idle. I took the gentleman's transactions, we next come to opportunity of making enquiries through-

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

a portion of the speaker's remarks being actual state of things; how far new facsix months of a continuous rise on the the increased duties. I corresponded heavily upon people who have incomes of other side of the Atlantic; or are we to understand that there was an improvement in the United States which has reposing that he fares no worse during the gentleman had been at great pains as he preceding eight. I find by the Customs States? Why, Sir, as to his claim of account of the enormous disproportions and yet it is for the improvement of these I would ask the hon. gentleman one interests that the hon, gentleman takes plain question.

credit for the N. P. Referring to Sir Leonard's taking credit

years have come and gone since the hon. gentleman held the position which he now We had recently imposed heavy taxes. occupies. We know that in seven years dividuals must reap benefit from the oper- the poor man gives more for what he buys argument's sake—he might console him We knew that we were very close to the every fibre of the human frame is said to ation of the tariff, but when you put this than the rich man. Whether it be an self with the reflection that the reproach true effective limit of taxation, and also be changed. Am I to understand—the additional taxation on the people, even if ounce of tea, a pound of sugar, or a hun- upon the farmers of Canada has been for

venue, and therefore we determined that cal revolution takes place in that time? day: that what was reason for con the Finance Minister now ? (Hear, hear.) House in 1873, and I recollect that when | fluence of the hon, gentleman, (Hear, hear,) by the Minister of Finance in his usual that imports had fallen to 70 millions. and his supporters are well matched. in the adulteration of liquors although such obliging followers, nor were there ever followers who had such an obliging himself has—and I know his organs have— Finance Minister. (Cheers and laughter.) made it a matter of complaint that we had office leaving unfulfilled engagements House. A horse is not an animal to for the rise in prices that has taken place which, had they been fulfilled, would have which I would compare gentlemen who office and found this state of affairs staring | their taxation. (Loud cheers and laugh- I might add that things are not only

There is, no doubt, one important factor in our present prosperity, to which my hon friend's characteristic modesty has how well the policy was promoting the Coming to the proposed expenditure for | welfare of the people. (Hear, hear, and the current year, Sir Richard, after stating | laughter.) I desire to say that I entirely stimates submitted, would be largely aug- editors, who likened the Hon. Minister to a commercial traveller who had filled his customers' orders and returned for furthe instructions. (Renewed Laughter.) commend his zeal, but I may have doubts whether that zeal was wholly according to knowledge. I may have doubts whether the best means of finding out how the policy actually worked was by means of a number of interviews with different manutacturers, lasting from three to thirty minutes, according to the political predi

> HOW THE "HUM" WAS PROMOTED. I may doubt whether the information gleaned was always as strictly accurate as might be desired. I may doubt that it was possible for him to gain accurate information, for wherever he entered, went the shadow of the hon, member for North Hastings (Mr. Bowell), with the Customs cat-o'-nine-tails in his hand, as a slight hint of what might be expected in the way of loss of protection by those manufacturers who failed to acknowledge that there was but one Minister of Customs, and that the Finance Minister was his prophet. (Loud laughter.) I am inclined to think that my hon. friend's simplicity and good nature have been somewhat imposed upon in the course of his peregrinations.

BORROWED "HUM." It is on record that in former times, the good old times of the Irish Church establishment, a certain prelate of that extensive diocese, mainly, I believe, with the view of ascertaining what progress his clergy had made in converting the members of another persuasion. It is also on record that in the course of his peregrinations he came to a parish where a Pro testant rector and a Roman Catholic priest lived on terms of great unity, although the rector's congregation consisted only of his own family, a clerk, and a sexton. am happy to say that in this particular exigency the genius of my countryman was equal to the emergency. He borrowed the congregation of the priest, and the prelate promoted him to a valuable benefice for the extraordinary zeal he had displayed (Loud cheers and laughter.) I won't vouch for the fact, but I am led to believe that the hon. the Finance Minister's good nature was imposed on in -imilar way (hear, hear, and laughter) that in some of the manufactories he visited, the number of parties employed was increased for that day only. have also heard that the wages were to a town and lowered after he retreated. But, Sir, like Lord Chesterfield I only believe half of what I hear. I won't believe that the wages were raised before he came, but that they were lowered after he was gone. (Cheers and laughter.) but such was the zeal of the workingmen to get a glimpse of their great benefactor, that 1 am told they actually proceeded with the Finance Minister from floor to floor of the manufactories in order that they might see him and be seen by him as much as possible. (More cheers and laughter.) As the hon, gentleman was good enough to give us a statement of the factories that were likely to open in the Do-

minion-particularly in New Brunswick-I would like him to give a list of those which have actually opened since the 1st of January, 1879, within the Dominion, and then we could form some idea of the actual bona fide result of the N. P. While out the various towns of Ontario as to the tories had opened; how far those gen-Is it due to the N. P. of the Finance tlemen engaged in manufacturing enter. how many persons in this Dominion are Minister that there was something like prises could report direct benefit from affected by this taxation which presses so with Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, and less than \$600. If he would condescend some 25 or 30 other towns in Ontario, containing an aggregate of about 300,000 souls, and I regret very much to say that haps of our population are affected by the the result of my enquiries was, that alnumber of small factories started in various places, there have been likewise the usual number of small factories shut up, and those with whom I communicat d

> from this policy except to TWO OR THREE INDUSTRIES.

WHERE THE PEOPLE'S TAXES GO. There is no doubt that some few in. thing more certain than another, it is that were the case—assuming it to be a fact for that a very slight revival in the staple hon member for Cumberland (Mr. Tupper) most of it is wanted, a large portion goes dred-weight of coal, he must jay the ever taken away, for under his tariff there one-quarter.

what was true in 1873, is false to- Treasury, what we have a serted is that raise discontent than to show, as the hon. of the pockets of the people of this coun- scheme of taxation he has so arranged it. ury, but the greater portion goes into the That what was an admirable basis for pockets of manufacturers. I have no ed. (Cheers.) Possibly, Sir, the Minister forecasting financial policy then, would be doubt the hon. gentleman has fostered a delusion and a snare in 1880? There some industries—the industry of smug- dency. It is possible he may design to was one thing, however, that did not gling, which was depressed some years ago. change. I had the honor of a seat in this is rapidly reviving under the fostering in- it that he is going to turn vegetarian and the remark I have just read was delivered | Moreover, Sir, although the hon, gentleman dwelt very lightly with this point, I glowing style, cheers of his followers were am afraid he will find that his Excise duties as loud as when this evening he announced have already resulted in a great development of illicit distillation in different them. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) (Cheers.) The Hon. Minister of Finance, parts of the country (hear, hear), and also (Ministerial cheers.) There never was, the hon, gentleman cannot regard that as serve that I think the hon, gentleman He cannot but be reminded of that stanza not praised him for the general rise in with regard to the gallant cavalier and prices that has taken place. Although his steed. I desire to speak with all re- this is a curious cause of exultation, so far spect of the hon. gentleman's supporters, as the consumer is concerned, I am willing, and I hope none will take offence at being for my part, to give the hop, gentleman compared to a horse outside of this the credit, which he undoubtedly deserves. in sugar, iron, bread, and fuel, and in almost all articles of prime necessity within the Dominion of Canada -- and dearer but worse. The fact of the matter is, in Canada our market is so small, that it it is easy in many cases for existing mannfactories and industries to combine together-and I am afraid that is one of the with the people of the United States, for, however mistaken their policy may be in the hon. gentleman's policy affects the advantages as possible may be gained affects the general interests of Canada, as shown in the returns of Customs and Excise The hon, gentleman was good enough to tell us how pleased a few scores of manufacturers were with his visit. I do not doubt it in the least. I do not doubt that apart from the pleasure of visiting the hon, gentleman, which is a great one, that these manufacturers were aware that a visit from a Minister of Finance was not a had advertisement at the worst. And, Sir, the hon, gentleman's organs have never been tired of declaring how they banquetted the hon, gentleman, and how pleasing it was to listen to the little duet between the sympathizing Minister and the sympathizing manufacturers-one party chanting the praises of a Minister of Finance who sympathized with the deserving manufacturers, and the other declaring how

> and laughter.) Sir Richard next referred to the effect of the tariff on the people of the country at considerable length, and the remarks with which he introduced this portion of the subject, though very interesting must be omitted on account of our limited space. Among other illustrations of the downright robbery effected by the tariff he in stanced the following:

good and pleasant it was to find a body

of patriotic individuals who were waiting

to support the present Minister in return

for the trifling privilege of putting their

hands into the public till. (Hear, hear,

I may remark that I have endeavoured to meet the wishes of the Minister of Finance as far as possible; and have selected two or three examples from the city of St. John, a place where the operation of the tariff is as severely felt as any part of the Dominion. I find that

AN ARTISAN OF ST. JOHN having a family of four and an income of \$350 per year, has to pay on the tea coffee he consumes a tax of \$1 50: sugar and molasses he pays \$6 42: 7 barrels of flour, \$3 50; on 5 tons of coal; \$2.50; on coal oil, \$1.25; while on his dry goods, clothing, and things of this description the tax amounts to not less than \$40. The result of this is that out of an income of \$350, that artisan is compelled to pay \$59.93. Take the case of another artisan with a family of five and an income of \$176. I find by actual examination-and these are persons who are prudent, temperate, and sober men, keeping a pretty accurate account of what they spend-that his taxes on the articles of tea and coffee are \$1.92; on sugar and nolasses, \$10.40; on flour and oatmeal. \$6.50; on coal. \$3.50; and on coal oil about half that amount. On dry goods and clothing he consumes about \$2.62: a all \$57, or a trifle less than the charge in the other case. I take next the case of another, not residing in St. John, whose family number six and whose income is 520. Here we have a tax on the tea and ugar of \$7.60; on flour and coal, \$6.50; nd with the tax on dry goods and clothig, the amount is altogether by actual record \$68.25. In the case of a man with family of nine and an income of \$600. I find that the tax on the same articles amounts to \$83. If we take the case of a clerk with a family of six and an income of \$1,100, the taxation on these articles mounts to \$74.83, and it r ust be remembered that to these taxe must be added a reasonable proportion for excise duties.

which amounts to \$6.50 for each adult Now, I would like to know whether the hon, gentleman has ever considered what the result of such taxation as this may be. I would like to know if he has considered to examine the census returns, I think he would find five-sixths or nine-tenths pertaxation he imposes, to an extent utterly unprecedented at any rate in the history of Canada, and with this practical result, that whereas all great national accumulations of wealth generally result from the savings of this class, the hon. Minister were unable to see any benefit accruing will find that if he persists in enforcing these taxes, be will not merely paralyze that, but he will interfere with the proper education, and even the proper nourishment of those people and their children. One of two results must follow, either Is he able, after all his enquiries, to lay they must reduce their standard of comtheir condition. (Cheers.) I can quite understand that hon, gentlemen who have not examined this question, may think the other classes proclaimed the doctrine that an increase for the burdens he has inflicted upon the effected. But they must remember that

posed to rest my case there, but I will articles would suffice to restore our re- can tell-that a mental as well as a physi- into the pockets of a favoured few; and highest price, and if he buys on credit he is no one thing, except the food which the while nobody has asserted that the hon, must pay the highest rate of interest. farmer requires to consume, which is not it was our duty to practice the strictest (Laughter.) Am I to understand that gentleman has put seven millions into the I cannot conceive anything more likely to and will not continue to be most heavily of the seven millions which he takes out gentleman has shown, that in framing his hits these men both ways, for in addition of lamentation and mourning and woe to try, a very small part goes into the Treas- that in proportion to the poverty of a man, freight are increased both ways: the hon. so is the amount demanded of him increasof Finance may have observed this tencarry out homeopathic principles : or is like Mr. Bumble, who believed boys under his charge were overfed, intends to reduce the diet of the people of Canada until they are forced to bow with perfect sub-

> AN ENGLISH OPINION. I would like to read to my hon, friend the opinion of a distinguished English statesman as to the mode in which taxation onght to be inflicted upon the people. Earl Derby says in one of his speeches :-

"It is one of the peculiarities of this country, and I think a happy one, that the class whose incomes are under £150the class, that is, who live by weekly wages-may relieve themselves of taxation and statesmanlike. And there can be no statesmen than to commit themselves to a system which will impose on the great mass of people the necessity of paying a very considerable portion of their earnings in one shape or other to the tax gatherer, (Hear, hear,) or the party whom hon, gentlemen opposite have put in his place. If their object is to erect a privileged and wealthy class. well and good ; but let it be told openly. points which puts us at a disadvantage | that all may understand the course they have entered upon. (Cheers.) They ought to frame the tariff so that it will give no the great majority of cases, their market unfair advantage to any one man over an is so large that competition is enabled to other, and most of all, so as not to oppress secure reasonableness of price, and as a the poor man. The aim of intriguing rule excellence of workmanship. Another politicians in every country has been so to difficulty exists there. We have seen how frame their tariff, that as many business individuals or sections, so that the framers of the tariff may have political influence to keep themselves in their places. It is idle and worse than idle, to say that the evils of this taxation can be compensated by the increased wages which working people obtain. In former times we could say, that though Canada was not a country in which it was easy to gather great individual fortunes, though it had not attained a high standard in art or literature, still we had this honourable dis tinction, that on the whole the distribu tion of property was tolerably even and fair, and it was on that fact that the best hope of future progress and real advancement and civilization depended. That has been entirely taken away, and I warn those gentlemen to take care lest they bring down upon themselves consequences which they do not look for. Men have risen in rebellion for far less cause than

> this country is easy. Were it otherwise they might find that there is a point at which most law-abiding people might be tempted to take the law into their own hands. (Cheers.) Sir Richard next referred to the unnecessarily heavy duties laid upon coal, tea, sugar etc. In closing on the sugar question he summed up the effect of the

National Policy thereon as follows :--

the oppression inflicted upon the people of

this community by the hon, gentlemen

opposite, and fortunate it is, that our

people are very patient and escape from

What have we got in return? We have sugar refinery-a very well-conducted refinery, I believe, in which some 300 people are employed. Were there no duty on sugar, we should obtain our sugar either from the Clyde or from New York, at rates varying from 1 to 2 of a cent per pound less than Redpath can make it for. In other words, the people of Canada are paying, on an average, three millions and a half of taxes, not into the Treasury, but partly into the Treasury and partly to open sugar refineries. At the outside, out of the three and a half millions which the people pay, not more than two millions go into the revenue, while by this operation we employ 300 men at Montreal or elsewhere, for whom we pay at the rate of about \$5,000 a head; that is to say, as much as the salary of a Nova Scotian or New Brunswick Chief Justice, and what used to be the salary of a Cabinet Minister in old Canada. ("Hear, hear," cheers,

The hon, gentleman himself [Sir Leonard Tilley] admits that he has failed entirely in stopping the deficit, and that he has failed in showing us where he is going to obtain for us that home market on which in former times he was wont to insist so much. It is true (although he gives a different explanation from my hon. friend behind him) that he has succeeded I believe, in half depopulating St. John. and if it is the true way for a Finance Minister to take from the pocket of a consumer five dollars for every dollar he puts into the treasury, then the hon, gen tleman has been better than his word. because he told us from his place last year, that he was obliged to put on seven mil lions of taxes in order to get two millions, and it now appears that while he has put on the seven millions we have not got cent of the millions he promised us. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I have no wish to be too hard on the hon, the Minister of Finance. I know perfectly well who the hon, gentleman represents. I know pretty well why he was chosen for his present place. I know that it was a clear case of stern political necessity. I know that an election was impending, that a certain class of influential voters were considered necessary to the support of the present Government, and it was absolutely necessary in carrying out such a policy as that which they proposed last year, to find some gentleman to combine these re quisites. He must be a man of good position, of thoroughly respectable character, of obliging disposition, and have a mind perfectly free from all regard forand for that matter all knowledge ofthose antiquated doctrines of politica economy which the hon, gentleman ha trampled under foot with such remarkable results. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

I know that the hon, gentleman said last year in one of his speeches that the agriculturists of this country bear too SIR LEONARD TILLEY-I did not say

so. I said they did not pay as much as

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT-I say that have contributed to the revenue of this time, in the way of providing employ. They must remember also that the real assertion that the agriculturists of Canada of profit from the revival. The whole That was a considerable time ago, seven ment for the idle people of Canada, truth in such matters is generally worse do n t pay as much as other classes to the than the figures shown. If there is one revenues of the country. But even if that

to being heavily taxed, their charges for added to the charges for the transportation of their grain, and by diminishing the imports, he is virtually compelling the farmer to pay the freight both ways.

Sir Richard proceeded to deal with the United States tariff and argued that even if a protective policy were suitable to that country, it could not be advantageous to mission to the voke he has imposed upon | Canada because-

> They have a vastly greater market than we, which of itself does away with a the speeches of Sir Leonard Tilley large amount of the mischiefs incidental to protection, and that they have an enormously greater range of products; and they forget also that the United States are virtually a confederation of thirty-nine or forty nations, every one of which has the most perfect system of free trade on the earth among themselves, and for that reason, one of the arguments on which the hon, gentleman opposite depends is in its essence entirely fallacious. I say with regard to the United States, that a people possessing their natural advantages, would long ere this have monopolized the vast proportion of the manufacturing and carrying trade of the world had they consented to adopt a reasonable fiscal policy.

We sell to the United States quite as much of our own productions as we take from them, and the result shown by figures, is merely owing to a wrong mode of entering the items in our trade and

navigation returns. balance of trade had been particularly in The Address in reply to the speech. favour of the United States, and against passed after a short debate, characterus, rested on an utter delusion as to ised by moderation and an absence of the relations existing between the two party vituperation that is creditable to countries, the hon, gentleman dwelt at some length upon his desire to sustain British connection, and was good enough to tell us, it was entirely a mistake to suppose that British statesmen had anything but the most friendly feeling toward the people of Canada. I am willing to believe that it would be a great mistake to believe that either the statesmen or the people of Great Britain look with any degree of pleasure or satisfaction on the policy Canada has adopted. The Earl of Salisbury, Prime Minister on his retirement, has there has been an excessive expenditure spoken in this fashion on the late conduct | over the estimates of the last session of the Dominion of Canada :-

"When you look at the map of the world, you see that all the countries we trade with are not foreign countries, that an enormous tract of it owns the sovereignty of Her Majesty, and we naturally ask are there the same insu perable obstacles, the same dead wall of protection, the same hoplessness of the Mr. Ryan has been very plain in his spread of sound economic doctrine. I statements so far, and the Surveyorspeak in a moment of deep discouragement, because one of the most important dependencies of the Crown, Canada, has adopted a course which we all must deeply regret. The opinion has been expressed by a distinguished statesman with whom I do not usually agree, that this act of the people of Canada will make a deep impression on the minds of the people of this country, and from that judgment of his I cannot dissent. I think it will make a deep impression in their minds, and I think it will modify their feeling. hoping our brethren beyond the sea will take a wiser and more liberal view of the tie that unites us, and of the commercial advantages which a liberal estimate of our relations will secure for both. I pass on to the dependency over whose action we to keep Mr. Young straight, and a lot have a direct and predominating influ-

Well, Sir, I hold the opinion that the Marquis of Salisbury is as likely to be correct as to the feeling of the statesmen and people of England, as any information the hon, gentleman could have secured in his somewhat hurried visit to the Mother Country last year or the year before. Nor do I think it will ever greatly impress the people of England, in view of the large diminution of their trade to this country, to be told, that although we have shut them out to a very great extent, we have shut out the people of the United States to a much greater extent. (Continued on fourth page.)

WRECK AND SAD LOSS OF LIFE OFF SAINT JOHN. - The bark Eblana, 651 tons. belonging to Geo. Carvell, St. John, after a long and stormy pessage of 44 days from Newport went ashore on Sunday night of last week at Negro Head, St. John, in a snow storm, and became a total wreck. to sea in an attempt to land a line. stewardess and child were washed off the mizzen rigging and not again seen. The mate, Mr. Bisset, of Annapolis, and five ailors were also lost.

Shadows.

Aloft in the heavens rides the sun, Flooding the world with light In the azare depths the clouds are flitting, Flecking the earth and the daylight twitting With a foretaste of coming night.

Often o'er life's pathway, Moving to and fro. Like the clouds above us, Shadows come and go. Shadows that scarce darken The fabric of life s web So constant s the sunshine That on some lives is shed.

Aloft in the heavens rides the sun. And away o'er the valley he flings, The shadowy shapes of the mountains tall. Which, from base to summit wherever they Seem the ghests of night's sombre wings.

Often o'er our pathway, Guided by God's hand, Into life's gay morning Creeps a greyer strand Slight as thrown by mountain ton Soon to be o'er passed, Gentle chidings only meant To bring us home at last.

Or, they may be darker, As from rocky heights, Falling sharp and stern to wean us, From earth's vain delights. Not to break, nor wantonly, Crush life's pleasantness, Guid s but sent to bring, us safe To Heav'n's pure blessedness.

O'er others, still, the shadows,

But never a single ray,

Hang with heavy pail, Like the deep, dark shale of mountain base. Ne'er reached by the sun at all. Yet even the loving Father Is guiding them on the way, Till the weary :eet from the shadow land, Aloft in the heavens rides the sun,

Can reach the earth in its sombre plight, Cartailed and shrouded in blackest night Like the death pall of the day. Ah! the dul, deal anguish, Throbbing through it ail, The voice essache of the sin-crushed hearts. That beat 'neath this terrible fall The wants that are felt so blindly, The need that are scarcely guessed, The gasping sob's pathetic tale,

Of the soul in its mute unrest.

Is there no voice to utter, To articulate this prayer? To the faithful Listener there. Is it -forever and ever-A burden of endless wee. Growing only from dark despair-to death. As the pi grims onward go.

Ah! no, for God will surely, In his own good time and way. lift the low ring pall from the weary hearts And give them-peace alway-Their lives will expand in beauty, Thro' the love of His dear Son. And the shadows dispersed will flee away. From the souls with him made one.

If there is a person in this county who

oes not know of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment we hope this paragraph will reach or particulars of it. It is more valuable than gold, silver or precious stones. The manufacturers of Sheridan's Cavaland all other diseases in hogs, and that

Miramichi Adrance,

Debate on the Estimates of Canadian Expenditure.

The most important debate of the present Session of Parliament is progressing, and, in accordance with the Canada's leading public men before our readers, so that they may know what both sides have to say in reference to the management of public affairs. This week's ADVANCE, gives what condensed, as the limited space reasonably be expected to afford room for the fallest reports. We have been careful, however, to present the most prominent features of the speeches given. Next week we shall give the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper, and ex-Premier Mackenzie and these will be followed by the deliverances of other hon, gentlemen. We recommend a perusal of the speeches to our readers generally.

New Brunswick Legislature.

We have quite full notes of the

doings of the Local Legislature, which does not appear to have settled down to the real business of the session vet. and we, therefore, forego the publication While the parties who asserted that the of several columns of commonplaces. both sides. The reason for this lay primarily in the fact that the Speech and Address were both constructed on the mildest and most meaningless principles known to our local politicians. It must not, however, be taken for granted that this first debate of the session i to set the pattern for the whole. hear of great things to come, such as the discussion of the proposition to remove the seat of Government to St who will probably succeed the present | John; the rather startling fact that the investigation, at the instance of Mr. Ryan of Gloucester, of alleged favors conferred upon certain lumber operators in his county by the Hon. Surveyor -General, at the expense of his official integrity and the Province. Genera! has found it necessary to deny having said certain things, which Mr. Ryan has as positively asserted he did Of course, in a matter of this nature, those who know both of the hon, gentlemen, cannot believe Mr. Rvan-to be in error. It has for some time, been no secret that Messrs. Burns, Adams & Co., as well as Mr. John Young of Tracadie, were believed to have taken more lumber off Crown Lands, than they were required to pay stumpage for. Indeed, an effort was made last season of deals were seized by Crown Lands Officer Barker, at Tracadie, which were cut from logs sold by Mr. Young to the tirm for whom he operated. If investigation is had, it ought to be very thorough in order that the facts may be arrived at. It may be that both Messrs. Burns, Adams & Co., and Mr. Young have conducted their operations honorably. If they have done so it ought to be made to appear, and we hope it will, although we should not be surprised to find that Mr. Young has not paid more stumpage than the law allows. Our letter from Fredericton gives a fair idea of legislative matters

"Train-Wrecking."

The Moncton Times, which had al most become rational under the soothgave evidence, on Saturday last, of a return to its sanctum of the evil spirit which influenced its columns in those days when the Intercolonial Railway was managed creditably under the late Government, which was not afraid to withhold subsidies from that "veracious" journal. The readers of the little sheet had, for a long time, missed those vituperative arraignments of I. C. R. management, based on statistics and information evidently furnished from official sources, which formed its leading feature; they read no longer mourning and lamentation over the extravagance of maintaining the "palace car"; they ceased to be informed of every real or imaginary mishap that took place along the line and, like ourselves, no doubt, began to think that having been, once more, led up to the crib of public patronage, its management was endeavoring to conduct it with that shoddy respectability which almost always characterises the successful hanger-on for public office and emolument and who, at last, reaches the goal of his humble aspirations-and is satisfied. changes of railway management, the stolen through violated trust and furnished to the Times, had received his reward and now held a more responsible and important position under the new casualty items found their occupation gone when Brydges left; Sir Charles and his favorites rode in the palace car. The I. C. R. printing was sent to the Times office. To continue its abuse of the railway management, under such circun stances, would really seem most disreputable and hence the new role in which the Times appeared. Its utterances on I. C. R. matters, like the forms its presses were daily throwing off, were evidently furnished from official sources and when numerous accidents began to occur and it had to make some kind of reports of them, these were toned down with a regard for official feelings that was truly artis-

On Saturday last, however, the Railway Court circular seemed to have been dreadful phials of its wrath were poured out, first upon the ADVANCE and, next. they will increase the size and weight people by publishing a letter from a deficit in working the Island Railway. correspondent in which it was shown | Larger expenditure in North West in

that the recent alleged attempt to wreck an express train near Weldford by placing sleepers on the track, was nothing more than a result, 1st, of carelessness of parties bringing sleepers for road repairs and dumping them too near to, or upon the track, and, 2nd, the neglect of the railway people to discover the obstruction on account of Sir Charles' " economy " policy having left custom we have followed heretofore, the road insufficiently provided with we propose to lay the utterances of section men. If those who control the Railway and the Times imagine their personal abuse will have the effect of causing us to close our columns against correspondents who, we are convinced, are more truthful than themselves, they are in error. The ADVANCE, when publishing the letter referred to, made and Sir Richard Cartwright-the no comments upon it, but, now, when first two delivered. Both are some- we find that it has caused such dismay in railway circles and that the Railway in an ordinary country weekly cannot organ says the sleepers referred to by our correspondent were placed twelve feet from the track, we beg to state that we have every faith in the information furnished by our correspondent and reason to believe that the driver, fireman, brakemen and conductor were entirely mistaken in their belief respecting the origin of the obstruction. Indeed, some of these employees are not, we think, convinced that the obstruction was so dreadfully great as the Moncton end of the Railway interest would have the public believe. It may also further exasperate these officials when we say that there is a belief abroad that the "diabolical outrage" story was one got up for the purpose of liverting public attention from the accidents that were, at the time, of almost daily occurrence on the Railway and were clearly the result of carelessness, the deterioration of the rolling stock, neglect of the permanent way and other outcomes of what the Times and others in the interest of the pre-

sent management style, "economy." We will not, at this time, even reply o the indecent and absolutely untruthful attack made by the Times upon the 'Advance man." They cannot affect the question at issue in the least. They will not divert public attention from the reprehensible "train wrecking" inventions of the Moncton Railway organ. They will not strengthen the Times' position in the least, or win respect for ics "official information." We prefer to take up a "fact" or two which the Times has stated in connection with this wrecking matter and examine them .-That journal stated, in its account of the "outrage" that the engine knocked the obstruction out of the way and received no injury. Referring to the obstruction itself it says :-

"The paragraph in the Advance is a issue of falsehoods. The sleepers piled at this point were 12 feet from the track and properly placed, and the attempt to wreck the train was carefully planned and deliberately executed Pieces of sleepers with bevelled ends for the wheels to mount were placed on the rails and a pile of sleepers, and pieces of the sleepers, about seventy in number, was put into the centre of the

The italics are ours. Take the above statements in connection with the assertions made by some of the train hands that the obstruction was fastened to the rails-and this was told to some of the passengers whom we have seenand it will not hold together when submitted to the scrutiny of practical men. No such man will believe that a carefully laid rile of sleepers some of which were even "bevelled for the wheels to mount" and "into the centre of the road"-a pile which would be, at the least calculation, 8x7x6 ft, could be so easily whisked aside by a running locomotive without injury. The general public are not such fools as the Railway people appear to think they are, and we advise these officials and their organ to abandon the "train wrecking" business at once, to remove the reproach of the "scandalously insufficient staff of section men" of which our correspondent complained and endeavor to impress upon the Minister of Railways the fact that he really saves nothing by his false economy, while the whole service is demoralised, by either being forced to keep silence when they ought to speak. or obliged to misrepresent facts and invent the most untruthful reports in order to deceive the public in regard to the general mismanagement of the

Our Ottawa Letter.

During the past week the real business of Parliament has begun. We got the estimates on Monday, estimates framed with true Tory extravagance and providing for an expenditure on ordinary account, of more than twenty five millions of dollars. There are supplementary estimates always to follow the first, and these sometimes ask for a large sum, and will not probably ask for less than half a million, so that Sir Samuel is asking the people already to contribute more than six dollars per head, of population. This reads strangely, when we recall, that before the Union, he asserted that an impost amounting to \$2.75 per head would be sufficient for all the purposes of the confederation for a quarter of a century to come! Of course we all surmised that in the The first half of the quarter century has only passed, when he as Minister of former chief compiler of statistics, Finance, coolly levies two and a half to three times the amount then spoken of It is the more remarkable and the present Government is the more blameworthy when we recall that they have regime; the industrious gleaners of themselves held power throughout eight of the thirteen years that the Provinces have been united, and still more so, when it is considered that almost the entire increase in our annual expenditure occurred under their rule. From 1867 to 1873 they increased the expenditure from thirteen to twenty three and a half millions. It remained almost stationary at this figure under the Liberal Government during the five years of their term. They could not fairly be charged with more than \$200,-000 of increased annual expenditure at the close of their term. Yet they had much more to provide for than their predecessors. They had the following items to provide for that their preceding Ministry had not .-

The salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada. Salaries of the newly that person's eye and that he will write us repossessed by its old temper and the created County Court Judges of Nova Scotia. Also of the Judges of Court of

Appeal, Ontario. The increased Intercolonial Railway dery Condition Powders inform us that their upon the St. John Globe. It seems we ficit owing to the opening and cost of workpowder will effectually prevent hog cholera had given mortal offence to the Railway ing of the road through to Rivere du Loup. The large expenditure on account of