MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 25, 1880.

you insist in shutting out her products you will get it all." All that has been changed, and Canada occupies a different ground to-day in relation to this matter. If hon, gentlemen opposite want an instance of increased trade, let them go to Montreal. Mr. Robertson, Port Warden of that port, says we have this year an increased revenue of \$70,000 from the imdebt. portation of coal from the Maritime Pro- this estimate. We declined to proceed vinces, and the increased trade in sugar with the whole of the canals. Work on from the West Indies alone. They talked the Welland Canal was in such a position of the increased cost of sugar. I defy that it had to be finished. The enlargehon. gentleman to show that the policy ment of the Lachine Canal was requisite has added a farthing to its cost, notwith- for the requirements of the Ottawa and standing the increased price in the United | St. Lawrence trade. The combined Beau States. The hon, gentleman talked of harnois and Morrisburg canals were the duty on flour and coal which weighed not proceeded with. The Government so heavily on the poor man in St. John. Cetermined to avoid every expenditure pos-Does the hon. gentleman know the whole sible. Instead of acknowledging their redaty on flour and coal in New Brunswick sponsibility, however, hon, gentlemen op would not be three cents per annum ter posite with characteristic unfairness blamhead of the population ? And the same ed the late Government for the necessity might be said of Nova Scotia. Did he not of these expenditures. If they had any know that the duty on coal lowered the fair play in their dispositions they would price in St. John.

Mr. Mackenzie-How

Sir Charles Tupper-If the hon, gentle- ago. The hon, the Minister of Railways men have not mastered that question they says the late Government assumed the have not commenced the study of the responsibility of the rapid construction of question. If you give a mine a market the Canada Pacific. Under the arrange that will enable it to work to a capacity of 100,000 tons, it can sell that coal cheap- precisely what was assumed by hou, gener at a larger profit and a smaller price than if it had but a market for that amount. (Hear, hear.) The sale of coal from the Maritime Provinces has largely increased during the past year. The duty not to increase the burdens of taxation of fifty cents would have accomplished the object of giving to the mmes of Nova Scotia the markets of Ontario, and so far as the city of Toronto and Hamilton were concerned the coal was sold profitably ing on them, 1 suppose. (Cheers,) there, but everybody knows that while there was a duty of 50 cents the price of to leave the Chamber. coal during the past year fell to an abnor mally low amount, and, therefore, the tariff had not as much effect as it otherwise would, and as it will have when the increased prosperity in the United States (Laughter.) The hon. the Min.ster said causes a rise in prices. The coal mining in the same speech from which I have alindustry was, however, largely stimulated, an increase of 70,000 tons having been | ready quoted : "Let us now consider for a moment whether. shipped to Montreal and Quebec, and without any increase in price. By putting on the additional ten cents, it is expected the coal from Maritime Provinces will be able to compete sharpely with that of the United States. The late Minister of Finance wants to know what has been the effect of the National Policy. It would accepted by this Parliament during the past five be impossible to develop the results of the policy of the Government in a day, a month, or a year. Every person knows that when a ship runs upon a rock, she cannot be immediately removed, though boarded by the ablest of seamen. The hon. gentleman knows that it is a truth or natural philosophy that the momentum is just in proportion to the magnitule of the moving boly, and as Canada is a body of considerably in ignitude, it was impossible at once to stop her downward progress and turn her on her proper course. But there is nothing I have ever witnessed in Canada with greater pride and pleasure than the fact that, notwithstanding this transitory state of our affirs, the people of Canada are strong in their coufi lence in the Go .ernment, and in their belief that although prosperity does not come in an hour, they will be wise in giving our policy a fair opportunity to develop itself. (Cheers.) It has developed itself already, and although I am not a prophet, nor the son of a pro phet, I have no hesitation in saying that it would be sustained by the people, and that hon. gentlemen opposite will never stand where I now stand until they change their policy. (Cheers.)

entering upon new and increased engagements infol J.ng a very large sum of meney; we are entering upon works-we have already done so-which which quire a lar_e increase of our debt; we have \$10,-000 to expend on the In ercolonial Railway; we have \$30,000,000 for the canadian Pacific; and the al system that has been accepted by the the effect of the hon, gentleman's presence wernment will involve an expenditure at least of

These are serious matters, inasmuch as they add \$60,000,000 to our existing The late Administration modified and "No. no.")

EXPENDITURE OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT The hon, gentleman referred to the expenditure under the late Administration. Well, Sir, the actual expenditure for each year was as follows :--In 1873-4 under the Estimater of the prehave assumed this responsibility, as the sent Minister of Finance, \$23,316,000; in Finance Minister did in his speech years 1874-5, \$23,713,000; in 1875-6, \$24,483,000 1876-7, \$23,519,000 ; and in 1877-8, \$23 503,128. Now, Sir, while, except for the one year 1875-6, the expenditure is about the same as for the year 1873-4 we had ment with Lord Carnarvon we assumed imposed upon us during these years a very large additional outlay for which we were tlemen opposite in that respect. That in no wise responsible, and the actual exarrangement, as I said on a former occa penditure in 1876-7 8, instead of being 234 sion, was subject to declaratory Acts of millions, was not more than 211 millions. Parliament and a resolution of this House we had vast increase of interest, in expenditure in the administration of justice in for the purpose of proceeding with the the North-West Territories under their work. Because we made a specific arown legislation, and in many other items rangement we are bound to that, while the which I will not speak of to-night. But deliberate bargain made by them to have these items left us with an actual expen the road completed in 1883 was not bind diture in 1873-4 of two millions less than the hon. gentlemen opposite were respon-At this point Sir Leonard Tilley ros sible for in that year. The Minister of Finance announced to night, as a means of MR. MACKENZIE-I hope the hon. th meeting the expenses for the coming year. Finance Munister will not leave. I have that he proposed to use the balances now something I desire him to hear. I want in his possession to the extent of about to read an extract from his own speech. six millions, and that he proposed to issue

Dominion notes to the extent of eight millions. FINANCIAL KITE-FLYING.

Now, Sir, it appears to

prosperity, But the fact was that from goods imported from the United States, amount to be an additional charge against where the Minister of Finance showed the day the Government went into office to the extent, if I recollect aright, of the country in another shap ? The counforth the beauties of his new system, the to the time of harvest an increased de- thirty three per cent., while there was try has to pay it in either case, and while majorities of 900 of six months before were reduced to 60 (Hear, hear.) Such was pression took place, bank stocks fell, only a decrease of about 7 per cent, in I agree as a general principle that in the business failures multiplied, and there the importations on British goods. This normal state of trade there should be no

conclusion was arrived at from a manipu-

lation of figures which is wholly indefensi-

in large quantities, and basing his calcula-

tions on that fallacious foundation. Now.

Sir, the real position of affairs is this :--

from Great Britain on which a duty of

gentleman. But I will leave the details of

that subject to be dealt with by other

hon, gentlemen who will speak after me,

DESCRIMINATING AGAINST BRITISH TRADE.

ported of woollen goods into the country

\$4,423,257 in value, vielding a duty of

\$73,217 ; while during the corresponding

six months of 1879 there were imported

\$2,984,153 worth of these goods, on which

was collected duties amounting to \$787 .-

661. In other words, while the total

value of such imported goods was reduced

about the same. The average rate of

has been the effect of this tariff.

last six months of 1878 there

We see in another branch of trade what

branches of the discussion

was every sign of the deepest distress, there. The Premier himself also took and the hon, gentleman and his party nart in the contest in Toronto, and were only-saved from utter political dewhole of the journals of the Conservative party took the ground that if the Liberal struction by the good crop with which we Administration of Mr. Mowat was were biessed, (Hear, hear.) But ever that, Sir, would not have saved them tained that was the end of the National there had not been a failure of crops in Policy (hear, hear), that the National Europe, which necessitated the purchase Policy would then be condemned by the of large amounts of gram on this side of great Province of Ontario. And it was the Atlantic. Yet they speak as if they condemned, and that condemnation sus had produced the high price of wheat. tained the local Premier and his adminis-They taxed everything that enters into tration beyond every other question that the cost of nying, everything in fact that was discussed at the polls. ("Hear, hear," they could lay their hands on, and thereby

of course the cost of living-they even put a tax on wheat --- was mcreased. But they had no influence on the price of wheat in this country. Everybooy knows that the uiumate market for wheat is England, and that we were only the carriers. From one end of the country to the other, the result of their policy, 1 repeat, 18 disastrous. Even the revenue has shown a great acneichey. The hon, gentlemen tried to make out that he had only a deficiency of 5500,000. Lut notwithstanding the cook ing of accounts which the hon, gentlemen seens to understand so well, the fact obvious to the country that there is a deficit of between one and two millionswhich the hon, gentleman is responsible for. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentlem.n said with some indignation that we were damaging the policy of the Government and Geerying the country. Now, Sir. it the policy of this Government is wrong, this is just what we should do, and if the | dutiable goods imported from . Great non, gentiemen thinks we are damaging Britain in 1878, was correctly stated by everything we believe to be right, he is the hon. gentleman at 192 per cent., 77 a deficit of \$1.460,027 ; in 1877 78 a demistaken. We are damaging it because we think it ought to be damaged ; because we believe it to be a policy that will ruin he country, that the sooner it is put an end to the better ; and if it is necessary to damage that policy in order to show its evil effects upon the commerce of the

while those from the United States have increased from 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. Now the average upon dutiable goods, from Britain, while it was 191 before, is now 243, an increase of 5 per cent.; while the average from the United States, which was before 22, is now 23, or an increase of country why should we not do it? Are only 1 per cent. So that I say that the we to be deterred by idle threats from the hon. gentleman has discriminated against

Government benches from exposing the | Brit sh trade, notwithstanding his pro-

Miramichi Adrance,

servatives from Conservative journals and those of Liberals from Liberal LADOT a- . CA omuals.

The Local Legislature.

We again surrender much of our A question of great importance in the space in order to give our pations the estimation of a good many persons was benefit of reading the debate on the disposed of on Tuesday evening last in the Legislature at Fredericton. The financial and general management of Canada, elicited by the estimates proposal to remove the Capital to St. John may be considered as decided in the submitted by Sir Leonard Tilley to negative, although the majority was a the House of Commons. Last week very narrow one. It is to be hoped we gave the speeches of Sir Leonard that the ordinary business of the Proand Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir vince will now be allowed to proceed as Leonard's effort was, in part, that of expeditionsly as possible, and that the ence of 3 per cent., while the hon, gentle. deficits to occur when there was no de- an apologist to the public for his unmore eagar advocates of the Fredericton man made it appear that there was a pression of trade and no prospect of meet. fulfilled promises, but chiefly a speciside of the "great question" will show, by their course for the remainder of the ous and transparent attempt to missession, that they are not as rabid and lead popular judgment a ainst wellunreasoning in their attitude towards established facts and the principles of St. John and other parts of the prosound policy which the experience of vince, as their intemperate utterances the most enlightened people have sancon the Cap.tal question indicated. We tioned as correct. These principles have no doubt that each member of the guided Sir Leonard when he belonged House spoke and acted conscientiously in view of the light he had upon the to and lel the Liberal party in New subject and all should accept the deci-(Hear, hear, and laughter.) We look for Brunswick. They were the great sion arrived at as final, even though it lever by which he assisted in removmay not satisfy them. ing the objections of the Province to

It is to be presamed that the line Confederation, and were he promoted will now be drawn between Governto the highest position in the gift of ment and Opposition sides. We hear the Tory Party, or capable of making various reports of the relative strength Now the hon. gentleman states that our a speech equal to that of Sir Richard of the two parties and believe the Goverument is, at present, sufficiently Cartwright, himself, his political strong to carry any reasonable propoapostacy would overshadow all, and sition they may desire. The gentlemen his insincerity be as fully realised as whose positions are considered as it has been from the moment he de squarely defined, as well as the doubtserted his principles and became at Iul ones are as tollows :--

> Government. Opposition. Fraser, Bialr, Thompson, Wedderburn. Barbarie, Crawlord. Marshall. Ryan, Perley; Hutchison. Gulespie, Landry. Kulam, Black. Adams Vall, Kennev. Willis, Davidson Butler Covert, Johnson. White, Savre, Cottrell, 14 Leighton, Doubtful. l'heriaait, Eder, thu. Ritchie, Uniter. Lewis, Turner, McLeilan, -20 Morton, Beveridge-6 Whether Mesars. Davidson, Johnson, Sayre and Theriault can be looked upon as entirely staunch friends of the Govern.nent is, we think, problematical. Our special correspondent expresses a very alga optition of the debating power of the House. Some of the members would do no discredit to the province in any place where public "The speech was unanswerable, and it speaking might be required of them, people to take their ability in that line for granted and devote themselves to a businessike discharge of the duties devolving upon them. Action, rather than words constitutes the chief requirement of a New Brunswick Legisiator at Fredericton.

The speech of Sir Richard Cartlast year, because we prepared the estiwright has, no doubt, been carefully mates for that year, hon, gentlemen opporead. The contrast it presented to site introduce i a very large expenditure for which we were not at all responsible. I that of Sir Leonard is one of which But even if we assume the responsibility ; Liberals may well be proud. It was damangton, for all that expenditure our entire deficits the answer of a statesman to the amounted to \$6.426,968. But we have to

can only say that under the circumstan-

not content with denouncing the general

existence of the deficit, although there

was a gentleman sitting not far from him

moderate in his denunciations of my friend.

ed in allowing deficits to exist for a few

years, we were. But the hose, gentleman

was not content with denouncing the ex-

moral wrong. He also grossly overstated

the amount. I quite a unit that it was

not more overstated than things usually

are by the member for Cumberland.

such overstatements from the hon. gen-

tleman. He is always in excess of his

figures. For instance, he stated the other

night that I came into office with a major-

ity of ninety at my back, which the hon.gen

tleman must have known was not the case.

deficits reached from eight to nine millions.

statement of the deficits as they occurred.

In 1875 there was a surplus of \$975,644 ;

in 1875-76 a deficit of \$1,900,795; in 1876-

ficit of \$1,128,147; and in 1878-79 a deficit

of \$1,937,999 Although I include this

few

He

ble, viz. I v including certain free goods ces, we adopted the best course that could

which are imported from the Unit-d States be adopted. But the hon, gentleman was

There was a decrease of the imported who had deficits amounting to twice

goods from the United States upon which amount of our deficits during the

a duty of 18 per cent. was collected, while | years he was in power before 1862.

there was a decrease on goods imported ought, therefore, to have been more

only 15 per cent, was collected-a diff r They instituted the policy of allowing

difference of 26 per cent. This shows how mg them. We pursued the contrary

unrelable are the statements of the hon. policy, and if any Government was justifi-

while I shall devote myself to some oth r istence of deficits as a political, if not a

by over one-half, the duty collected was Now, I will read to the Honse the exact

Indeed,

In the

were im-

platitudes of the mere tricky politi- McManns. de luct the surplus of 1874-5, which leaves

CHATHAM. Diminich Manus deficit, but a superabundant revenue. 1

Hon. Mr. Macker Zie's Speech.

Mr. MACKENZIE on Hsing to reply, was greeted with cheers. He said :- ory hon. friend from Centre Huron (Sir R. Cart wright) has good reason to be proud of this, that hon. gentlemen opposite have found it impossible to answer its ar uments, and have put up their most abusive man to reply to him. (Cheers.) It is an enviable position. The hon. member for Cumberland (Sir C. Tupper) stands pre-chinept even among members on his own side for the sort of work he has accomplished so fully to-night.

ARGUMENT US. ABUSE. I do not propose to follow the hon. gentle man in the use of strong language, but to endeavour by certain arguments to show that the position he has assumed is entirely untenable, and that my hou. friend has entirely justified the claums he set forth. In the first place, let me refer for a moment to the hon. the Finance Minister, against whose utterance I have nothing to say, like what I have said against his

to meet this hability in the uture without in that there is a cash reserve to meet sing Leavy burdens upon the people of this De issue of notes of something over three n'nion I would like to take you with me nagination to that period ten years hence whe millions, and the hon, gentleman proposes he great Pacific R diway shall have been comple (theeis.) And I hope and trust, an I firmly to have just three millions of cash to meet ve, that there is too much patriotis a among the payment of twenty millions. (Hear, to allow any personal or political consideration interfere with the progress o' such a work as hear.) hs, and I look upon its construction with as in uch adience as upon any proposition made and Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Twenty-five per

cent in gold. I have to say this further regarding the Mr. MACKENZIE-Not at all. Only 15

expenditure upon this work, and I hope per cent in gold. (Hear, hear.) There is the hon. gentleman who has questioned me / a famous financier in Hamilton, in the so closely will give me a little attention if employ of the Government, who in his he can spare time. He asks me if I would original scheme for paper money, made his currency notes which were to be redeemdare to say I did not purpose completing those sections of the road for which I askable in paper coloured yellow, in order to resemble gold as much as possible. (Laughed tenders, I dare stand here and say ter.) The hon. gentleman intends to have that my Government were prepared to 15 per cent in gold, and 18 and 10 per cent consider what they should do when tenin yellow paper, I suppose. (Renewed lers were received- particularly with regard to difficult sections in places where laughter.)

Sir L. TILLEY-No. no. there was only a small population. They would be guided entirely by the capacity Mr. MACKENZIE-Well, the hon gente man has not told us how he proposes to of the country to meet the expenditure. We asked tenders on two separate forms utilize this money. Does he intend to pay it to the contractors? Is it to be paid for the purpose of having exact information before we burdened the mass of peothrough the contractors' coffers for wages ple with a taxation which must ultimate. to workingmen? Is it to be issued through

ly be ruinous to the country. the banks, or are the banks to take it; and we are expected to receive these without SIR CHARLES VS. SIR CHARLES. any intimation of this kind, and our whole The hon. gentleman who spoke last financial system is to be overturned to aid it was a most extraordinary docmeet the exigencies of the Government? trine to propound, that when heavy The hon, gentleman may d pend upon it taxes were imposed the revenue does that he will not be able by this means to not benefit to a proportionate de. gree. But a few minutes afterwards the do anything else but derange the currency the bon. gentleman himself said that an of the country and sap the ends of credit additional duty of 10 cents was to be put | in the country.

> FACING BOTH WAYS. I was a little amused, sir, to hear the

> hon, gentlemen speak about imports and

exports. Both seemed to think that it

was a matter to rejoice over that the im-

ource. There is a case in point. (Cheers and laughter.) SIR LEONARD ADMITS MR. BURPEE'S STATEMENTS.

upon coal. But the Government did not

xpect to derive a revenue from this

ports were materially lessened. Now the lessening of the imports of a country shows During the debate on the tariff the poverty of the country, and the increase ast year, the hon. member for St of the exports sometimes also shows the John proved conclusively-and his sie ch poverty of the country. Now I do not has never been refuted by the Finance say that the ordinary views with regard to Minister or any one else-that the tariff the balance of trade which prevail in Engwould impose an additional texation of and are applicable to the same extent \$7,000,000 upon the people, while now we here? but they are in kind. But we know have it admitted by the Finance Minister that only \$1,000,000 has benefitted the

from a high authority the position that hon, gentlemen take who have some know -Freasury. (Loud cheers.) Why. Sir. the erv essence of the National Policy is | ledge of financial matters. In 1873 the this, that certain parties who are manufacturing goods are to be benefitted in Speech spoke as follows :-

Here we have something like \$12,000 000 a order that the munufacture of these goods ear excess of imports over ex, ores. The interest shall be confined to the country. The the debt of the Dominion, payable in London s \$4,000,000 more, and we have \$16,000,000 a year erv essence of the policy is to benefit be provided for, which our exports do not appear ertain clesses; and it is not denied by arefully, we will arrive at the conclusion-and the my one; but it is asserted by hon. gentlefor apprehension. Of course the matter

fessions of loyalty and devotion to the olly, the selfishuess, and the utter failure Mother Country, in the ratio of 5 to 1. of the policy which they inaugurated. But the hon. gentleman promised that The hon, gentleman may depend on it this matter should be rectified in his inthat whatever happens we shall not cease. terview with some of the manufacturers to expose the fallacies which attach to of Manchester. If I mistake not, he protheir policy, and point out its evils to the

mised that attention would be given to it country and to the world. The member in the then coming session. But, Sir, for Cumberland took credit to the Govern-

there has been nothing in his speech to ment for the revival of the lumber trade. indicate the slightest change, and we while the hon. gentleman made it out in THE N. P. AND THE LUMBERMEN. would have been led to suppose that the During the tariff discussion last year sev. people of Great Britain were immensely eral statements were made by the mempleased with his tariff, if one had not ber for Queen's, N. B., which showed the amount of taxation imposed by the tariff formation from other sources. the member from Cumberland appears to on every thousand feet of lumber. The hon, member for Renfrew (Mr. White), have been intensely gratified with the views of a member of the United States who is a steadfast, but moderate supporter Embassy in London, who coincided with of the Admini tration, undertook to show him as to the excellence of a protective that the hon. gentleman was mistaken; but

even he made out that there was an addi. policy. Well, Sir, this was to have been tional tax imposed on the lumbermen. He expected from the servant of a protection -

admitted that, but he denied that it was ist Government. It was quite natural forced upon us by no policy of our own. that that gentleman should have expressed so much as calculated elsewhere. I which we were entitled to deduct, and] his concurrence in these views. But he would like to know how it is possible may say generally, that we kept within the failed to tell us that verywhere, else there for a voiley to benefit the lumbermen estimates of the Finance Minister of 1873-4 was a concurrence of opinion hostile to his which imposes an additional tax on them. in our expenditure for that year. (Hear. By the admission of gentlemen on the views. The Minister of Finance called on hear.) We spent \$560,000, if I recollect this side of the House to substantiate the Ministerial benches, that policy throws rightly, less than the hon, gentleman estistatement that there was great discontent. an obstruction in the way of lumbermen. and now the Minister of Railways says in Great Britain at the policy pursued by that obstruction has had the happy effect | the Government, and my hon. friend the of increasing the prosperity of the lumbermember for Centre Huron pointed to men. The trath is, that any demand that Lord Salisbury's remarks as evidence of the strongest kind, coming as they did has arisen for lumber has arisen from from the second man in the British Cabinet, causes altogether unconnected with the National Policy. (Hear, hear.) The deregarding the course pursued by Canadaremarks in which he expressed the opinion mand from England has increased for

local reasons ; the demand from the that this policy would produce great dis-United States is likely to increase solely | content in England. And what was the reply to this. The hon. gentleman acbecause they are enjoying there an inknowledged that such a statement had creased prosperity which has not yet visited Canada. been made by Lord Salisbury, but said.

SUGAR ETC. The hon, gentleman says that the

know that Lord Derby, when confronted sun of prosperity shone brilliantly with a body of workingmen, told them from the heavens immediately on the that the only resource that he could reaccession to power of himself and his commend to them was to emigrate to expenditure of hon. gentlemen opposite. colleagues, whom by the way he characterizes as the ablest men in the Dominion-as no one is better qualified than he to pronounce on such a question -(" hear, hear, and laughter"). I say that the sun of prosperity has not yet touched our inoustries, except those which are excessive. ly protected. Some of the cotton manupresent Minister of Finance in his Budget | facturers and one sugar refiner have no doubt made a fortune at the public ex-

pense. (Hear, hear.) I venture to offer a challenge to the hon. gentleman. With reference to sugar he stated with that ver. Bat if we to k in o the matter more boldness which is characteristic of him just conclusion-that there are no good grounds | that sugar is cheaper in Canada than in

cian-the warning of one who desired a net deficit of \$5,491,324. From this again we have to deduct the amount which. to adhere to a policy based on past during that time, we paid for the extinc- experience and promising to promote tion of the debt, although it is invested the general good in the present and otherwise at present. In other words, we future alike, against the reckless and | Lynott paid into the sinking fund \$4,090,064. devil-may-care management of Sir Woods, which left our entire deficit for the period John A. Macdonald and his followers. that we were in office, including the first half of the last year, just \$1,401,360. Sir Charles Tupper's speech, which

we publish this week in a condensed his extraordinary speech to be between form, will give our readers an idea of eight and nine millions. (Cheers.) Now. the kind of defence that gentleman Sir, when I am on the subject of financs let me deal with another subject. In the is able to make against the dignified earlier part of my remarks I said that criticism of Sir Richard Cartwright. while we were able to keep our expendi- The Toronto Globe very aptly says of ture during our term of office down to a Sir Charles' answer to Sir Richard's point very little higher than the amount speech :--of the last year for which the hon, gentle.

once, a Tory and a Protectionist.

men opposite took the estimates, that is was not answered. Assault on its maker but it is to be noped they will allow the 1873-4, there were other expenditures was the only resource of his opponents. and who is so willing as Sir Charles Tupper o pour out a stream of premeditated buse? It was the occasion for the ' Sworn scholiast of the bestial parts

Of speech; a ribald mouth to shout In Folly's horny tympanum such things as make the wise man dumb." Sir Charles made no attempt to defend the Government except when he took a

side blow at Sir Leonard Tilley, by the mated for. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, in assertion that the Finance Minister did the last year for which we took estimates, well to sit at the feet of that irresponsible 1878 9 when we were in office three and a Gamaliel, Sir Alexander Galt. His speech half months, and the hon. gentlemen oppowas one long "Yah," a favourite argument of angry Conservatives. He had site eight and a half months, they not only the audacity to declare that the late Govdid not keep within the limits of our erement were responsible for the enormous estimates, but they expended a little over ncrease in the expenditure of 1873 74. half a million more than our estimates stating boldly that the canals and rail ways, to the construction of which the covered. (Hear, hear.) And yet we are uservatives had committed the Domincharged with that half million, as well as were initiated by their opponents. some other payments for which we have no The country will inquire how it is that responsibility whatever. (Hear, hear, and the only defence of the Government offercheers.) Now I propose to give some exact nistration which went out of power figures of certain services which were eighteen months ago had held office performed by us, which the Government luring hard times. What the people preceding us did not perform, and which want to know is this :- How does it come we reasonably must deduct from our total that the tariff which was to produce at once prosperity and revenue has produced expenditure when comparing it with the poverty and deficits? Even if proof were given that hard times existed during Mr. (Continued on fourth page.) Mackenzie's regime, and because of that regime, it could not exculpate the present Fovernment. Their predecessors did not profess to have a remedy for the depresion, they did not tax the country with the intention of making the people rich.

The men who got liber.y to put on taxation in order to produce prosperity, who have made the uncured patient pay the price which was to restore him to health. are in quite a different position from those nor exacted payment for one.

It is a reliet to turn from such an effort as that of Sir Charles, to the

of Commons to keep before the people,

worse than reckless Administration.

the great facts and principles of which,

they are the leading exponents. Mr.

utterance of a public man who rea-

lises the moral as well as political

when they could only be retained by

the adoption of a policy which he

believed would not benefit the people.

while it was also wrong in principle.

and, in this connection, we may well

Tupper's indiscree: allusion to the

circumstance under which his party

sneaked out of office in 1873, is not

the least interesting part of Mr. Mac-

kenzie's speech. It emphasises the

adage that it is best to "let sleeping

We shall follow this debate and

reading matter than any other coun-

try weekly and we cannot, at the

present time, make better use of it

the utterances of our leading public

men. When our readers know what

these gentlemen have to say for them-

Putting "Fresh Salt" on the Local Government s Tail.

Mr. G.lhspie, who is one of the representatives of Northumberland in the House of Assembly, appears to have nit upon the novel idea that the number of members heretolore appointed on the Accounts Committee by that body, was not sufficient. He, therefore, moved to have two more added. d by its chosen orator was that an A-l. He then learned that the rules of the Assembly required that due notice be given of a member's intentions to make the change desired by him. He corrected his mistake by giving notice and when he made his motion another member-Mr. Kenney--who seems to be selected by the Government to match Mr. Gillispie-moved to and two other members to the Committee. besides those named by Mr. Gillespie. Mr. G. who is very fond of being considered a joker, does not appear to have seen the joke in this, so he got angry and claumed that as Chairman of the who heither promi edan impossible remedy | Accounts Committee, he found the work too great for the number of gentlemen first appointed, and had, therefore, asked for an increase. In this view of

half a mile from the town of Chatsam. If not calm, dignified and statesmanlike the matter, however, he failed to be speech of ex-Premier Mackenzie,

America." What on earth has this to do with the question ? (Hear, hear.) The mere fact that Lord Derby said something which did not affect Lord Salisbury's position, is no reply to the statement made by my hon, friend from Centre Huron,

" Doesn't the member for Centre Huron

and if the hon. member for Cumberland had accompanied his absurd and preposterons statement of a comparison of the position of the two noble Lords by anything else than his characteristic

ed at and ridiculed. (Hear, hear.) THE UNOFFICIAL FINANCE MINISTER. let before the 15th of April, it will then be leas-The hon. gentleman opposite was obliged

Dwelling to Let. The Subscriber is prepared to let or lease, for or more years, the dweiling now occupied by r on St. John street, Chatham, together with garden and outbuildings attach d. The dwelling has been thoroughly re ai ed and is to be further improved by painting, etc., immediately.

'ossession given first May

Farm to Let. vehemence, it would have been laugh-Also -the farm at pr sent leased to Wm. Sullivan, located on the Welangton hoad, about

colleague. He was not, however, as caudid or as fair as he ought to be, but that is a fault to which we are quite accustom. ed in hon. gentlemen opposite. (Cheers and laughter.) We do not expect them to be either fair or candid when such a course would prejudicially affect their position.

A PAIR OF "RENEGADES."

The hon. member for Cumber land reproached my hon. friend for being a "renegade Tory," and says that I acted very improperly in taking a renegade Tory into my Cabineta I might characterize the hon. gentleman himself as a renegade free trader. (Cheers.) I might characterize the Minister of Finance as a renegade Reformer, ("hear, hear," and laughter). for I believe he was the leader of the Liberal party in New Brunswick for years. The hon. gentleman has changed his views, and I don't blame him for it if he has done so conscientionsly. If he has gone conscientiously from light to dark. ness I give him credit, not for the intelligence displayed but for the step he has taken. (Laughter.) But if my hon. friend is to be denounced as a renegade because he has come from darkness to light, with how much more justice and severity may the hon. member be called a renegade for having gone from light into darkness. (Loud cheers.) . The present that the hon. member for Cumberland was not entirely in accord with myself and the other members. In connecti n with the National Policy the hon. the Minister broad line; we fought on principle; we to sell that which is most easily produced of Finance in part of his remarks endeavoured to point out the responsibility cast would not impose additional taxation on which that nation requires, and one of upon him by his predecessor in office, and said he was compelled on this account to secure an increased revenue so as to meet the additional expenditure he was compelled to make. The hon. gentleman who this moment, if the country had to prospoke last endeavoured to show that the Administration which I had the honour to lead was responsible for the engagement to construct great public works which added greatly to the annual expenditure THE FINANCE MINISTER MET WITH HIS OWN WORDS.

position-said

fund, sufficient to pay the interest on a debt of

pposite, that while this is true, the timulus it will give to native production, and the use which can be made of your agricultural products, will more han meet the tax laid upon the order to accomplish this ublic in bject.

THE TRUE POLICY AND PRINCIPLE.

one assumes the chameleon aspect of that

hon, gentleman politically, it is time for

is very materially reduced. If ve go further and We on the other hand, say on this ake into consideration the expenses incurred in side, that the true policy is to distribut which amounts to \$,0,000,000 or \$\$0,000,000 a the taxation of the country on all classes ear, for which disbursement bills of exchange are rawn, we shall find that these two items alone alike, as nearly as possible, so that no are sufficient to make up the difference." particular class shall be overtaxed in order It will be seen from this extract that

that another may be enriched at their exthe hon. gentleman has completely changed pense-and I assure the Mmister of Railhis views. ways that if I never go back to that side SIR L. TILLEY .-- The balance is so much

of the House without changing my policy, more to our credit. s he has done. I will continue to sit here MR. MACKENZIE-Ycs: I suppose that or go out of the House altogether. the less cur imports are, we are so much ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) When any richer

KILLING OUR FORFIGN TRADE. The hon. gentlemen opposite by

him to cease talking of patriotism or high their protectionist policy have set themprinciple. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleselves deliberately to reduce and destroy man seems to think it is an easy matter our foreign trade. I believe that no coun to change. Well, no doubt as he has try possessing, a fleet of vessels, no country passed through that operation so frequent- having commercial relations with the v his experience is valuable. ("Hear' world, can avoid having a foreign trade. and laughter.) But I would not advise Because the Americians have ceased any rising politician to follow his example, to have a foreign trade, they have for it is pitiful to find an able man like sunk in , the scale of nations. They him reduced to the degraded position in have fallen behind the age, because which he now stands. (Ministerial cheers | they have no means of exchanging commoand "Oh, oh !") The hon. gentleman, dities with the rest of the world. The idea leader of the Liberal party in England was in the course of his denunciations, said seems to be possessed by hon. gentlemen for years a Conservative, but who thinks that he and his friends were expelled from opposite, that they can require every one nower by a misunderstanding. He said who buys from them to buy at their own he thought the late Ad.ninistration, which prices, while they are also compelling raises against my hon. friend. No man I had the honour to lead, was ignominious- them to sell what they have to sell at ever became a member of my Cabinet who Iy defeated. I know of no ignominy con- their own prices too. Now, Sir, I believe nected with it. We fought the battle, -and all the enlightened traders of the

whether we were right or wrong, on the world believe-that the true method is took our stand on the ground that we to those who produce another commodity were defeated ; but I am satisfied that at hear.) To be sure the remedy will come. UNFULFILLED PROMISES.

nounce on that question again, it would The hon. gentleman thinks there can be pronounce in our favour. (Hear. hear.) CONDEMNATION OF THE N. P. IN ONTARIO.

engagements and providing the necessary sinking himself went to the strongest protection- perity would immediately come about before. \$30,000,000 more than the debt now. We have in ist town in the Province, Hamilton, and that that very moment everybody would

New York. I challenge him to produce be approximately estimated, but I have taken to send Sir Alexander Galt to Belfast to ome pains in the matter, and taking one city m the papers of New York containing curapologise for his policy and to make a he Dominion as an illustration, 1 find that in the rent prices and those of Montreal contain. speech there, which the hon. gentleman ise of the city of st. John-the city 1 have the honour o. representing in this House-irom a very ing prices in that city, I ask him to apply | didn't feel capable or willing to make himareful examination made by the President of the board o Trade, it appears that the retarn reights the duty imposed under the oid tariff in self. rom that city amount to \$2,000,000 a year, and if

New York and the cost of transportation, hat be the case in the city of St. John, we may Sir L. TILLEY-I was on the Atlantic. airly estimate that from \$5,000,000 to \$0,000,000 of and compare the figures with the prices Mr. MACKENZIE-Yes, but you were profit from reights are received every year, by which the surplus, as between imports and exports charged in Montreal, and he will find that there before you went on the Atlantic, the people of Canada have been paying and knew that these people wished to see the shipping of the produce of the Dominion, during the whole year from ic to lic per you. (Hear, hear.) Admitting, however, pound continuously more than they paid that the hon. gentleman did right under under the old tariff.

the circumstances, I can only say it is an At this stage of Mr. Mackenzie's speech, exce. dingly inconvenient arrangement to

SIR JOHN MACDONALD suggested that have a Finance Minister who dosen't the motion should now be carried, with occupy a seat in either branch of the

the understanding that the leader of the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) How the Opposition should have the floor on the hon, gentleman managed to make up his motion to go into Committee of Supply. calculations as to the revenue for the year, The House then went into Committee of is something I am now unable to perceive. Ways and Means, and adopted the resolu-PECULIAR FIGURING

tions, which were reported.

He admits that while the revenue from July, 1877. to the first of March, 1878,

MB. MACKENZIE resumed his speech was \$15,032,742, that for the same period on the debate on the budget speech. He in 1879-80 was only \$14,083,534. Yet he said the sugar legislation which the hon expects to bring up the revenue to the member for Cumberland was taking credit | figure he mentions. If we apply the same f r the other evening, has been of an ex principles of calculation that are applied traordinary character. I pointed out a elsewhere, as to the remaining part of the vear we would only have reason to expect few minutes ago-for I shall speak as if my remarks had not been interrupted by an additional revenue of something over the adjournment of the House-and I six millions. And supposing we add a challenge him to deny what I was saving million to that for the purpose of making that the price of sugar was considerably up for what extraordinary importations higher in Canada than in New York, might take place under the peculiar cir-In other words, if the old tariff had been cumstances, and we would have a total applied to sugar during the last year we revenue, calculated by the hon. gentlewould have had sugar from New York at man's own tigures, of a little over twentyle to lie per pound every week lower one millions. The member for Cumber than we have been paying the monopolists | land laid great stress upon the fact that of Canada. (Hear, hear.) there had been several deficits, and he

lectured my hon. friend beside me (Sir The results of the last six months under Richard Cartwright) as being a king of the new tariff are, that we have imported | deficits. He discussed that subject as 2,110,000 lbs. more than for the corres. though there was something disreputable ponding six months of the previous year, in having a deficit. Now, Sir, if there the people in the circumstances in which the most disastrous results of a protection- ter of a million less revenue. And while Government were unwilling to impose and the hon. gentleman has got one quar- was a deficit, it was simply because the the country was placed. We opposed a ist policy is, that it destroys our foreign this has been the case, the people have additional taxation during a time protective policy. On that principle we trade and builds up monopolies. (Hear, been paying higher prices for their sugar, of deep depression of trade. But while the money has gone, not into the notwithstanding that depression, had

coffers of the Government, but has been | values not fallen as they did, there would taken from the people and put into the have been no deficit. (Hear, hear.) It no change of Government in this country hands of a few favored monopolists. was, therefore, clearly right that we should until everyone becomes a protectionist. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman actual- calculate to some extent upon the reani-The hon. gentleman himself and the Now, I believe that the policy of the ly boasted that their policy has created a mation of trade, upon realizing better Minister of Finance, although they have hon. gentleman has proved a disastrous class of people who had been scarce in prices in future, and upon the natural reno connection with Ontario, as well as the failure, The statement of the Finance Canada before; that they had now some bound of the revenue. Under these cir-But in 1873 the Finance Minister-the hon. gentleman who leads the Govern Minister to-night is one that any country millionaires in this country, as if it was a cumstances it was right that we should same gentleman who now occupies the ment, and if I recollect rightly the Min- might be ashamed of, especially those who matter for boasting that their policy had not look upon a deficit as an insurmountister of Justice, sought to influence the proclaimed so loudly that when a change made a few men excessively rich, while able evil. Because, Sir, the money has "We have an annual surplus, after meeting all Ontario elections. The hon. gentleman of Government took place, a return of pros- the bulk of the people were poorer than to be provided in some way, and the only

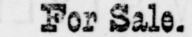
DECEPTIVE CALCULATIONS.

For turther particulars apply to which we also present to our readers. MR. KOBT. JOHNSTON, JR.

To Let.

The well known business stand owned by the Subscriber, in auding store, shed and fishing privileges. Any one wishing to do country stness, together with summer and winter fishing in the midst of the reckless rule of a will find it the most suitable prace. Terms in eral. For surmer particulars apply to.

V. ALLAN. Neguac, N. B., 26th Feb. '80.



The farm situated on Barubogue River, in the Parish of Anwick, the property of James Kerr, intaining 140 actes, ironting on the Bartibo, ue River .3 r. o.s. There are 30 acres cleared when | responsibility of the exalted position out about 25 tons of hay. There is a dweding house with a frost proof stone cellar, and 2 parns, one .0x40 ft. and the other 1sx .0 ft. The premises an indifference to the personal enjoyare supplied with both well and spring water. For terms apply to the Subscriber. ment of office and its advantages, JAMES KERR.

Chatham, Feb. 19.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale that valuable property with dwening, barn and outbuildings, ttuate in Moorfield, opposite Chatham, contain ig about 70 acres, 20 acres of white, are in good divation, the balance woodland. Possession given 15th April, next.

For sucher information apply to JOHA MCDCAMAID, Moorfield A. D. SHIAREFF, Chatham. Moorfield, March, 5 '80.

> To Let.

The dwelling house situate on the corner Henderson and Dake street in Chatham. Possession given on the 6 of May next. Fo urther particulars apply to JOHN HAVILAND, OF A. H. JOHNSON. Chatham, 9, or March, '80.

To Let.

The house and store on South side of Water Street, opposite the Golden Ball, lately occu-pied by W. H. Frecker.

Chatham, 28th Feb 1880.

To Let or Sell.

tion of the country. Our space is. The house at present occupied by Mr. A, Leishman situate on St John street, has a good Stone of course limited, but our superior Wall cellar, wood-house attached and well of water on the premises, facilities enable us to publish more

The House at present occupied by Mr. T F Keary, on same street, on the north side of th above, with similar conveniences.

THE REENT.

TROM DATE, the store in the west end of the

supported by the committee of which he was Chairman, and the House, thereupon, appointed not only the two in this issue. Canada is, indeed, forgentlemen asked for by Mr. Gillespie tunate in having such men as Macbut also those nominated by his rival. kenzie and Cartwright in the House Mr. Kennev.

It this kind of thing is a specimen of Opposition tactics it is childish, because the Government, by recognised custom, should have a majority of their acknowledged supporters on the Accounts and similar Committees, and it was, there-Mackenzie's speech is the deliberate fore a very "green " proceeding on Mr. Gillespie's part to imagine he could change the rule by his two grains of "fresh salt." If his move was an inhe occupies-of one who has shown dividual effort, it shou d not excite surprise. At any rate, it did not take the

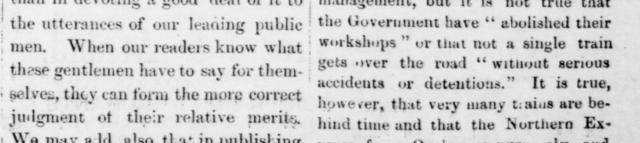
The Intercolonial

Government by surprise.

From the Chatham "Gleaver." "The Paira leiphta Weekly Notes gives a pretty correct idea of the character Sir Charles Tupper has managed to secure for contrast Mr. Mackenzie's line of conthe Intercolonial Railway among our duct with that of the ex-Liberal, Sir American cousins. It says :---

"The Government have abolished their Leonard, who has abandoned both his workshops, and thrown the manufacture party and principles in order that he of their rolling stock open to competition. They have reduced the force employed. might return to the position he was and allowed both the road and the roling. forced to abandon with shame in stock to run down, until not a single train gets over the road without serious accidents 1873. The rebuke called out upon Sir or detentions, and soon no one will think John and his followers, by Sir Charles of traveling by this route unless his life is well insured.

The above which appeared in the last issue of the Gleaner, should not be found in any Miramichi journal, much less in one profess ing to be a Government organ. It is true that Sir Charles Tupper has caused a large number of workmen to be discharged from the Moncton shops and that he obliged those who were employed to work on reduced time; that he has allowed the rolling stock to depreciate until it will cost an enormous sum to restore it to the condition of efficiency in which Mr. Brydges left it ; that accidents and delays are much more numerous and serious than they were under the old than in devoting a good deal of it to management, but it is not true that the Government have " abolished their workshops" or that not a single train gets over the road "without serious



Apply to

ALSO:-

The House to the rear of these, on Cunard St., will be let (if required) in two tenements, good Water on the premises, Burn and Garden. Possession of the above given'1st May. F. J. LETSON. Chatham, 17th. March, 1880.

question that can possibly arise is this

ALSO:-

selves, they can form the more correct

MARTIN LYONS,

Mill Cove. dogs lie. give such portions of it as are most interesting to the people of this sec-

the prese tyear a surplus, without taking into although he used his best efforts there his be employed ; that bank stocks would The Finance Minister stated the other Is it better for the Government to impose ply to the undersigned. We may add, also, that in publishing press from Quebec is purposely and Canada House For further particulars aplike three quarters of a million. We are, however, candidate was defeated; and in Toronto, rise and everything show an increased night that there was a decrease in the additional taxation, than to leave that Chatham, Nov. 20, 1879. WM. JOHNSTON these speeches we take those of Con- deliberately ron several hours behind