Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

ELECTORS OF WOODSTOCK OUTSIDE THE TOWN.

GENTLEMEN,—You having elected me one of a committee to obtain for our Parish that Local Self Government so essential to our liberty, viz. a separation from the Town by the officers of which we are (as you are well aware) now governed, and yet in the election of such officers we have no vote. Being thus governed by those entirely irresponsible to us and who owe us no obligation, our government is a foreign government, and in fact a government by our enemies or those who have a direct personal interest in fleecing us, for by so doing they reduce their own scale of taxation.

You, gentlemen, are perfectly aware to what a degraded state this form of government has reduced the people of the Parish, a state of legalized robbery for which you have now no remedy having no voice in the election of those who rule us and place upon our backs the burdens which they should bear themselves. There is no part of the Empire in our condition except IRELAND, in the terrible condition of which we can see the effects produced, *in time*, by government such as ours, a government which is the exact opposite of Local Self Government, which is the panacea for all forms of oppression. Without Local Self government, we can see by turning our eyes to Ireland, how a section of an Empire, which is the cradle of Liberty, may be reduced to a state of servitude, poverty, ignorance and degradation which has no parallel on the face of the earth. Lacking Local Self Government all else is vain; soil, climate, industrious, frugal, patient people, a constitutional government and all known forms of human freedom, yet without power to govern themselves locally, poverty and degradation is the sure result. But, gentlemen, why are we yet in this condition, so similar to that which has produced such dire results? It becomes my painful duty to tell you why all our efforts for relief have failed, and to ask you to strike back, one and all, those who have balked us of our just rights; for, gentlemen, "hereditary bondsmen who would be free, *themselves* must strike the blow." You are aware that after several years of painful effort, striving with a good cause but against the powerful influence of the Town, our bill of rights passed the House of Assembly, and the reasons why it is not law, are first, the existence of our Legislative Council a relic of barbarism with which we are yet burdened, and which should long since have been buried, and secondly, that my friend, the Honorable Mr. Lindsay, who ought also to have been long since buried (politically,) occupied a seat in that effete body, and *sat down upon our Bill*. This he did under the most exasperating circumstances, violating all the principles of Liberal government, and making it plain that he has lost the ability to grasp those essential principles upon which all good government is based. He was fully aware that the WHOLE PEOPLE of the Parish sought this relief, and he was aware that our petition had the *unanimous* recommendation of two Boards of County Councillors, and yet Mr. Lindsay saw fit to oppose his own single opinion against the opinions of the whole Parish, two Councils and the House of Assembly. He did this not because he was a Tory at heart, but because he has not the active brain to comprehend this question, he does not know the meaning of Local Self Government, for if he had he would not have voted down our Bill of Rights, and therefore, Gentlemen, Electors of the Parish of Woodstock, I sincerely hope that you will return the compliment by voting him down, as by so doing you will strike a blow in your own behalf as well as in behalf of good government, for he has proved that he is not fitted to grapple with the principles of Constitutional government, at the same time teaching our rulers a lesson that they cannot trample upon your rights with impunity.

Yours truly,
F. P. SHARP.

Woodstock, June 14th, 1882.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

S. S. COMMUNICATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Feeling that I would be very glad to hear from the Sabbath Schools in the county, and acting upon the golden rule—I take my pen to tell you something about our Union S. S. at Benton.

At present it numbers 125, and for the first quarter (notwithstanding the stormy sundays) our school averaged 104; and I don't think there ever was a community when the parents of the children took a greater interest, or the scholars were more prompt and interested in the lessons. While we are none of us wealthy, yet we are "well to do" enough to have our school self sustaining, for it has never lacked for supplies.

Two weeks ago, the superintendent read a letter to the S. S. from the Secretary of the Carleton County Convention in which he spoke of the work of the S. S. missionary, and invited a contribution towards his support, and the collection for that purpose is to be taken up next Sunday.

The people here are deeply interested and anxious to help, this being especially true of the boys, for when one of the older members of the school volunteered to find work for the boys to earn for themselves their money for the missionary collection, a number (some six of them) were right on hand to wheel in and pile wood for a few cents, per hour, to help to swell the collections, and lend a little aid in opening more precious S. Schools.

We hope to hear from other schools in the county, through your columns, and we ever endeavor to show ourselves a ready

WORKER.

Benton, June 7, 1882.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

Mr. EDITOR—I notice a correspondence in the *Sun*, in which the writer exhibits the well known Tory spirit, saying that the Railway Station at this place had been converted into "Grit head quarters," and that on Tuesday evening, 6th inst., the people of this vicinity were prevented from transacting their business at the station except on the platform, on account of a Grit meeting being held inside with closed doors, which statement I say is false. On the evening mentioned, some few of the Liberals of this place proposed holding a business meeting; we tried to get "the Hall" for the purpose, but were refused, so we met at the station, long after business hours, and after the office had been closed for the day, so no one could have any business to transact *except that of eavesdropping* that night. But some persons, jealous of the success the Liberals are meeting with in this county, would maliciously say that I barred the doors against persons wanting to do business at the station, in consequence of a few of the Liberal party being inside talking over business matters.

I do not think the public find any trouble to transact their business at this station from the cause mentioned, even if it is after business hours.

The correspondent signs himself "an elector," but he need not assume a "nom de plume," we know who he is, and how much he weighs in the scale of "Public Opinion." The Post Master, Mr. Shaw, whom he also attacks, is a man who has the full confidence of the public in the discharge of his duties, and the greatest fault "Elector" can find with him is, that he has a strong mind of his own in political affairs, and in a fearless and outspoken manner states his views, although they are in opposition to the Government under whom he holds an office, which situation, Elector thinks, is sufficient to terrify him so that he dare not speak; but there is a balance of power, which protects all from tyranny in this free country.

I am yours truly,
E. T. WETMORE,
Station Agent.

Hartland, Joue 14, 1882.

A RAILWAY STATION AS A GRIT HEAD QUARTERS.—*Hartland, Carleton Co., June 7.* Those doing business at the station last night were debarred from attending to it (unless on the platform) on account of the doors being locked to keep secret the doings of the Grit gathering. The most conspicuous figure among the group was S. H. Shaw, Esq., postmaster and mail contractor, who is the acknowledged chief of the Grit Party of this Parish of Brighton.—The postmaster and mail contractor cannot find words foul enough to stigmatize the Government, and his personal abuse of the Finance Minister is such as to bring the blush to the face of even a case-hardened Grit. How it is that Mr. Shaw, under the circumstances, is allowed to hold office is a wonder to all moderate men.

Yours, ELECTOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—The foregoing outburst of heartfelt rage of "Elector" appears in the Daily *Sun* of the 9th inst. Emanating from the untruthful and untrustworthy source it did, I would have deemed it not noticeable, but I desire the electors to glimpse at the production of a Tory who dare not give his name, as any statement over his own name, when known, would be held untrue, and which production lays bare to view the iron hand of tyranny of the party of whom Elector is a specimen. The identity of Elector is well known here. If to him it appeared epidemic for the Liberals to meet he might have, instead of key-holing the Liberal's meeting, taken a dose of *his own pills* and retired to bed he would pro ably have been easy by morning. To give the real value of some important personage's word, I will ask Elector if he did not sign the protest to the return of David Irvine last election? F. A. Nevers, Tory, and S. E. Campbell, Liberal, while the wires were flashing the news of Tory defeat, made a solemn agreement, by joining hands, that neither they themselves or any act of theirs would protest or cause or encourage any other to protest against the return of the candidates; and did not many a "case-hardened Grit," and Tory, too, blush at seeing the signature F. A. Nevers to the protest; and which protest made sweeping charges of bribery and corruption upon and by the electors of Carleton County.

Why it is that Elector, who bribes by the use of money, rum and lies, to a greater extent than any other that I know of here, is eternally threatening me on behalf of the Government with dismissal, is difficult to be understood, and unless Elector desists his attacks upon me in my capacity as Postmaster, and having no greater complaint to put against me than that I have ability to checkmate him in his unfair doings, I shall be compelled to try a sure cure.

Yours, &c.,
S. H. SHAW.

Hartland, June 13, 1882.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MESSRS EDITORS.—We notice a scurrilous article in the *Sun* of June 9, in which the writer claiming to be an "Elector," enters into abusive invectives against the Post and Station Masters of this village because they happen to belong to the Liberal element of the County. The meeting which convened in the "Station House" spoken of by "Elector," did so on account of being refused the Hall, which happens to be owned by a violent type of the Tory party, and as it did not open till 9 p.m. we are surprised to know the party possesses an Elector so deficient of the rudiments of Common Sense as to defer transacting business till after the hours prescribed by the R. R. Co., and then expect employees to attend to his demands. The Postmaster and Mail Carrier spoken of by Elector is a gentleman of the highest integrity, conducting his official duties in a straightforward and thorough manner, highly acceptable to the mass of the well thinking citizens, but no more need be said in his behalf, as he is abundantly able to defend himself and his position.

Yours &c.,
ELECTOR No. 2

Hartland, June 14, 1882.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MESSRS EDITORS —I see Mr. Irvine is reported as saying the exports of the products of Agriculture had only been $12,000,000 in 1881, when you will see by the report, the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the operations of Tariff on Agricultural interest of the Dominion make the amount $42,628,545.

W. Lindeay.

Woodstock, June 16, 1882.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882

SENTINEL Office, in Brick Building, directly opposite Post Office, up stairs.

IT is a fashion of party writers and of speaking politicians to endeavor at every election to incite the people to the idea that a crisis is involved in the affairs of the country. So it is urged with regard to the present coming Dominion election and, probably, that cry has seldom been raised with greater correctness than it is now. It is not a crisis that involves the stability of our political institutions or the future of what is destined to be a great country if only the people continue to foster a reasonable degree of faith; a becoming amount of patriotism and an intelligent zeal commensurate with the deserts, and so far as resources go the natural destinies of the Dominion. But it is a crisis that involves the continuance or defeat of a government; the perpetuation of a policy alleged to combine the essentials of a revenue, and a protective tariff, under which it is claimed manufactures are largely encouraged, or a change in this respect for a modified tariff that shall give revenue while incidently giving protection.

There is so much political literature scattered through the country that a reading people cannot fail to know in what respects, both as to general principles and the details of policy, the two great parties in the Dominion differ, and influenced as they will be by local circumstances and sectional associations, which being selfish is therefore unavoidable; influenced at the same time as they ought to be by that true patriotism that tempers the promptings of selfishness and admits the claims and interests of the whole country as of first importance, that people should have little difficulty in deciding as to their duty at the present when the aggregate of individual votes is to decide the grave issue.

Principles are superior to men and parties and electors, being the arbitrators, it is for them in their own and their country's interests to work to maintain correct principles without regard to the effort in raising up or pulling down a body of individuals, and in this respect among the people there should be no party, but the watchword should be good and just government; true progress and general advantage.

But everybody from the Government down tells us that there is a crisis. If, as undoubtedly is the case, men are unworthy of the trust which the franchise reposes in them who fail at all times to exercise their franchise privilege how much that general condemnation is intensified as regards those who fail to vote when a special emergency calls for an expression of public opinion. It is to be hoped that on the 20th the entire electoral list will be polled so that the decision shall be a decision of a majority of all the votes. Those who believe that the Government and their policy should be sustained, considering such a result to be for the general good should all vote for the candidate in sympathy therewith while the contra minded should be equally prompt in voting for the man who will represent their views.

THE Carleton and Victoria Counties Baptist Quarterly Meeting convened with the church at Andover, according to appointment

First Session on Friday evening, when Rev. H. Charlton, preached from Isaiah 55, 3.

Owing to the lateness of the season a fewer number gathered than usual. The following churches were represented, viz:—Andover, Forest Glen, Arthurette, Birch Ridge (in Vict. Co.,) Jacksonville, Jacksontown, Centreville, Maple Grove, Richmond and Woodstock, (in Carleton Co)

Ministers present:—Revs. C. Henderson, H. Charlton, Alfred Chipman, Geo. Howard, and G. N. Ballentine.

The principal business considered by the Quarterly Meeting, was the needs and supply of the Home Mission fields; also the appointment of a Constitution Committee to suggest plans for the more successful carrying out of the work coming before the Quarterly Meeting.

An interesting and profitable religious conference meeting was held Saturday afternoon.

In the evening, a Missionary and Educational meeting was held, which was opened by the President, Rev. C. Henderson, and further addressed by Revs. Alfred Chipman, H. Charlton, G. Howard and G. N. Ballentine, and Bros. James Sloat, and W. C. Steeves. The aim of the addresses was to set forth the nature and demands af the "Convention Scheme"

Sabbath services were as follows:—

Sabbath School in the morning; Preaching of the Quarterly Sermon, by Rev. G. Howard. Preaching in the Afternoon by Rev. A. Chipman; in the Evening by Rev. G. N. Ballentine.

The collections taken in aid of the Convention Scheme amounted to $12 50.

G. N. Ballentine, Sec. Trea.

HOWEVER true it may be that the local elections are being run pretty closely on the lines of Dominion politics, it is very evident that the Dominion elections completely overshadow the former; and the elections take place so closely together that the local contest will not have emerged from the shadow until it is over.

The new House should be emphatically a reform assembly. At the very outset from the endorsation of the new Government or such action as shall make necessary the formation of another one, the work of practical changes, practical reform should commence. We believe there is an opening now for some man to make fame for himself by leading the reform movement to a successful termination. There are too many members; too large an executive; too many departments; too much expenditure and too little in the way of good and healthy result from machinery of Government and Legislature.

WE have but time, at this late hour, to say that the meanest reference we have known one member of the press to make regarding another is that to be found in the columns of the last *Press*. Mr. Fletcher has not the excuse of ignorance for his false reference; he knows that a publisher of a paper is not responsible for views expressed by those who advertise, either in the ordinary way, or through circulars folded in his paper. Mr. Fletcher *knew*, that the sheet folded in last week's SENTINEL was not a "supplement," but that it was merely a paid circular. The SENTINEL had no more to do with the writing or preparing the introduction or body of said sheet than had the Editor of the *Press*; it merely received pay for printing and distributing it. Further, Mr. Fletcher knew, that for a like recompense, the SENTINEL was to print and distribute, a similar sheet for the Liberal-Conservative party this week. The SENTINEL has never, by word or pen misrepresented, or tried to injure its local contemporary, and it can only feel pity and contempt for the conduct of that contemporary in the present instance.

NOMINATION.

THE attendance of electors, at the Sheriff's Court, on Tuesday, for the nomination of candidates to the Dominion Parliament was larger than we have seen for some years. The proceedings were not of the most orderly character; in fact at times the uproar was simply disgraceful to any party or people. This spirit of disorder, we think, at nominations, especially, is developing itself more and more every year, and should be at once frowned down and stamped out by all intelligent, right thinking persons. The nominations were as follows:—

David Irvine,—nominated by Chas. A. Harmon, Z. E Sloot; Geo. Milbury, E. R. Squires, Duncan W. Cox, Daniel H. Watson, Geo. A. Brittain, J. Wesley Milberry, N. H. Tompkins, H. B. Taylor, Wm. Tompkins, Roger McElroy, Chas. A. Steves, David Semple, Elijah F. Shaw, Z. B. Miller, Edward W. Miller, Arthur N. McDonald, Wilmot J. Webb, Colin King, S. E Campbell, John Tweedie, Seth Milberry, P. McAnna, Elijah B. Gray, Nathaniel Gregg, S. W. Foster, Eben Estabrooks.

William Lindsay—nominated by Richard Wheeler, Wm. Waugh, C. A. West, Samuel Cogswell, Wilse McMullin, J. R. Tracey, W. W. Boyer, C. A. Wiggins, J. R. Tompkins, Frank Nevers. M. D., R. S. Starett, R. Maxstead, R. S. Bull, John Graham, John T. Allan, W. Wallace Hay, Jas. Baker, A. Baker, John Armstrong, W. F. Dibblee, J. T. Allan Dibblee, John W. Garraty, Phillip Davis, R B. Belyea, Jarvis Shaw, W. B. Belyea, B. Lynch, W. A. Corbett, C. B. Churchill, E. S. Gillmore, A. B. Connell, J. R. Murphy, J. T. Fletcher, G. L. Cronkhite, Gilbert H. White, C. P. Connell, W. M. Connell, Forester McLean, Wm. McDonald, Julius T. Garden, B. H. Smith, Geo. F. Smith, D. A. Munro, Jas. Carr, Jas. D. Reid, H. R. Baird, C. S. Patterson, S. Ebbett, Geo. Kirk, John C. Cole, D. A. Hurley, S P. Laskey, H. A. Morehouse.

Mr. Irvine addressed the electors to the following effect:—

Mr. Sheriff, gentlemen electors of Carleton,—It is likely we meet to-day under as favorable circumstances as we might expect. I come as the man who had the honor of representing this fine County in Parliament during the past winter; as one in whom weighty trusts were reposed to give an account of my stewardship. It is my duty to render up my account, your duty to listen, and to hold me accountable for the manner in which I have discharged your trusts. A man elected to support a certain party is not bound to follow that party only so far as he conscientiously believes their acts are for the public interests, but when he votes, he should be prepared to give his constituents the reasons for his vote, and they should hold him responsible. The present meeting was a favorable one, because the electors came to assist in moulding the destinies of this great Dominion, and by their votes to affirm or veto his acts as their representative.

At the outset he would say that after the last election he had declared his intention of not again being a candidate. He had told the party who assisted to elect him that it was his desire to get out of politics, but the treatment he had received at the hands of the Tory press had been such that he felt compelled again to allow himself to be put forward as a representative of the farmers. He did not feel this treatment so much on his own account as he did for those who supported him, who were branded as unintelligent, men living far from the centre of civilization; in Woodstock, it was said, he stood second on the list, but he got his majorities from the "burnt land districts." It was not for himself that he felt such remarks, but it was for those intelligent, independent electors who voted for a principle that was far dearer to them than the mere name of Irvine. When he came before them as a candidate before he gave no uncertain sound; he told them he was opposed to the present Government; they knew just where he was and, if elected, what he would do. He then stated he would give the Government an honorable support; would judge it by its measures. On every question which came up in the House, in which there was a party vote, he had voted with the opposition, and was there to answer for it; if he should fail to refer to all the votes he had cast, he would defy his opponents to lay their finger on a vote of his inimical to the interests of the country. When he had suggested to his friends at Woodstock, that the Town had a right to the representative and that he would retire, he was answered that he ought to be a candidate because he represented the farmers, who, though a numerous class of the citizens had but few representatives in Parliament. It was passing strange indeed that with all the farmers had done to clear land, build houses, add to the general wealth, &c., that out of 206 members in the House, they could only count about a dozen practical farmers. Woodstock said we ought at least to send one farmer; the Tory press say you cannot send a farmer. If he had waived his objections and again presented himself to them asking their support, as a farmer, they must pardon him, the reason simply was that Woodstock in this respect was willing to waive her claim.

The question was now being frequently asked who are the Liberal party; and he believed that gentlemen had been travelling the County, who found it necessary to answer the question in different ways to suit the localities in which they happened at the time to be. There was an old and true maxim, "By their fruits ye shall know them;" they could not expect to gather figs of thorns or grapes of thistles; if the acts of a government were liberal then they were entitled to the name, but not otherwise; according to this rule it could easily be ascertained who was the Liberal party in Canada to-day. It was well known the inducements which were held out to entice us to enter into union; the Imperial Government desised us to unite so that the confederacy might assume the burdens which the people of England had to bear for us. We entered the Union in good faith, and under a written agreement. It was then considered that as both political parties had united to bring about Confederation, both parties should be represented in the Government, and so a coalition Government was fotmed, led by Sir John A. Macdonald. Although the union was under a written agreement, a year had not rolled by before that agreement was violated—first in reference to Nova Scotia; again in reference to the route of the Intercolonial; again, there was a beautiful tract of country held by the Hudson Bay Company, purchased for $1,500,000, becoming the joint stock property of the Dominion.

Shortly after British Columbia was admitted on terms which never ought to have been accepted. The first split in the Government was when Geo. Brown seceeded from the coalition Government as a liberal, on the question of the Intercolonial railway; he argued that the shortest commercial route should be adopted, but to please Quebec a long circuitous route was selected, and then the Hon. George Brown ceased to follow Sir John. The Liberal party, headed by Hon. Mr. McKenzie, declared that the provisions to build the Pacific Railroad merely to bring in British Columbia was unfair and unequal. If the Liberals had had their way then a different tale would have been told since. The building of that road was a great swindle.

Passing over the five years the Liberals held the reins of power, brought them to the elections of 1878, when the present party was out of power; led by Sir John they were in the cold shades of opposition; wishing to possess the Treasury benches, what did they do? they did not assail the Government of Mr. McKenzie for extravagance or bad administration, but they proposed to introduce a new system by which money would be made plenty, everybody be enriched, and new life breathed into the country; there was to be no increase of taxation, but all were to be made rich. Well, the elections in 1878 resulted in the people returning Sir John and his party to power, and they introduced what is now known as the National Policy. The same men were in power to day, but instead of proving that their N. P. did not involve increased taxation, as had been stated in 1878, it was found that instead of raising, as we did in 1878, from customs dues on imports, $12 795.793, we raised in 1881, $18.500,785 an increase of $5,705.092 If that was the effect of the National Policy, the people who claimed that the result was not an increase of taxation, might as consistently claim that it was better for a man to pay $3 a year taxes than $2. The gentlemen who appealed to the electors in 1878 declared that the new tariff policy would not increase taxation, but he had contended that it would; the Trade and Navigation Returns showed that the volume of taxation had been increased about 50 per cent.

He would now examine into the manner of collecting the tariff. As had been shown for the financial year ending 30th June last, $18.000,000 in customs duties had been collected. How? It had been said that every country raises a revenue in the same way, namely by taxing heavily those things which are termed luxuries, and used chiefly by the rich, always placing as light a tax as possible upon the necessaries of life, those things used by the poor men. Was this rule adopted in raising the $18,000,000? He would quote the Toronto *Mail*, a Conservative organ, to show that a small portion of the amount was raised from the luxuries, and that by far the greater portion was from taxes upon articles used by the poorer classes: He quoted as follows:—

Article.	Duty.
Beer, ale and porter,	$ 32,169
Fine china,	30,440
Fancy goods,	59,398
Fancy feathers, ostrish and vulture,	51,755
Fancy flowers,	40,649
Jewellery,	75,263
Kid gloves,	91,884
Musical instruments	106,259
Paintings,	13,114
Silks and Satins,	1,033,068
Spirits, wine and champagne,	335,405
Tobacco and pipes,	178,047
Fine glassware,	3,500
Fruits and nuts,	279,695
Embroideries,	5,144
Enamelled cotton	2,918
Cassimeres, doeskins, cloths,	1,094.178
Brussels carpets,	155,749
	$3,583,935

It would thus be seen that according to Liberal Conservative testimony, only $3,583,935 had been raised from the luxuries, the balance, some $15,000.000 from the necessaries. Or in other words while the rich man paid $1.00 the poor man was taxed $6. He asked if that was fair and just; if the poor man should be compelled to contribute to the revenues $6 while the rich man had only to give $1—and yet this was the result of the National Policy. (Cheers) Again under the N. P. the farmer had been promised protection but received none. He was himself a farmer; a humble one; not wealthy, but still had enough to satisfy him, but he felt that his class did not receive fair play at the hands of the Government. In his seat at Parliament, when Dr. Orton made a motion for a committee of enquiry regarding the bearing of the N. P. on the agricultural interests of the country, he had remarked that it appeared to him remarkable that when a member got up to do anything for the interests of the farmers, that member was a doctor or a lawyer, or some other profession, but not a farmer; he asked himself the question, how is this? Cannot the farmers speak for themselves. The fact was the farmers seemed to be ignored, and when the committee referred to was struck there was only two farmers selected, and there was not a single lower Province representative placed on it. He was here reminded that the Conservatives in this County unable to find a farmer here willing to champion their cause had to send to St. John, from whence Mr. A. C. Smith had issued his wonderful effusion, written to the Woodstock *Press*. Mr. Irvine read and commented on this letter, showing that oats had been higher in the Houlton market the past year than here.

As a practical farmer he was willing to admit that there were only a few things on which the farmer could be protected; he could not be protected on any article of which he raised a surplus; but only on such articles as he cannot supply in sufficient quantity to supply his home market. The protection of 20 per cent. on live stock was no protection, because the Americans could send us nothing of the kind. Seeing that there were only two or three articles on which the farmer could be protected, the only safeguard left him was to be put in a position where he might get the goods he has to purchase at as cheap a rate as possible. If the home manufacturers, with a reasonable protection, could not furnish these necessaries at as a low a price as outside manufacturers, then the farmers should have the privilege of chosing between their own manufacturers and others. It was his opinion before 1878, as since, that the manufacturers were sufficiently protected under the 17½ per cent. tariff. In Woodstock were two iron foundries, the proprietors of which stated that the present tariff was injurious to them; both the proprietors said they had secured the home market before the adoption of the N. P.; one of the gentlemen offered to give him a statement in writing that the present tariff was an injury to him; the gentlemen did not fear the competition of the Americans but of Ontario. The manufacturers of agricultural implements were satisfied with the old tarifl; they had secured the home market; and their exhibit at the Centennial caused outsiders to wonder at the perfection of their manufactures. Mr. Glen, a large manufacturer, while claiming that the National Policy had benefitted him, acknowledged it had addded a large amount to the cost in duties which sum had to come out of the purchasers. In comparing present with past prices the Liberal Conservatives, from Mr. Tilley down, were continually referring to 1878, and telling the people that goods could be purchased now as cheaply as then; and when the Finance Minister wanted a confirmation of this statement, he would always send to a manufacturer for such; Mr. Irvine had suggested to him, why not ask the opinion of the purchaser. The following letter received by Hon. Edward Blake, from McLean, Shaw & Co., Montreal, themselves National Policy men, would at once satisfactorily answer the question why goods are cheaper now than in 1878, and show the unfairness of the comparison drawn for party purposes.

"In answer to your enquiries as to the causes why goods in our line are sold cheaper now than in 1878, we find, on examining our English invoices, that we are buying the same grade of hats from the same houses 20 per cent. cheaper to day than in 1878. So that, even with the increased duty, they cost us less laid down in Montreal now than in 1878. It is clear to any sensible merchant that if the duty was 17½ per cent, instead of 25 per cent., that these goods could be sold still cheaper. The scarlets and astrachan cloths imported for use in the manufacture of cloth caps, are also bought at a less figure than in 1878; and if these goods could be laid down as cheap now as under the old Tariff the cloth caps used by the poorer classes could be sold at a less figure than at present. It cost 30 per cent. under the old Tariff, and 35 per cent. under the present Tariff to lay these very goods down. The true reasons for the general reduction in the class of goods handled by us are, first, competition is cutting prices every year, which competition was in existence before the National Policy came into force; and, second, that the goods used by us are bought at a much less figure in the English market now than in 1878. As you know, I am a supporter of the National Policy, but I do not believe in supporting it by a misrepresentation of causes and facts."

People say goods are as cheap now as in 1878; would they pertend to say that goods were as cheap under a 40 per cent. tariff as under a 17½ per cent. are? Here Mr. Irvine gave a statement of the increased duty on woollen goods, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, &c., arguing that the increase naturally increased the cost to purchasers. There was no protection to the growers of wool; the duty on goods comprised wholly or in part of wool is 7½ cts. per lb., and 20 per cent ad valorem. Did this cause the wool raised in the country to be used by our own manufacturers? No, but it was compelled to find a foreign market or be sold at home for a ruinous price. The manufacturers claimed it was not fine enough for their purpose, and, therefore, to please them, who would not take home grown wool, they were permitted to bring in, during last fiscal year, over 8,000,000 lbs. of foreign wool that did not pay a cent of duty. Was that the kind of protection the farmer needed? the meanest reptile when trod upon will turn upon its assailants, and he believed the farmers would turn their just resentment upon those who had used them thus shamefully; he believed they would show that resentment which has ever characterized those having British blood in their veins when standing for their rights. Gentlemen, said Mr. I. will you not stand for your rights? (Cries of yes, yes.) Will you let men who have been able to grow rich and have nicely decked stores as the result of this odious burden lay upon you ride rough shod over you, or will you like men rise in your might and claim your rights. (A voice,—No.) Show me the man who said no; Barnum would give $10,000 for such a curiosity said Mr. Irvine. Mr. Irvine here read an extract from a letter written by an officer of the Ontario Provincial Grange, showing that wool under the old tariff brought higher prices by 50 per cent. then under the high protection, and that each year 8,040.287 lbs of foreign wool was imported into Canada, which paid not a cent of duty.

Turning to the manufacturers in cotton, it would be found there had been a great increase of taxation. The value of the manufactured cotton goods imported last year was $10 204,465; duties collected, $2,271 937. Under the old tariff the duty would have been $1.785,780—an increase of taxation on one of the prime necessaries of life of $486,157. He did not object to the prosperity of the manufacturer; if they had not protection enough they should have more, but it had been shown by their own reports that under the old tariff they had prospered and done well. Again our manufacturers exported more in 1878, $4.715.776, than in 1881, $4,042.123. He remembered seeing an advertisement in the SENTINEL that Mr. Belyea would sell Parks' cotton warps for $1.25, when at the same time warps could be bought in Houlton for $1.00 Mr. Irvine read extracts showing that Mr. Hudon, examined under oath before a committee, admitted that the Hudon cotton mill did not need any greater protection than 17½ per cent.; under that tariff the mill earned, in 1878, a net profit of 27 per cent., while in 1880, under the N. P. the net profits ran up to 33 per cent. He contended that it did not pay to give too much for the privilege of supporting home manufactures; it would not pay to raise oranges, if they would cost three times what the imported could be procured for. The fact was that the man who had money would not invest in manufacturing unless he was so protected that the people had to become paupers to him; this might pay the manufacturer, but did it pay the purchaser? As a practical man, living in Canada, he was opposed to the Government compelling him to subscribe out of his pocket to support the wealthy manufacturer. As a farmer they had to compete with men in Europe, who had not to pay such heavy taxes as had the Canadians. Mr. Irvine referred to the duty of 12 cts. per 100 lbs. laid on salt. The Government had taxed their cotton, wool, flannel, prints, hats, caps.; the people were taxed for everything from the cradle to the grave, even to the hammer which drives the nails in their coffins, and now they had taxed their salt. It was a well known fact that salt was as cheap in St. John as Liverpool, wheat was carried home, and the vessels brought back salt as ballast. The manufacturers of salt in Ontario desired to have a duty placed on it in order to force us to buy of them; salt was free of duty to the fisherman, but if the farmer wanted fine salt for his butter he had to pay a duty os 12 cts. on each 100 lbs. He claimed that our manufacturers exported more goods previous to the N. P. than since. The present tariff prevented our manufacturers from competing with outside manufacturers, owing to the duty placed on the raw materials used by them.

There had been a very great increase in the expenditures. Previous to 1878, the Hon. Finance Minister, in St. John, stated that $22,000,000 would be sufficient for the public exigencies, while the fact was that the expenditures for the last fiscal year amounted to $28,000,000. The Government boasted that, unlike the McKenzie Government, they could point to surpluses and not deficits; it was true to a certain extent that the present Government could boast of a surplus, but it had been secured by taxing the poor man on the necessaries of life. Mr. Tilley had stated the other day that the surplus the present year would be $7.500 000, instead of, as he anticipated, $4 500,000; and the indications were that the surplus for three years, ending next year, would be $13 000,000. Mr. Tilley boasted of a surplus, but hear what his colleague, Sir Chas. Tupper, said in the House of Commons, in 1875, when Sir Richard Cartright announced a surplus of half a million of dollars. Sir Charles said—

"I say the Government have no right to have a surplus they should endeavour to get rid of it, and the best way to do so is that pursued by us and by the Government of Great Britain—by lightening the taxes on the people."

He, Mr Irvine had also voted for a reduction of the duty on sugar, which he deemed excessive, and which gave the refiners too great a profit; he had given the vote honestly because he thought a duty of 1 cent per lb. and 35 per cent. ad val., too much, and he believed the people would come to the same conclusion, He had voted as he had because he thought the duties on woollen goods too high, and gave the manufacturers an undue advantage; against the duty on cotton, because the protection was too great; against the duty on sugar for the same reason—he had voted with the opposition on the question not of tariff, but of the people's rights. He had also voted against the river and streams bill, because he saw in it an attempt to get Parliament to interfere with the right of each Province to legislate on its local affairs. (Here Mr. Irvine was greatly interrupted by disorder and cries of Lindsay!)

After quiet had been restored, Mr. Irvine continued his speech. He referred to the cry that was raised on all occasions by the Government party that the Liberals were unpatriotic; because they opposed certain leglislation they were termed unpatriotic. It was said, if you object to the N. P. you are disloyal; you ought to buy Canadian goods however high in price. As a New Brunswicker he, Irvine, believed in being loyal to his own Province first, and he would ask upper Canadians what they left in New Brunswick in return for the goods they sold her; did they come down here and buy anything? not one dollar's worth. The people of New Brunswick was as loyal as any under the sun, but they did not desire to be taxed to death. The Liberals were continually branded by the Tories as being disloyal, but he thought the former could honestly turn the tables upon their accusers. The present Government had awarded contracts to Americans in preference to Canadians; They had dismissed Canadian Engineers and employed Americans; they had closed the Intercolonial Railway work shops at Moncton, and bought plant in the United States; dismissed officials on the Pacific Railway and supplied their places with Americans; they had refused Charloix's offer and giving the contract to Yankee underdook at an increase of $209,000—in view of all these facts, it ill became, he thought, the Tories to talk about want of patriotism in others. He was astonished that the people of New Brunswick could stand so much abuse; a charge of disloyalty came with bad grace from men who had betrayed New Brunswick, sold her rights, caused the population of St. John to decrease and frittered away her best interests. (Here Mr. Irvine was again interrupted by cries of Lindsay!)

He would not detain them much longer, (a voice, how about the Ontario boundary?) He had voted for the bill and was prepared to give his reason. A dispute had arisen between the Government and Ontario about the western boundary of the latter. The last year of Mr. McKenzie's reign, arbitrators were appointed to report on the question, at which time Sir John A. who was then in opposition, agreed to leaving the matter to arbitration. The arbitrators made a unanimous award, but in the meantime Sir John A. had come into power and he, under the influence of Quebec it was said, refused to ratify the award. When Great Britain submitted the Alabama claims to the Berlin conference, although it was thought the decision was unfair, and Lord Cockburn protested against it, yet the credit of the British nation was at stake and they would have paid the amount if it had taken the last cent of England's treasures. In comparison with the conduct of the English Government, how ignominious, damning and insignificant was the conduct of the Canadian Government in reference to the Ontario boundary award; they had acted like the veriest old women, Don't you, gentlemen, said Mr. I., feel proud of them? (Cries of no,)

Considerable confusion now took place and Mr. Irvine after thanking the people for their attention took his seat amid cheers.

Mr. Lindsay, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He said he had listened with patience to his hon. friend, and he would now claim their indulgence while he briefly addressed them. He thought, while his friend was speaking, that if his hearers would look upon the two speakers before them, and judge them from their appearance, they would take him (Mr. L) to be a farmer, and Mr. Irvine, in his fine clothes, to be the gentleman, because he (Mr. L) wore nothing on him but what was manufactured in his own country. If every man patronized the products of his own country, there would not be the necessity for high tariff. He had not a word to say against the farmers, and he defied his opponents to point their finger to an instance where he had said anything against that class of citizens. Here there was a good deal of noise and Mr. Lindsay remarked that, it appeared as though the people did not want free discussion; he had waited patiently listening to his friend, and he thought he deserved better treatment after having served them so long and faithfully. Before going further he would allude to a canvass circulated against him by a clergyman, who stated that when he was offered a seat in the Legislative Council, he at once accepted, and though elected to represent the people in the Lower House, he left his place there and went to the Upper House. Mr. Lindsay showed that this was not so, but that although advised by the Government to take his seat in Legislative Council, before the end of the term, not knowing what change of Government might prevent him from getting the position at a later date, he Mr. Lindsay said no, I was elected to serve my constituents in the Assembly, and I will not give up that trust till the term expires, and he did not go up stairs until he had served out his full period below. He might say, here, that he had now resigned his seat in the Legislative Council.

A great deal had been said about the parties claiming to be Liberals and Tories, but who, he asked were the Liberals? Both parties had united to bring about Confederation, and both parties were taken into the Government, but did this turn the Liberals into Tories? Thirty years ago, he had contended for the introduction of the Municipal system; he advocated Confederation, but who opposed these measures, why the very men who to-day style themselves Liberals; he had battled for the rights of the farmers, for money for by-roads, bridges, agricultural societies, &c., for every liberal and progressive measure and forsooth, now, he must be termed a Tory.

Sir John A. Macdonald came into power in 1867 and after carrying on the business for the year and paying expenses, had a surplus of $201.836; in 68 9—the surplus increased to $341,000, and so on until in '74 when the Macdonald Government went out of power the surpluses aggregated in the total $12 010,708, while under their successors in 75-76 76-7 the deficit was $8,704,403. The surpluses accrued under 15 per cent. duty. During that time Sir John A. had removed the duties off tea and molasses. Mr. McKenzie came into power, replaced the duty on tea and coffee; increased the tariff 2½ per cent. and yet had a deficit of over $3 000,000 and in the five years he was in power increased the deficit to $7,000,000; that was the difference, one had a surplus, the other a deficit. He would ask any man how, if the McKenzie Government had remained in power, they could have made up the deficiency except by taxing for it. (Cries of, Appleby.) Mr. Lindsay did not believe they wanted to hear the truth. His hon. friend had eulogized the McKenzie Government, but he would like to know what McKenzie had done for this country. When applied to for money he had given us the cold shoulder. He challenged any one to show that any grant in which the County of Carleton was interested had not been opposed by the party that Mr. Irvine voted with, and to which he hung to the injury of his constituents. When arrangements were made by which the Dominion Government were to pay $150,000 yearly to the Government of New Brunswick in lieu of the export duty McKenzie and Cartwright were opposed, and Mr. Cartwright, ex-Finance Minister, at Newmarket said:

"The first