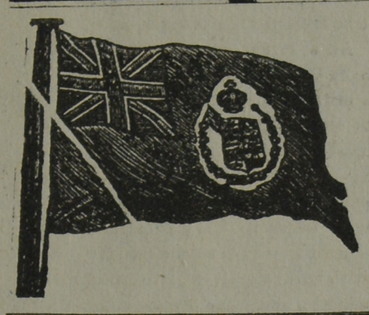
LIBERAL NOTES.

Fourth] ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 19, 1882. [Series.



LIBERAL NOTES

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WRIGGLING ON THE COAL QUESTION.

"I am free to admit that the consumer pays half the duty imposed upon American coal."—*Sir Leonard Tilley's Budget Speech*, 1882.

NOT ONLY HAS THE PRICE OF COAL NOT BEEN INCREASED TO THE CONSUMER IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DUTY, BUT HE ACTUALLY OBTAINS HIS COAL CHEAPER THAN BEFORE."—*Sir Charles Tupper in the House of Commons.*

"YOU REALLY DO PAY ON YOUR COAL THE TRIFLING DUTY OF FIFTY CENTS A TON."—*Sir John at Napanee, May* 29, 1882.

"If any further changes were made in the tariff it would be in the direction of higher protection."—*Sir Leonard Tilley*, 1882.

YANKEE GOLD.

If further proof were needed that the Government have sold the country to a ring of American speculators, it has been furnished by the fact that a citizen of the United States named Buchanan, acting under the direction of Mr. Van Horne, chief superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has just passed through the constituencies distributing $800,000, the amount of the corruption fund subscribed by the Syndicate.

Buchanan visited Ottawa last week, and called upon a number of persons whom he was instructed to make right. Among these he distributed several thousands of dollars IN AMERICAN GOLD. One gentleman whom he approached rejected his bribe with scorn, and said to him: "God help Canada, when a fellow like you dares to offer bribes to honest citizens in Yankee gold!"

Buchanan also visited Lennox and approached Mr. Allison, who is opposing Sir John Macdonald, with an offer of $15,000 to resign on nomination day, or, if that was not enough, he was willing to make it $25,000! It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Allison rejected the bribe and ejected the briber with loathing.

Such are the means employed by this corrupt government to carry this election. In the struggle of the people against monopoly, the monopolists are willing to spend a million if necessary to debauch the electorate in order that they may have five years more wherein to plunder the country.

In the presence of this stupendous villainy, it seems beyond belief that men having a claim to citizenship in Canada should be found willing to vote away their liberties and consign themselves, their children, their property and their future welfare to the remorseless tyranny of a syndicate of capitalists, who with the assistance of a traitorous ministry have fastened their grip on the vitals of this unhappy country.

Perhaps, after all, it may be a hard but just necessity that the people of Canada should drink to the bitter dregs of the frothy cup of Macdonaldism; that the unthinking crowd who are ever ready to be bought should have full sway for a time, in order that the downfall of the gigantic infamy now sustained by foreign gold, may be the more absolute, complete and disastrous.

A few years ago and the audacious immorality of which this Ministry has been guilty would most assuredly have led to their ignominious dismissal. But it seems the public sense of right has been blunted and obscured by the contemplation of successful fraud in high places. Canadians were wont, once upon a time, to look down with disgust on American politics; but we have seen how the people of the Republic sent a Colfax into retirement for far less crimes than have been proved against the men who now misgovern the Dominion.

But, baleful as are the influences at work to debauch the public conscience of our people still further, we are not without hope of turning the tide of corruption now sweeping through the land. At all the public meetings held so far we have observed a calm, fixed, determined number of men, who evidently hold themselves aloof from the howling residum, brought from the slums of vice and drunkenness, to shout for the Tory candidates. Back of these are the conscientious, silent voters, who take no part in public demonstrations, but who will record their condemnation of this infamous government on the day of polling. To these reading, observing, reflecting, earnest, honorable men we appeal at this great crisis in the history of our country, and we know we will not appeal in vain.

Let them teach Sir John Macdonald and the horde of vampires he has gathered about him that Canadians value their freedom, that they will not permit their country to become the prey of foreign capitalists, and that they still hold the honor and welfare of their country above all things sacred!

Vote for McLeod, Burpee and Weldon.

How is it that the taxation tariff must get credit for every new industry that starts, or old one that is enlarged, and must not be charged with the failures of others that succumb under the Tilley tariff? The failures are all attributed to bad management or some untoward event. Is there nothing due to good management and favorable natural and other conditions? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

Vote against the decline of real estate.

The Government organs are publishing lists of names of persons who are alleged to have recently joined the high taxation party, in order to promote their individual interests. A great many of the names given are bogus, and such as are not are those of persons who can scarcely be regarded as disinterested. The Liberal party do not boast of having won over many wealthy monopolists, but the accessions of workingmen to their ranks can be numbered by thousands, and the Ministerialists will discover on polling day that the vote of the working man is as good as that of the millionaire. It is only natural to expect that all whose selfishness is stronger than their principles will always gravitate towards the party in power. Where the carcass is there will the vultures be gathered together. But the day is not far distant when the Liberal party will be in power, and when that day arrives the very "converts" whose names are being paraded by the Government papers in large type, will be posing as life-long Liberals. We advise our friends to keep a close eye upon the traitors. They will probably come pleading that they have been "deceived" and "misled," but if so it is merely their own greed and their appetite for spoils that has misled them. Let every traitor be excluded from the confidence of the party, and Sir John will soon be placed at the head of a party of renegades. Honest Conservatives all over the Dominion are flocking to the Liberal banner.

Liberal Reformers should not be content with carrying the election by a small majority. Let earnest work be done to make the majorities large.

WHILE SIR LEONARD TILLEY WAS PREACHING IN THE COMMONS ABOUT THE ADVANTAGE OF PATRONISING HOME INDUSTRIES, MR. PATERSON, OF BRANT, WAS ABLE, AMID MUCH LAUGHTER, TO POINT OUT THAT NOT A SINGLE ARTICLE OF CLOTHING WORN BY THE MINISTER, WAS OF HOME PRODUCTION. EXAMPLE IS MORE POWERFUL THAN PRECEPT.

Vote against the flour and meal tax.

The argument that Free Trade has reduced Ireland to a state of destitution is particularly silly. No Irishman requires to be told that the grave evil from which that country has suffered and now suffers is absentee landlordism. The very Duke of Manchester, who with the help of Lord Adam Brown and other aristocrats is now getting a foothold in the Canadian Northwest, has "a good deal of property "in County Armagh, Ireland, in the neigh- "borhoods of Tanderagee and Portadown, and "the rents of his tenants there have been "raised again and again till the unfortunate "occupyers have been exasperated almost "to despair." A correspondent of the *Globe* says:—

"Having lived twenty five years in the city of Armagh and six years in Belfast, we knew from personal intercourse with the tenants the facts we state, and we say the Duke's agent, a man named O'Brien, was looked on as the very worst specimen of a rack renter in the district. In fact we have often heard it stated that nothing but the loyalty to law and the repugnance to a cowardly act so characteristic of the people of the locality kept O'Brien from being shot for his heartless confiscation of the labor of those who lived on the Duke's property."

Give Sir John Macdonald the chance, and our sons and daughters will find the worst features of the Irish landlord system transferred to Canada. Vote for the supporters of Hon. Edward Blake on Tuesday next, and the outrage will be made impossible.

Vote the full Liberal ticket and be on the winning side.

WHERE HAS THE MONEY GONE?

We have before referred to the extraordinary increase of expenditure under the Tory regime, amounting in all to about **Five Millions** of dollars since 1878. Our readers must naturally feel curious to know where the money has gone. We now proceed to gratify that curiosity. It will be remembered that throughout Mr. Mackenzie's term of office, howl after howl was raised because he felt himself compelled by the growing exigencies of the public service to employ some extra help in the various departments. The late Premier exercised the greatest discretion in this matter, carefully refraining from burdening the country by the employment of useless officials. In fact it was no secret amongst his friends that he made enemies for his administration by refusing to yield to the solicitation of supporters looking for places for themselves or relatives. The requirements of the public business has not increased since 1878. In fact, since the Pacific Railway has been taken out of the hands of the Government, there is less use than ever of an increased staff of civil servants. Yet what do we find? An actual increase of sixty-eight in the number of civil servants since the fall of the Mackenzie Government, and an increase of salaries within the same period of $63,315.

The following table speaks for itself. It is compiled from official reports:—

	NO. OF EMPLOYES 1878.	SALARIES 1878.	NO. OF EMPLOYES 1881.	SALARIES 1881.
Justice, including Penitentiaries	13	$14,860	17	$19,451
Secretary of State	37	37,635	39	37,892
Interior, including Indian Branch	40	44,280	59	63,515
Customs	27	31,360	59	30,871
Inland Revenue	27	28,571	30	32,025
Public Works, Railways and Canals	31	44,325	30	65,722
Militia	30	37,301	49	35,443
Privy Council	12	14,200	23	14,616
Post Office	109	90,704	43	110,990
Governor General's Secretary	10	9,447	6	9,875
Finance	58	74,225	140	68,118
Receiver General	15	19,852	18	
Auditor General			23	21,761
Agricultural	40	36,133	30	33,660
Marine and Fisheries	20	27,897	25	30,597
Total	469	510,925	537	574,240

But this is not all. In the department of Justice for Police, Legislation, Militia, Superannuation, Indian Grant, Canals, Excise, Post Office and the Military College, the increase has been enormous and utterly unjustifiable. Under the head of Administration of Justice the figures are as follows:

Expenditure, 1878	$564,920
" 1881	583,957
Estimates, 1882-3	613,590

But it is in the line of superannuating officials that the Tory Government certainly excels, as the following will clearly establish. The total expenditure for superannuation was:

In 1878	$106,583
In 1881	147,462
Estimates 1882-3	$155,000.

The reckless manner in which the expenditure is increasing is shown by the following statement of the numbers retired and the allowance made in 1878 and 1881 respectively:

No of persons superannuated,	1878	38
"	1881	70
Allowance made in	1878	$16,857 33
" "	1881	29,927 34

In the Post Office Department the increase has been equally remarkable and as utterly unjustifiable. He are the figures:

Total 1878	$1,724,935
" 1881	1,876,657
Estimates 1882-3	2,018,900

The expenditure for the conveyance of mails was as follows:—

1878	$1,048,718
1881	1,092,470
Increase	43,752
Salaries and other allowances, 1878	912,606
" " " 1881	1,023,394
Increase	**$110,788**

But it may be said that the large increase in the expenditure in this department was owing to the mail facilities afforded to the people in the Northwest. The following statement will destroy forever such a plea:—

Revenue from Manitoba and Northwest, 1878	$14,407
Revenue from Manitoba and Northwest, 1881	38,780
Expenditure, 1878	31,325
" 1881	56,018

This shows that **only $24,693** additional expense out of a total increase of over $150,000 is chargeable to Manitoba and the Northwest.

We might go through all the departments, but the figures we have given suffice to show where the money has gone. It has been wasted to do service for the needy followers of a corrupt administration.

Vote for honest Government.

The Tory organs assert that there has been no increase of taxation. But the new and increased duties on five articles amounts to more than two millions and a half! They are as follows:

Breadstuffs	**$478,864**
Fuel	**641,177**
Pig Iron	**87,263**
Cottons	**486,157**
Woolens	**815,774**
	$2,509,235

PROTECTION BAD IN PRINCIPLE—A CONTRAST.

"Had I been in Parliament in 1878, I would have voted against the flour and coal duties," said Sir Leonard Tilley. In 1879 he imposed duties on both flour and coal.

"I fear the hon. Finance Minister is seeking to enter the thin edge of the wedge of protection (17½ per cent. tariff), which will eventually work ruin and desolation to the Maritime Provinces."—*Sir Charles Tupper, Feb.*, 1874.

THE TRUE FRIENDS OF THE WORKINGMAN.

The Tories boast of their extreme solicitude for the workingman. They have taxed his bread, his fuel and clothing, and done nothing to raise his wages. Still they claim friendship for him, and are at elections ready to make any promises of assistance to secure his support. The Liberal party, on the other hand, does not deal in promises. It trusts to its record, and in its relation with the workingman can safely do.

In 1878 the Tories promised to make Canada a cheap country to live in. How have they succeeded? The following table, giving the wholesale prices in 1878 and 1882, of various articles of diet much in requisition among the laboring classes, speaks for itself:—

	Wholesale prices in 1878.	1882.
Yelow sugar	7½ cents.	8¼ cents.
Molasses	31 "	52 "
Lard	9 "	15½ "
Broken loaf sugar	9½ "	10½ "
Golden syrup	57 "	70 "
Granulated sugar	8¾ "	9⅝ "
Salt in 50lb bags	35 "	50 "
Bacon	6 "	12½ "
Cheese	10 "	12 "

The Liberals made no vain promises at the last election. But they nevertheless have shown themselves true friends of the masses. On the 30th of March last Mr. Laurier moved that it be resolved,—That in the opinion of this House the public interests would be promoted by the repeal of the duties imposed on coal, coke and breadstuffs (*ble et farines*), free under the former tariff, and by these articles being made free. The Tory friends of the workingmen voted down this resolution. Again, with respect to the sugar duties, the Liberals made another genuine effort on behalf of the working classes, as the motion proposed on the 25th April last shows:—

"Mr. Paterson (Brant) moved that it be Resolved, That under the operation of the existing duties on sugar the people have paid, and are liable to pay for that article, a price largely in excess of the cost abroad of sugar, after adding the Canadian duty and freight to the point of consumption—that the duties on sugar are excessive, and should be so amended as to reduce the great burden they impose on the people."

Against this proposition, framed in the direct interest of the workingman, voted again the solid Tory party, thus giving substantial proof of its love for the workingman. But the day of trial for hypocrisy and deceit is at hand. The workingman is to be the judge. We will know his judgment on the 20th.

Vote against throwing away the people's money.

The Chinese continue to troop into Victoria, British Columbia. Six hundred arrived by the steamer Euphrates, from Hong Kong, the other day. It is expected that the emigration of Chinese into Canada will now be enormous. Owing to the fact that Chinese are prohibited from landing in the United States, all the new comers to the continent will troop into Canada. Not only laborers, but shoemakers, carpenters, workers in brass and iron, and other mechanics are embraced in this emigration. Already, the Chinese are flocking all over the States, and in San Francisco alone it is estimated that there are fully 9,000 Chinamen engaged in the manufacture of shoes. Sir John Macdonald may try to laugh off the importance of the diversion of Chinese labor from the United States to Canada, and the consequent reduction in wages of mechanics and laborers; he gets the support of a section of the manufacturers of the Dominion for just such work as that; but the importation of thousands of Chiamen weekly will soon tell on the rates now paid for labor in the factory as well as on the railway works.

A Few Comparisons.—The tax on cheap Tweed Coating is 41 1-2 and 50 per cent. On fine Broadcloth and fine French Worsted 22 1-2 and 24 per cent. respectively. Thus the poor man pays on these articles double the per centage of duties that the rich man pays.

The tax on cheap Cottons is 40 to 43 per cent., on fine cottons 20 to 22 per cent.; on cheap checked and striped Shirtings, 65 per cent.; on fancy shirtings, 20 per cent.; on cheap blankets, 110 per cent.; on a superior quality of blankets 35 per cent.

Who pays the most, the rich or the poor?

MANUFACTURERS' TESTIMONY.

Evidence of Large and Successful Employers of Labor.

The Tariff that is Needed.

At the nomination of candidates in West Durham, the other day, "Mayor F. F. McArthur was asked to address the assemblage. He is manager of the Upper Canada Furniture Company, and said he supposed he had been called upon as a manufacturer to say how he had been benefitted by the N. P. He then proceeded to give a careful statement of the effect of the N. P. on furniture works. Protection of 35 per cent. instead of 17½ as before was afforded by the new tariff, but he found that moss, cane, hair and sandpaper—all of which were largely used—were increased by 20 per cent. Varnish was raised from 17 to 55 per cent. Manufacturers of castings, who were protected, had formed a ring and had put up the prices of their goods 100 per cent. over the former prices. Altogether, after a careful examination of the books he had found that the profit of the works during the last two years before the N. P. was $3,000 a year more than in the last two years. (Hear, hear.) Men came to him every day asking for an increase of wages, saying they were better off with $1.25 per day in 1878 than they were with $1.75 to-day. He was unable to make such increases in wages as he would like to owing to the competition and to the reduced rate of profit. He was not afraid, if Mr. Blake got into power, as he hoped he would—(cheers)—that furniture factories would be ruined. He only wished the Government had gerrymandered the tariff instead of the constituencies. (Laughter.)

From all over the Dominion we have similar testimony, and we could fill columns with the names of gentlemen in every department of business, in engine-building, agricultural implement making, cotton manufacture, confectionery, carriage-building and many other branches, who believe that the best interests of the Dominion, as well as of the manufacturers as a class—excluding, of course, would-be monopolists—would be served by the return of the Liberal party to power. Here is testimony from London, Ont.:—

Messrs. D. S. Perrin & Co. employ 250 hands in their biscuit and confectionery works. He says:—

"We were sufficiently protected before the National Policy was introduced. Protection against home competition is the only kind of Protection from which we could have derived benefit, as there was no active competition against us from any other quarter. We of course do not quarrel with the principle of a revenue tariff. We, however, claim that the present tariff is unnecessarily high and unjust in many particulars."

Asked as to Mr. Blake's policy, Mr. Perrin replied:—

"We look upon Mr. Blake as the very man for the position, far-seeing, high-minded and capable. He would not disregard any of the interests entrusted to his keeping. His policy would directly benefit manufacturers, their employes and the great purchasing public. He recognizes the revenue necessities of the country. He does not propose to destroy the present tariff, but to readjust and perfect it in the interests of the whole population."

After such evidence as that, is it not a monstrous falsehood for Sir John Macdonald and his satellites to declare that the Liberal policy will ruin the manufacturers? It may reduce the incomes of such millionaires as Redpath, or of monopolies earning 50 or 60 per cent. per annum, but it will build up and encourage and give fair profits to all manufacturers who are contented with fair profits. That is the best tariff for employer as well as employe.

Vote against Onderdonkism.

"I never proposed an increase, only a readjustment of the tariff," telegraphed Sir John to John Boyd.

Duty on imports.	1878	$12,795,693
" " "	1881	18,500,785
Increase		$ 5,705,092

In face of facts like the above, is it any wonder that the organs resort to lying to uphold their cause? Or that some of the "cheap and nasty" kind lie very wickedly?

WHAT has the National Policy done for New Brunswick?

It has taxed the farmer.
It has taxed the lumberman.
It has taxed the fisherman.
It has taxed the mechanic.
It has taxed the laborer.

MILLIONAIRES TO BE CREATED.

"The N. P. is a very good thing, because it will make a few men rich, and by their expenditure upon luxuries the poor will be benefitted and the country made prosperous."—*Sir Leonard Tilley to Montreal Reporter.*