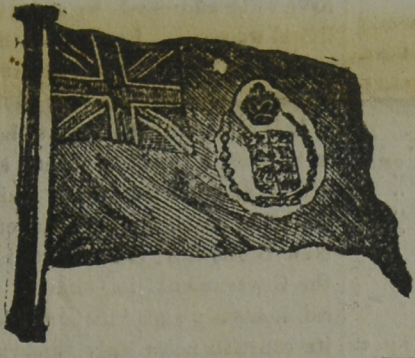


LIBERAL NOTES.

ST. JOHN, N. E., JUNE 7, 1882.



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A few facts and figures for the electors, demonstrating the incapacity and corruption of the present administration of Canada, and forming a small portion of the evidence of the bad Government under which the country suffers.

Vote for the Liberal Candidates and secure an honest and economical Government; the return to our homes of our exiled sons, the destruction of crushing monopolies, the equitable distribution of taxes, the reduction of the cost of living; the development of our agricultural interests and the conservation of our fishing industries.

Vote for the Liberal Candidates and develop our manufactures by reducing the cost of raw material and increasing the number of home consumers.

Vote against the Tory Candidates, Gerrymandering, Onderdonking, Nepotism and Tollerism.

Vote down the family compacts and rings and sweep out of existence the swarm of political locusts which is devastating the face of the country.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

TORY EXTRAVAGANCE.

What the Public Accounts Show.

There is nothing clearer from even the most cursory examination of the Public Accounts, than the rapid increase of the public expenditure since 1878. This country had no right to expect, as the Conservative party, through their leaders, promised Parliament and the electors of Canada the most rigid economy.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY, addressing the electors of St. John in 1878, said: "Had the Government, of which he was a member, been in power during the last five years, he was satisfied the average expenditure would not have exceeded \$22,500,000."

Sir CHARLES TOPPER said in Parliament, on the 22nd day of February, 1878, just as he was bidding for popular support at the elections, so soon expected to take place:—

"Inasmuch as we governed the country with a small taxation, and inasmuch as we are prepared to govern the country again without those extravagant expenditures made by the present Government since they have been entrusted to power, all we ask is, not that the taxation shall be increased, because we do not require so much money as the hon. gentleman opposite, as we have shown by our economy in the past, and which we are prepared to practice in future."

The following table from the public accounts (page 18), will show whether these promises were fulfilled or not:—

Year	Amount
1867-8	13,486,992
1868-9	14,038,684
1869-70	14,246,500
1870-71	15,623,681
1871-2	17,589,468
1872-3	19,171,647
1873-4	23,315,316
1874-5	23,718,071
1875-6	24,488,372
1876-7	25,519,301
1877-8	25,503,158
1878-9	24,455,381
1879-80	24,850,634
1880-81	25,702,551
1882-3 (Estimated)	27,600,000

The Tory party are rightly charged with the expenditure of 1873-4. They provided for the admission of Prince Edward Island, for the assumption of Provincial debts, for an increased expenditure upon the civil service, for the mounted police and for other purposes not included in any former year. Their estimate for the year was as follows:—

Category	Amount
Original estimates	\$20,441,182
1st Supplementary estimates	368,340
2nd	57,300
3rd	100,000
Under 26 Vic. Prov. debts	918,000
Increase salary to Civil Service	200,000
P. E. Island charge	418,500
Mounted police	200,000
Miscellaneous charges	482,000
Total estimates of the Macdonald Government	23,685,000
Expenditure by the Mackenzie Government	23,316,316
Amount saved by the Mackenzie Government	368,684
The estimate by Sir Richard Cartwright for the years 1878-9 was	23,696,873
The expenditure by Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues were	24,455,381
Being an increase of \$788,508.	

It would be manifestly unfair to hold the Government of Mr. Mackenzie responsible for a larger sum than their own estimate. We ought also to add to each of the last three years \$300,000 for Dominion land survey, which is charged to capital account.

This tabulated statement shows that the public expenditure during the first Tory period was increased \$9,830,224, or at the rate of \$1,638,370; that during the Reform period it was increased \$189,842, or at the rate per year of \$47,460. If we take Sir Richard Cartwright's last estimate the increase would be for the five years of Reform rule, \$280,557, or \$76,111 a year.

During the second Tory period the expenditure was increased from \$23,503,158 to \$27,600,000, and including the Dominion Land Surveys \$28,000,000, being \$4,496,842 within four years, or at the rate of \$1,124,210 a year.

These increases summarised show the following yearly, **Increase of Expenditure during the first Tory period of - - \$1,638,370** **During the second period of - - - \$1,124,210** **Increase during the Reform regime - - \$47,460** **Or, if we take the last Estimate, an increase of - - - - \$76,111**

SIR LEONARD'S "PRACTICAL INCREASE"

During the session of 1879 the following statement was made by Sir LEONARD, TILLEY in the House, in the course of a discussion on the tariff. He stated that he believed there would be no practical increase in blankets and other woollen goods. The attention of the electors is called to the result of the duties imposed by the tariff upon the before mentioned goods. The subjoined table consists of a list of articles which under the old tariff paid a uniform duty of 17½ per cent. on the cost and now under the new tariff of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* and 17½ cents per lb. pay the rates indicated:

Article	Par ex-chance.	New tariff per cent.	
Blankets	\$1 22	43	
"	1 34	45	
"	1 88	41½	
Flannels—		lbs per yd.	
Lancashire (average cost)	0 11	0 22	31½
Mediums	0 11	0 22	28½
Saxony and Electoral	0 10	0 20	27½
Grey, heavy twill-ed.	0 18	0 36	40
Beaver Cloth—			
President	0 61	1 12	41½
Moscow	0 50	1 02	39
Pilot Cloth	0 59	1 02	39
Napped Cloth	0 57	1 02	38½
Winter Tweeds	0 91	1 82	27 1-5
Black and Blue Doe-skis	0 69	1 38	28
Black and Blue Doe-skis	0 36	0 72	27½
Melton Cloth	0 19	0 38	31
Worsted Coating	0 59	1 18	26½
"	0 51	1 02	26
"	0 57	1 14	27½
"	0 80	1 60	26½
Broadcloth—			
Black Union	0 44	0 88	40
"	0 104	0 21	32½
Black Wool	0 30	0 60	25

The following actual transactions under the tariff show the admirable manner in which Sir LEONARD'S "extract machine" works with respect to dry goods importations, notwithstanding the assertions of the FINANCE MINISTER'S faithful follower, JOHN BOYD, to the contrary:—

A bale of woollen carpets, value \$412, paid duty under new tariff \$157.10 or 38 per cent. Under the old tariff the duty would have been \$72.60.

A case of cotton goods, value \$171, paid duty under the new tariff \$51.30 or 30 per cent. Under the old tariff the duty would have been \$39.92.

A case of pilot cloth for fishermen, value \$494, paid duty under new tariff \$155.50 or 31½ per cent. Under the old tariff the duty would have been \$80.45.

A case of president cloth, value \$335, paid duty under new tariff \$93.73 or 40 per cent. Under old tariff, \$41.12.

A bale of blankets, value \$69, paid duty under new tariff \$30.30 or 44 per cent.; under old tariff only \$12.07.

A case of brown duck, value \$403.61, paid duty under new tariff \$122.23 or 30½ per cent.; under old tariff only \$70.52.

A bale of blankets, value \$223, paid duty under new tariff \$95.75, or 43 per cent., under old tariff only \$39.02.

A bale of flannels, value \$807, paid duty under new tariff, \$244.27, or 30½ per cent.; under old tariff, only \$141.22.

A case of cloth tweeds, value \$728, paid duty under new tariff, 234.63, or 32½ per cent.; under the old tariff only \$127.40.

A case of Oxford shirting, value \$409, paid duty under new tariff, \$159.35, or 34 per cent.; under old tariff only \$71.57.

Last year the Tory Government levied on breadstuffs a tax of \$478,864. The staff of life was free under Mr. Mackenzie. Is this "no increase?"

The sum of \$87,263 was collected on pig iron last year by the Tory Government. Pig iron was on Mackenzie's free list. Was that no increase?

Buying engines in Scotland is now the method of "Encouraging Home Industries," particularly those of St. John.

TUCK'S NURSERY RHYME.

A is the Answer the Government got Concerning the price of a Newcastle Lot.
B is the Bank whose price was so low That the purchase Sir Leonard was forced to forego.
C stands for Conscience, which Tuck don't possess— Its no use to a Tory they all must confess.
D is the Deed which he title transferred— Its cost to the country was eight cents a word.
E the enquiries jealously made E're even a cent of our money was paid.
F is the Fee which the agent obtained For looking to see how prize could be gained.
G is the Game which the Government plays To assist their friend Harry in making a raise.
H is the Hint on receiving which he Invested in land on the Miramichi.
I is the Ink on the paper still wet When Sir Leonard decided this lot he must get.
J is the Jingle made by the cash That was paid to the Doctor by Deputy Lash.
K is the kindness the Doctor displayed When he gave up his bargain on being well paid.
L stands for Locus, the place of the Seal Which the Doctor affixed in the course of the deal.
M is the Manner so genial and bland Which Sir Harry displayed on the sale of the land.
N are the Notes which he put in his purse, The money he made the electors disburse.
O's a mild exclamation, by which one denotes Surprise at Tuck's folly in asking for votes.
P stands for Peter, whom Sir Leonard de- tests For the reason that Peter won't do his behests.
Q is a Question for Thomas R. J.— Isn't voting for Tuck a great "give away?"
R stands for Recorder, a lucrative berth, There's none but the Doctor knows how much it is worth.
S is the Sum, which the "Party" control, And so (if he had one) for Livingston's soul.
T is the drink Tory candidates use, And anything stronger they all would refuse.
U is the Unity all may now see To exist 'twixt the Doctor and Senator B—.
V is the Victims the "Party" forced out— That they'll suffer defeat there's not the least doubt.
W stands for the Wiles which the Doctor employs, He should know the electors are men now, not boys.
X stands for the crosses electors affix, Or else for the Doctor, as cross as two sticks.
Y is the Yarns which the canvassers spin— It will take a whole rope-walk to yarn Harry in.
Z is the Zest with which people will hear That the Dr. is beaten and "off on his ear."

THE LIBERALS ASK THE PEOPLE TO CONDEMN:

- The Bread Tax.
- The Excessive Cotton Tax.
- The Discrimination against the Poor Man.
- Contract Brokering.
- The Pacific Bargain.
- Railway Monopoly.
- The Slaughter on the Intercolonial.
- The Inequalities of the Tariff.
- Conservative Deception.
- Gerrymandering.
- Onderdonkism.
- Manufacturers' Monopoly.
- And they ask the people to support: Edward Blake.
- Honest Government.
- Economy in Management.
- Equalization of Tariff.
- The Right to Negotiate Commercial Treaties.
- An Honest Land Policy for the Northwest.
- An Elective Senate.
- This is a portion of the Liberal Policy.
- The Tories ask the electors to support: The Policy of Taxation and Monopoly, Mal-administration and Land-Grabbing.

No Wonder

the man who formerly bought a suit of clothes for himself and a dress for his wife every year is able now to buy only two shirts.

Observe!

Shirtings costing \$121 00

National Policy duty \$47 97
Duty under Mackenzie Government .. 21 18

Excess of duty under N. P. \$28 79 or 12½ per cent. advance on duties levied by the Mackenzie Government.

Let the workman ponder at this, as this article is used exclusively by him.

EXTRAORDINARY PROFITS ON COTTON.

The price of the Hochelaga product is said to be over 29 cents, or taking an average of equal quantities of the different brands, 28 88 cents, thus leaving a profit, after commission is paid, of 47½ per cent. on the cost of production. In 1877, under the old tariff, the profits per lb. were 26 7 per cent., notwithstanding the greater cost of material and the greater expense of working necessitated through the absence of improved machinery. If, instead of costing the excessive amount of \$381,000, the Hudson Mill had cost only \$14 per spindle, or \$288,000, the amount for which a mill of 17,000 spindles would cost now, the profits of the company would have been for that year 29 8 per cent. instead of 19 per cent. as they were, and with the improvements since made in machinery, they would have exceeded 30 per cent. There was, therefore, no necessity for a higher tariff to protect capitalists to invest money in cotton mills. A profit of even 20 per cent. is considered a sufficient inducement to engage in manufacturing, and it is certain that the cotton industry would without the N. P. have greatly extended, in fact might have equalled the proportions it has at present, while the people would not have been compelled to pay exorbitant prices in order to enrich a few cotton lords, and to encourage the further extension now in process, which must result in injury to cotton operatives as soon as the purchasing power of the people is decreased by a depression in trade.

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

Duty on imports.	1878	1881
.....	\$12,795,693	18,500,755

Increase \$ 5,705,062

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?

MR., we beg his pardon, the Honorable JOHN BOYD, is constantly doing or saying something that reminds us of somebody in Dickens. We do not say that the Senator exactly resembles any single character in Dickens, but somehow or another you are led to remember some one or more of them when the hon. gentleman is regularly on the war path. Here, for instance, is his letter to the *Telegraph* before the last election:—

ST. JOHN, July 19, 1878.

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th inst., it is stated that at a meeting in London, Ontario, held the other day, Sir John A. Macdonald said, "that he thought a general tariff of 35 per cent would serve to meet the requirements of the people of Canada." And you comment on it thus: "He does not propose a 50, 80 or 100 per cent tariff, but merely a tariff of 35 per cent." In every issue since this has been repeated and commented on. In justice to Sir John and, fearing that some ignorant people might really believe the absurd statement, I telegraphed him last night as follows:—

Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald: The Government press here state that you propose to raise the tariff generally to 35 per cent. Can I contradict this? JOHN BOYD.

The reply came promptly this morning as follows:—

TORONTO, July 19.

To John Boyd, St. John: It is an absurd falsehood. Neither at London nor elsewhere have I gone beyond my motion in Parliament, and have never proposed an increase but only a readjustment of the tariff.

JOHN A. MACDONALD. I hope that you will, in all fairness, give the direct statement of Sir John as prominent a place as the original statement, of which it is such an unequivocal denial. For in all these matters, there is nothing like the truth; that only will prevail in the end. * * *

JOHN BOYD.

"The Light of Terewth," says Mr. Chadband, whose image seems to rise with that of the letter writer, and whose opinion is very valuable in this connexion, is "the ray of rays, the sun of suns, the moon of moons, the star of stars. Say not to me," he continues, "that it is not the lamp of lamps; I say to you it is; I say to you, a million times over, it is. It is! I say to you that I will proclaim it to you, whether you like it or not; nay, that the less you like it the more I will proclaim it to you. With a speaking trumpet! I say to you that if you rear yourself against it you shall fall, you shall be bruised, you shall be battered, you shall be flayed, you shall be smashed."

We quite agree with the Senator and Mr. Chadband in their estimation of truth, and as the statement in the *Telegraph* that the tariff would be raised was not an absurd falsehood, but perfectly true, we fear that Sir JOHN A. must bear the consequences of his insincerity. We say with the Senator to the Knight: "In all these matters there is nothing like the truth; that only will prevail in the end." And we say to the Knight with Mr. Chadband: "Since you have reared yourself against the light of terewth, you shall fall, you shall be bruised, you shall be battered, you shall be flayed, you shall be smashed."

The value of the manufactured cottons imported last year was \$10,204,465; the duty collected was \$2,271,937. If Mr. Mackenzie's tariff of 17 1-2 had been in force the duty would have been \$1,785,780. Here is an increase of taxation on one of the prime necessities of life of \$486,157. Is that "no increase?"

DARE YOU TRUST HIM FARTHER?

In 1878 a number of Liberals voted for the candidates of the party which follows Sir John Macdonald, because they wanted certain customs duties increased. We believe they made a great mistake in supporting the high-tax policy, but whether they were right or wrong in that matter, the time has come for them to consider whether they did not get more than they bargained for. They wanted increased duties on imports; did they want to see a most extravagant bargain made for the construction of the Canada Pacific railway, the carrying out of which will absorb millions of dollars, which must be wrung out of the hard earnings of the people? They wanted heavy duties; did they want to see communication with Manitoba placed under the sole control of one railway company, which charges three times as much for carrying passengers and freight as the service is worth, and keeps freight three or four months on the road? They wanted high duties; did they want to see our Local Legislatures degraded and robbed of the powers guaranteed them by the British North America Act? Ontario cannot charter a railway lying wholly within her own bounds, and designed for the good of her own people, if the Quebec supporters of Sir John Macdonald, or his masters, the Syndicate, choose to forbid the exercise of that Provincial right. Manitoba chafes under the tyranny of Stephen & Co., but the Legislature of that Province is powerless to grant a railway charter to the boundary, so long as Sir John Macdonald remains in power at Ottawa. They wanted higher duties; did they want to see the constituencies of Canada out up into such fantastic shapes that Sir John Macdonald can act just as he chooses, with the belief that popular condemnation cannot reach him on this side the grave? Surely those Liberals, who were seduced by the protection cry in 1878, have got more than they bargained for!

Have they thought of what is likely to happen, if Sir John Macdonald goes back to Ottawa on June 31st, with a Parliamentary majority behind him? He has such confidence in the success of his trick with the Ontario constituencies that he has not taken much pains to hide his hand. From what has been dropped by Sir Leonard Tilley in the campaign, it is clear that the Government, if given a new lease of power, intends to greatly increase the duties on pig iron, bar iron and steel rails. To satisfy certain capitalists, who have been bleeding the United States for years, the Government has agreed to raise the Canadian duties to the level of the duties in the United States, but the capitalists were afraid to risk the reversal of the high-tax policy in 1883. That is one great reason why the general election was hurried on.

Do the railway people of Canada relish the prospect? Steel rails will be taxed \$28 a ton, as surely as Sir John Macdonald gets a majority. The price at which rails can be obtained will be doubled. Steel works will be located in Canada, and the enormous profits will be carried off and spent in the United States. But one railway will be free from the impost. The Canada Pacific will get its rails duty free. What hope will the other railways of Canada have to compete with the Canada Pacific under those circumstances, when the contest is so difficult under existing conditions? The apprehension of the introduction of the steel rails monopoly is enough to make every railway officer and employe, as well as every shipper and receiver of merchandise, vote and work hard against the candidates of the Macdonald party.

The United States duty on pig iron is \$7 a ton. That will be the rate in Canada a year hence if Sir John Macdonald goes back to office. How do the manufacturers of stoves, water pipes, sewing machines, engines, iron fences, fountains and general castings view the prospect? Some of them have submitted quietly to the low duty of \$2 a ton, on the ground that "it was only a little one," but their eyes will open if they see their raw material raised in price by another \$5. Just as the United States is waking up to get rid of the pig iron and steel rails monopolies, Sir John Macdonald is negotiating to lease Canada to the Yankee capitalists who despair of fleeing their own country much longer. How do the workmen in our foundries relish the increase of the pig iron tax? There is not one of them who does not know that the increased cost of raw material implies increased selling price of the finished product, and the dearer the stoves, water pipes, car wheels and other castings become, the fewer of them can be sold in Canada. This means less work for the moulders and finishers. They can block Sir John Macdonald's game on election day. If they fail then, there is nothing but submission afterward.

Sir Leonard Tilley boasts that he has a surplus of \$7,500,000 in the treasury. Had that money been left in the pockets of the people, where it belongs, it would have set the wheels of industry in motion; it would have increased the demand for food and manufactured goods; it would have enabled men who are working 5 days a week to work 6; it would have raised wages, and it would have abolished the coal tax. Sir Leonard Tilley has the \$7,500,000, and the people of Canada have the need of it.