THE BUDGET.

List of the Tariff Changes

Million Dollars.

Hon, Mr. McLelan's Able Speech

(Special to THE SUN.)

OTTAWA, March 90. - After the introduction of bills and other routine Hon. Mr. McLelan moved the house into committee of ways and means and in doing so said he proposed making a pretty full statement of the public accounts. He paid a high compliment to Sir Leonard and trusted that the house would extend its sympathy to him in his endeavor to follow in the footsteps of one who had made Enancial questions a life-long study. He thought it a good time to revert to the past and see what progress had been made. The eighteen years of our confed-eration were, he thought, marked with many evidences of progress and development. In 1267 we were four provinces, and had a country of 336,060 square miles. We are now a country of three million and a half square miles and had increased our area more than ten-fold and our population more than double. The increase in area and population is not the The increase in area and population is not the most marked evidence of our progress. The condition of the people was still more marked evidence. We had strengthened the commercial, the social, political and industrial ties. The impassible barriers of 1867 had been removed and now a railway spanned the country from end to end. We becarrings to go through foreign countries. no lenger have to go through foreign countries to reach other parts of our own country, pay-ing tribute to foreign railways, foreign hotels, ctc. The year 1886 will be a red letter year in Canadian history, as the year Canadians obtained their geographical independence so that they might travel for pleasure or profit, in peace or in trouble, through our own territory.
The premier of the present government had, through evil report and good, faithfully pursued this aim and had now succeeded.
The change in the condition of the mass fo

the people was marked by accumulations in savings and by increased traffic over railways. He then took up the public accounts, first dealing with the receipts for year the ending 11885. Sir Leonard had placed the receipts at thirty-three millions. Including receipts if rom Dominion lands, the amount was \$23,200,000. Many of the items in receipts and estimates approached each other ceipts and estimates approached each other closely. Discussing taxation, he showed that the taxation from customs in 1885 was eighteen per cent, of goods imported for home

from customs duties being \$18,900,000, and the imports \$102,000,000. The duty received in 1878 on the amount of goods then imported was 14 per cent. There had been an increase was 14 per cent. There had been an increase of four per cent. This was not much, when we consider the importance of the public improvements made. But further, breadstuffs being free in 1878 the imports for that year were lumped together whether they were imports for home constitution. ports for home consumption or for export.

There were thirteen millions imports for export.

Deduct thirteen million from the total imports of 1878, and you have \$77,800,000 upon which the average duty would be 16.45 per cent. Thus fairly compared, the taxation of 1885; from customs was but two per cent higher than that of 4878. The taxation of higher than that of 4878. The taxation of customs under the present tariff was not on the poor man. Tea and coffee were free. The articles upon which there had been increases were articles of luxury. Silks, velvets, spirits, wines and sewelry, in 1885 yielded a revenue of overone and a quartermillion more than in 1878. Bringing these facts into the calculation it would be found that the customs taxation was only about three-quarters of one per cent more than in 1878. In free trade England the laboring classes paid nearly fifty-six per cent. labosing classes paid nearly fifty-six per cent. of the whole customs duty. It was less than half that in Canada. More than that, the

present tariff gives the poor man employment, which keeps poverty cut of the country.

Hen. Mr. McLelan then gave reasons why there was an increase in excise in 1884 and '85.

He contended that the Dominion lands receipts sheuld be considered current revenue; pointed out that the deficit would be small and was accounted for because the manufacturers had overtaken the consumption more rapidly than had been anticipated. For instance, the importation of steel, iron, cotton, woollen and other manufactures in 1878 was \$22,000,000. In 1882 it increased to \$33,000,-000. In 1884, owing to the manufacturers' growing power, it decreased to \$26,000,000, and in 1885 to \$22,000,000. Raw cotton imported in the five years of Cartwright's period was 25 in the five years of Cartwright's period was 20 million pounds; in five years under the new tariff it was 104 million pounds. He then took up the larger items of the public accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1885, dealing with this branch of the subject till six

He showed that net interest in 1885 was over seven milliens and a half; in 1867 it was \$4,600,000. The net increase between 1867 and 1885 was under three millions. He showed by elaborate calculation that the charge per head was \$1.63 now against \$1.40 in 1867, making a difference in interest of 23c, per head. In 1878 the interest on the public debt was \$1.67 per head, which was three and one-half cents per head more than in 1885. He pointed out that the credit of the country had been increase d greatly in consequence of our improved condition, and that loans were therefore effect. seven millions and a half; in 1867 it was \$4,crease d greatly in consequence of our improved condition, and that loans were therefore effected at letter rates. The loans of 1874 and 1876 were effected with a loss of over eleven percent. The lean of 1885 showed only a loss or about one percent. The loans of 1874 and 1885 are for the same amount. The loss of the former was over two millions and on the the form er was over two millions and on the latter on ly one hundred and forty thousand dollars. These figures showed great improvement. C anadian loans

NOW STAND-MIGHER than Victoria, Queensland, etc. He then described the United States after the war of the rebellion with an enormous war debt, for which she paid his the rates of interest with a depreciated current by, which only reached par fourteen years after the close of the war, which was waged to cer nent union. Canada had waged her war against nature and she had succeeded. Her debt had ingreased but her credit total Her debt had increased, but her credit stood higher than before. She got money cheaper and her interest account was less per head of the population. He showed the opposition had increased the public debt during their five years at the annual rate of \$7,800,000, while the Liberal Conservatives have only increased \$4,145,000 a year. He then dealt with the sinking fund and other items on the public acsinking fund and other items on the public accounts, to skow that comparisons between 1885 and 1867 and 1878 were when properly made, the best proof of Liberal Conservative skill, energy and economy. He sat down at recess amidst great cheers, having made a clear and full review of the matters connected with the public accounts, fuller perhaps than would have been necessary under ordinary circumstances, but not fuller than is needed considering the large additions which are made to the

ing the large additions which are made to the electoral list under the franchise bill.

the tack up the current year and stated that the expenditure up to March 20th, 1886, was \$25,957,481, of which amount 1885, was \$25,207,481, of which amount the war expenses were \$2,502,936, the receipts were \$24,030,000, showing a surplus over ordinary expenditure of \$574,515. There were however other expenditures which would reduce that surplus before the end of the financial year and he estimated that there would be a deficit of \$1,456,000.

culation shows that the country pays an average interest of four and one-third per cent, for its loan from abroad. paid for the home loan was fifteen-one hun-dreds of one per cent less than for foreign loans. The government would propose a

change in the amount which any one depositor might deposit, but otherwise there would be no The C. P. R. Pay Eack Twenty of July, Mr. McLellan stated he estimated the

of July, Mr. McLellan stated he estimated the revenue for the next year at \$34.500,000 and the estimated expenditure \$33,124.550, leaving a surplus of \$1,375,410. He said difficulties had arisen in collecting customs revenue and he had concluded to propose that in some cases the ad valorem should be changed to specific. He then gave the following changes in tariff:

TARIFF CHANGES.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following rates of duty shall be assessed and collected on each of the articles hereafter named on and after the 36th March, 1886, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts now in force, in so far as they provide for assessing and collecting any different rates of duty than the rates thereby provided or which are inconsistent therewith:
Almonds, shelled—A specific duty of five

cents per pound.

Almonds, not shelled and nuts of all kinds not elsewhere specified—Specific duty of three cents per pound. Baking powder—A specific duty of six cents

per pound, (present duty 29 per cent.)

Boxes, cases and writing desks, fancy and promental, and fancy manufactures of bone, shell, horn and ivory; also dolls and toys of all kinds and materials, ornaments of alabaster, sends and materials, ornaments or alabaster, spar, terra cotta or composition, statuettes, beads and bead ornaments—Thirty per cent. ad valorem (present duty 20 to 30 p. c)

Belts, nuts, washers and rivets of iron or steel—A specific duty of one per cent, per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem (present duty 30 per cent)

duty 30 per cent).

Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds—25 per cent. ad valorem (present duty 20 per

ent). Cider—A specific duty of 10 cents per imperial gallon, (present duty 20 per cent).

Cordage, manilla and sisal cordage, of all kinds—A specific duty of one and a quarter cents per pound, and 10 per cent. ad valorem (present duty 20 per cent).

Desicated cocoanut, sweetened or not—
A specific duty of eix cents per pound (present duty one cent. and 35 per cent. when sweet-

ened, and 20 per cent. when not sweetennd.

Feathers, ostrich and vulture undressed Twenty per cent. ad valorem (present duty 15 Feathers, ostrich and vulture, dressed-

Thirty per cent. ad valorem (present duty 25 Fruits, dried, viz.:: raisins-Aspecific duty of one cent, per pound and 10 per cent, ad valorem (present duty 20 per cent.)

Fruits, dried, viz., currants, dates, figs, prunes, and all other dried fruits not elsewhere specified—A specific duty of one cent per pound

(present duty 20 per cent.)

Fruits, green, viz., blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries—A specific duty of four cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for the package to be included in the weight for duty (present duty two cents per quart).

Peaches—A specific duty of one cent per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty (present duty 40

cents per bushel).

Gimps, cords, braids, ribbons and binding when imported by hat manufacturers for use in their factories—Fifteen per cent, ad valorem (present duty 30 per cent.) Gas, water and soil pipes of cast iron— Thirty per cent, ad valorem (present duty 25 per cent.)
Gloves and mitts of all kinds—Thirty per

cent, ad valorem (present duty 25 per cent.)
Hair cloth of all kinds—Thirty per cent, ad valorem (present duty 20 to 30 per Harness and saddlery of every description and parts of the same—Thirty per cent, ad valorem (present duty 25 per cent.)
Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, also braids, chains or cords of hair—Thirty per cent, ad valorem.

1½ cent, per pound (present duty 30 per cent).

Oleomargarine, butterine or other substitute for butter—A specific duty of 10 cents per pound (not in old list). Excise 8 cents per pound when manufactured in Canada.

Printed or dyed cotton fabrics not elsewhere specified—27½ per cent. ad valorum. (The present duty on printed or dyed cottons, n.e.s., is 27½ per cent.)

Spirits, strong waters, not having been sweet.

272 per cent.)
Spirits, strong waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any articles so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer—For every imperial gallon of the strength of proof of such hydrometer. meter, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz: Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, alcohol or spirits of wine and unenumerated, unmixed and not sweetened spirits, by whatever name called—A specific duty of one dollar and seventy-five cents per imperial gallon (no change).
Old Tom gin—A specific duty of one dollar

and ninety cents per imperial gallon (present duty \$1.32½ in bulk). Spirits and strong waters, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of pro-prietary medicines, tinctures, essences, ex-tracts, or any other denomination, including, medicinal elixirs and fluid extracts, whether in

40 per cent.)

Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each—A specific duty of \$2 per imperial gallon and 40 per cent ad valorem,

(present duty \$1.90 and 20 per cent.) ON SUGAR, concentrated melado, concentrated cane juice, concentrated melado, concentrated and juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated best-root juice and concrete, when imported direct from the country of growth and pro-duction, for refining purposes only, not over number thirteen Datch standard in color, and not testing over seventy degrees by the polar-iscope—A specific duty of one cent per pound and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by polariscope test, three and one-third cents per 100 pounds additional, (new classification; polariscope introduced for the

first time.)
On sugar, not for refining purposes, not over thirteen Dutch standard in color, when imported direct from the country of growth and production—A specific duty of one cent per pound and thirty per cent. ad valorem on the value thereof free on board at the last port of ship-ment (present standard 14 D. S. duty 1 cent

and 322 p. c.) On all sugars above number thirteen Dutch standard in color and on refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards—One and one-half cents per pound, or thirty-five per cent. ad valorem on the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment (present duty one cent and 32½ per cent.)
On all sugars not imported direct without

on all sugars not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production—There shall be levied and collected an additional duty of seven and one-half per cent. of the whole duty so otherwise payable thereon, (present discrimination 2½ per cent. on value.)

Provided that when any cargo of sugar for the contraction of the contracti

retining purposes is found to grade, to the ex-tent of not over fifteen per cent. of the whole, above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, the whole of said cargo may be admitted

Molasses when not so imported—twenty per cent, ad valorem. (No change.)

[The value upon which the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected upon all the above named syrups and molasses shall be the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment, provided that molasses when imported for or received into any refinery or sugar factory, or to be used for any other purpose than actual consumption shall be subject to and there shall be levied and collected thereon an additional duty of five cents per imperial gallon (new proviso), provided that the change in the rates of duty on sugar and molasses s'all apply only to importations arriving in Os aada apply only to importations arriving in Canada on and after the 31st day of March in stant, Sugar candy, brown or white and confectionary—A specific duty of 1½ cents per pound and 35 per cent, ad valorem (present duty 1 cent and 35 per cent).

Wire fencing, buckthora, strips and other similar fencing wire of iron or steel—A specific duty of one and a half cents per pound (changed

from ad velorem.)
Yeast cakes and compressed yeast in packages or bulk of one pound and over—A specific ages or bulk of one pound and over—A specific duty of six cents per pound.

Yeast cakes in packages of less than one pound—A specific duty of eight cents per pound (present duty 20 per cent.)

Tubing, wrought iron, plain, two inches in diameter or under, coupled and threaded or not—Thirty per cent ad valorem (present duty 25 per cent.)

per cent.)
Whips of all kinds—Thirty per cent, ad wings of all kinds—Thrty per cent, ad valorem (present duty 25.)

Wire, iron or steel, galvanized or not, fifteen guage and coarser—Twenty per cent, ad valorem (present duty 15 per cent.)

Portland and Roman cement to be classed with all other cement at specific rates now in force.

that it is expedient to amend schedule "B, being the list of goods which are entitled t entry free of duty when imported to Canada, by substituting the following provisions for the corresponding items now contained there-

Articles for the personal use of consult general who are natives or citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in Borax, in lump.
Grease, the refuse of animal fat.
Iron and steel, old and scrap (but nothing

shall be deemed scrap iron or steel except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use and fit only to be remanufactured). Sumac, crude. Resolved, That it is expedient to strike out

the following articles from the list of goods which may be entered free of duty when im which may be entered free of duty when imported into Canada, viz.: "Iron, sand or globules and dry putty for poliabing granite." "Ottar of roses," "philosophical instruments and apparatus including globes, etc."

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend schedule "D" relating to prohibited articles, by striking out the item relating to copyright works and substituting the following in lieu thereof, viz.: "Reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works, which have been also copyrighted in Canada."

After presenting the tariff changes Mr. Mc. Lelsa presented statistics to show the benefit of the present tariff had conferred upon the farmer, the artizan and the manufacturer, and

farmer, the artizan and the manufacturer, and stated that the great undertakings having been accomplished the aim of the government would

accomplished the aim of the government would be to decrease the debt.

He announced that the government made arrangements with the C. P. R. by which the company undertake to pay back all the twenty millions in cash by the first of June next, the government taking a certain number of acres of land and selling them to recoup the extra ten millions now secured on the whole of their land.

Mr. McLelan closed at ten thirty. CARTWRIGHT

attacked the government, lamenting the slow attacked the government, lamenting the slow progress the country had made. Other countries had made greater progress, and why were we behind, Her (Majesty's ministers were responsible because they had run the country too rapidly and deeply into debt. Their errors of policy had done the damage. All might be traced to one source, the determination of the government to maintain themselves in office. The prime minister was the one man who was responsible for the degradation. He knew the responsible for the degradation. Hs knew the results of his policy; the other ministers were nis subordinates, and were color blind. He declared that the deficit of the present year was really nearly five millions.

SOTTAWA, March 31.—The house met at three and after introduction of bills, in answer, Pope said a survey had been made of the railway from Metapedia to Cross Point, opposite Campbellton, and the estimated cost was \$15,

000 a mile. In answer, Thompson said the government of Quebec had not forwarded any petition or request for commutation of Riel's sentence; also, that Jeremiah Travis was still performing duties in the Northwest, though complaints had been made, and an investigation was going on.

The house passed a lot of motions for various

documents, among them a motion of Tupper's for correspondence between the government of the Dominion and the Nova Scotia government in reference to the Short Line railway.

Orton moved the house into committee of the whole to consider a resolution to provide for granting charters to farm or real estate banks. The discussion continued till recess, when the committee rose without reporting progress.

The house, after passing more motions for

papers, adjourned at 8.40 p. m. OTTAWA, April 1.—The commons met at 3 After routine, Thompson in answer, said there were some difficulties relating to the en-forcement of the Scott Act, for which legislation would be required, and it would be introduced this session.

The house passed to orders of the day, taking up Charlton's bill, for the more effective prevention of cruelty to animals. Charlton explained the bill. Thompson said he had no objections to some

provisions of the bill, but others related to procedure which were unnecessary. He was willing the bill should go to a special comnittee,
The bill was treated accordingly.
McMullen's bill relating to interest on money secured by mortgage of real estate, was move to the second reading. The bill provides that when the principal or interest is not payable when the principal or interest is not payable until after three years, and the person at any time after three years tenders interest after three months notice, or with three months interest, and it is not accepted, no further interest shall be payable.

Thompson said he had some doubts as to its constitutionality, but the provisions might be discussed in committee. discussed in committee.

The bill was referred to the banking and

commerce committee.
Chariton's seduction bill was taken up.
After a speech from the promoter, showing the necessity for such a bill, a call of the house was had and on division (114 for and 47 against) the bill was read a second time and referred to a special committee. ferred to a special committee.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Tupper, reterring to the motion for correspondence between the Dominion and Nova Scotia governments respecting the Nova Scotia Short Line, pointed out that the extraordinary delay of the local government to proclaim the act legalizing the mortgage of the Short Line was in direct violation of the provincial act, the conditions for proclamation being complied with in June 1885

Kirk attacked the government for favoring Pictou.

Cameron of Inverness objected to delay.

He thought the line from Montreal to
Louisburg should have been kept intact. Both Tupper and Cameron treed upon the

Molasses when not so imported—twenty per sent, ad valorem. (No change.)

[The value upon which the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected upon all the above that it is the collected upon all the above the collected upon all the collected upon all the collected upon all the collected upon all the above the collected upon all t do as the walways had done and oppose better terms. Cameron moved an amendment that it redient to repeal that section of the Bet-ferms Act, [1869, and Union Act, 1867. w'Aich provides that amounts then granted 'Aall be in full and final settlement of all claims of Nova Scotia.

McDougall of Cape Breton seconded the amendment and spoke strongly in support of Cape Breton receiving more consideration than

Cape Breton receiving more consideration than it had in the past, especially in railway facilities which had been granted to Nova Scotia proper. He showed how little was to be expected from the Grit party from their action in the past. He the Grit party from their action in the past. He showed that the local government had handed over the Eastern Extension without a stipulation respecting its extension to Cape Breton. The vote being taken on the amendment, there appeared for it: Stairs, Daley, Paint, McDougall (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), Gordon, Vail, Langelier, Landerkin, Cameron, Robertson, Allison, Kirk, King, Burnee,

Ray voted against. The total vote against was 82. The main motion carried.

Mitchell moved for copies of regulations and instructions issued to fishery officers commandinstructions issued to fishery officers commanding the marine police force, relative to fishing practices by United States citizens. He said the British government recognized the principle that foreigners are not bound to pay attention to municipal regulations. He wanted to know whether the government of Canada had protested against this principle as it would be serious to Canada in future if they had not. He wished the house to place on record its He wished the house to place on record its protest against the ruling of the British auth-

rities,
Foster said what Mitchell asked for would Foster said what Mitchell saked for would be brought down, and Mitchell would then find that he had preferred charges which the documents would show unsupported. United States fishermen are under the same regulations as our own fishermen. He said Mitchell often advised the government to do something which he knew the government had already proposed to do.

roposed to do.

Vail said he did not consider Mitchell had He had simply expressed the hope that the government had protested.

Mitchell said he made no charges against

ie government. McLelan said in disturbances at Aspey Bay, McLelan said in disturbances at Aspey Bay, the British government had advised the payment of a small sum for damages. The Newfoundland government was represented at Washington. The Dominion government protested against this action.

Thompson said the matter was of no practical importance, especially as we had decided that American fishermen should not fish within the three mile limits. His opinion was that the parliament of Canada had undoubtedly the right to make laws respecting fishing in

right to make laws respecting fishing in

the three miles limits.

OTTAWA, April 2.—To-day being government day, the house passed at once to consideration of the budget, that business being prefaced by Paint calling attention to a statement in the Toronto Globe's Ottawa correspondence that he, Dodd, and Cameron of Inverness were entering through the house the hill relative to he, Dodd, and Cameron of Inverness were engineering through the house the bill relating to Lennox Passage bridge for their personal profit. Paint characterized the statement as base and mendacious. Hon. Mr. Leblanc, member of the executive of Nova Scotia, had sent a petition respecting the bridge, and the time for presenting such petitions having passed, the three members placed their names on the paper to secure the petition being received.

Cameron said the Globe correspondent had made his atatement knowing it to be false as made his statement knowing it to be false, as, having been asked by the Globe man about it,

e (Cameron) had explained it.

HON, THOS. WHITE

HON, THOS. WHITE

on rising was greeted with loud applause. He said Cartwright's speech from exordium to John White said he had this objection on rising was greeted with loud applause. He said Cartwright's speech from exordium to peroration was one long wail of pessimisim, the same as indulged in every year. Cartwright had supported Sir John from 1856 to 1869 and had beepattered him with praise, yet in his speech the other night he had characterized Sir John's whole career as corrupt. He (Cartwright) had referred to Conservative deficits, but during the two periods of Liberal-Conservative gevernment the amount paid out on capital account from ordinary revenue had been nearly \$25,000,000, while during the Cartwright regime there had been added to the public debt between two and three millions of money expended for ordinary expenditure, notwithstanding Cartwright had increased the tariff twice. Cartwright had gone back to 1873 to compare the aggregate trade of that year with 1885. If he had taken 1878 he would haxe been obliged to admit that trade as judged by exports and important had desired to the committee of privileges and elections, with power to bring in a finding.

John White said he had this objection to a committee, as much time would be taken up. He said he had told Edgar that he would prefer a committee of one and would name Mackenzie or Paterson or Charlton. He (White) affirmed in the presence of the charges made that he never received any favor from the Minister of Customs or any member of the government. What he had done was in the light of day. He had feund from the report of the inspector of colenization companies that there were half-breeds on one section of the land granted to the company and at once he had gone to the government and asked to take back that land as they did not want to affect the half-breeds.

Haggart said in all Edgar's statement there was not a single charge of corrupt practices against White.

Blake objected to the committee of privileges mit that trade as judged by exports and imports had during the Cartwright period increased 65 millions, Just as every year in Cartwright's period showed a decrease. Bank circulation in 1879 had fallen eff six millions, bank stocks five, and the principal banks of Canada had depreciated ten millions during the Cartwright period. He (Cartwright) had neglected to tell the house that values had deneglected to tell the house that values had decreased greatly in 1885 compared with the previous year. The United States secretary of the treasury had showed that in sugar, glycerene, molasses, clothing, wools and carpet wool, there had been a decrease of thirty-five per cent. in the prices of 1885, compared with 1884. There was the same experience in Canada. He (White) showed from the statistics of failures, of bank circulation, of savings banks, of tonnage vessels entered in and out, during the national policy years Canada had made steady progress in business, in accumulation of wealth, and in sources of employment. He quoted from reports of the Montreal and Toronto boards of trade to show that business men did not en dorse Cartwright's statement. He said the position of Canada compared with the United position of Canada compared with the United States as to taxation, was the United States States as to taxation, was the United States federal and state taxation was last year \$7.41 per head against Canada's \$6.42. As to debt, Canada had in her railways and canals sufficient assets to cover the whole debt. That expenditure the opposition could not complain of. The expenditure on the Intercolonial was part of the compact of union. Both parties were equally committed to that and equally responsible. As to expenditure in canals, the Grit government could have when they got into pewer stopped it. They did not, but on the contrary made new expenditures on that account. The opposition could not escape responsibility for the C. P. R. They had accepted the Carnarvon arrangement and agreed under it to expend a couple of millions a year on the C, P. R. in British Columbia. If the opposition objected to the state tax in the United States being introduced in comparison of the taxation, ed to the state tax in the United States being introduced in comparison of the taxation, they could not object to the deduction of subsidies to provinces of Canada. Those deducted, the per capita tax in Canada was \$4 57 against \$5.55 in the United States. Cartwright had stated the Australian colonies were highly prosperous, yet their debt per head was six times that of Canada. This country under the finance arrangements of the present government had reduced the interthe present government had reduced the interest on the public debt so greatly that if the rates under Cartwright's regime were the rates now the country would have to pay one million six bundred thousand dollars a year more interest than it now paid. Cartwright had

interest than it now paid. Cartwright had avoided this year all reference to United States figures of immigration into that country from Canada. The reason was that Secretary Manning of the United States had declared them ulterly inaccurate. He (White) turned to the charges of corruption respecting colonization companies and subsidies to railways. As to colonization companies, no man could say the government had given any preference to political friends. Every man, no matter what his politics, had the same right and as a fact many political opponents, including Blake's own brother, had gone into the speculation. As to railway subsidies, they had speculation. As to railway subsidies, they had been voted by parliament and in every case opponents had voted with the government in support of the same. As to timber limits, there had been 25,000 applications between 1880 and 1885 and but 56 leases had been reported all upon the same terms to encountry cover ordinary expenditure of \$574,515. There
dependence that surplus before the end of the
financial; year and he attimated that there
should be a deficit of \$1,456,000.

He then turned to the savings bank a question and stated that the government had decided not to lower the rate of interest paid to
depositors in these savings banks and that the
interest would remain the asme as at present.
On this point he said the country had borrowed in all \$124,750,000, discount and charges on
shich was nearly six millions. An actual call.

his (Cartwright s) attacks were on the country, on the government, on the C. P. R., and not content he had attacked the people as blind and unable to see whither they were drifting. White finished amidst great applause. PATERSON OF BRANT

followed. He said the denunciation by Cartwright was of men, not of the country. The country had made progress but it was slow. It should have been by leaps and bounds. Cartwright had attacked the policy which shackled trade, and more in pity than in anger he had declared that either the Minister of Accomplision statements at the country. anger he had declared that either the Minister of Agriculture's statements as to the number of people going into Manitoba and the the Northwest were wrong or the census wrong. There were according to the first a hundred thousand persons more in that part of Canada than according to the other. After recess Paterson continued. He took up the tariff and affirmed that the duties on sugar were increased by 100 per cent. People were paying double for sugar than they would if the tariff was the same as Cartwright's. He denied that the manufacturers were prosperous and charged the government with corruption.

Ottawa, April 5—The house met at 3.

Thompson introduced a bill in relation to fears of voters and urging revolt. Chamber-fines and forfeitures, with an amendment that where there is no other distribution of fines or forfeitures the whole shall be paid into the consolidated funds.

have formed an unboly alliance to overthrow Mr. Gladstone. Churchill and Chamberlain hold consultations openly in the house and

would give to the house the exact words of the conversation between Edgar and Hugh Suther-land, a member of this house. Edgar read over his charge to the effect that he believes he can establish by satisfactory evidence that in 1882 John White, M. P. for East Hastings, who was associated with Jas. Jamieson, used his influence with the government of which he was a parliamentary sup-porter, to obtain an order in council for agrant of 51,200 acres of choice lands near Batoche, in the Northwest territories, with the intention of trafficing with such grant by the form-ation of a colonization company, the members of which should give White and Jamieson special advantages and profits; that subsequently Messrs. White and Jamieson insisted on a free gift or bonus of one-twelfth part of the expected profits, and that each accordingly received blind shares to the amount of \$33,000; that the affair was conducted with the knowledge of Mackenzie-Bowell, Minister of Customs, and that Mr. Bowell received from Jamieson \$500 out of the price of said blind shares.

SIR HECTOR said the matter affected two members of the house, a minister of the crown, and also Edgar himself, who knew what the result would be if his attack was found to be without foundation.

against White.

Blake objected to the committee of privileges and elections, and thought a small select committee would be better.

The amendment to the motion was carried on division.

On the question of the main motion, a division was taken by call of Mr. Blake for yeas and nays. The vote stood—for the motion as amended by Sir Hector, 150; nays, 1.

Laurier moved that Edgar and White, the

carrying out of the treaty of 1818, In answer, McLelan said the net debt had been reduced during March by \$3,500,000.

AFTER RECESS, Blake moved his resolution censuring the government for not bringing down papers relating to the Northwest. He made a speech nearly all made up of the list of papers, which, he said, ought to have been brought down. Langevin said if there were any papers in the public interest to be brought down they would be, if Blake would indicate what they

were. Hon, Mr. White showed that a large num-Hon, Mr. White showed that a large number of papers asked for by Blake had been brought down last year and were now printed in the sessional papers, and that others had been brought down this session. He said that he would hand the list prepared by Blake to the department, and if there were any not was produced that would be brought. any not yet produced they would be brought

satisfaction of the house at the action of the government and confidence that any motion for papers asked for by parliament would be brought down.

Davies followed, declaring that the house had not sufficient information.

Foster said Davies was complaining of want of information, yet he was blaming the government for causing the rebellion.

Cameron of Huron moved in amendment to Hall's amendment that Blake's allegations be referred to a select committee.

On division there appeared, for 62, and against Cameron's amendment 111. Seven bolters voted with the opposition, including Mitchell. Mitchell said he had voted against the government because he believed that there had been maladministration of the Northwest by both parties.

On division on Hall's amendment it was carried—weas 110, pays 62.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

The Tide Turning Against Gladstone. Defection of Harcourt a Heavy Blow to the

Grand Old Man. New York, April 4.—A London cablegram to the New York Times says: The chief source of uneasiness in the liberal party is the fear that Sir Wm. Harcourt will defect. Nobody ever dreamed of considering the sincerity of his conversion to home rule. Everybody assumed that he would stick to Mr. Gladstone solely because Gladstone was the existing dispenser of offices, but all at once, a day or two ago, the mustard seed of suspicion of his fidelity was dropped into the ministerial mind and already it has grown to be a tree. Tonight nothing is talked of but the chances of Harcourt's suddenly turning and firing upon Mr. Gladstone when the fight has once begun, and the fear that he will do so is widespread. If he does this then the battle is probably lost.

Ottawa, April 5—The house met at 3.

Paint moved the first reading of the Lennox
Passage Bridge Co. bill.

Tupper presented a petition for the introduction of the bill for the Yarmouth Bridge
Co.

The moson introduced a hill in relation to or forfeitures the whole shall be paid into the consolidated funds.

On orders of the day being called,

HON, MR. BOWELL

called attention to the notice of motion put on the paper by Edgar, accusing Mr. Bowell of receiving \$500 in connection with the Prince Albert Colonization Co. Bowell said it was not true that he was interested in the Prince Albert Colonization, and it was not true that he had received any money from Jamieson, He never had any connection directly or indirectly, inferentially or otherwise with the colonization company. He was, however, quite willing to gratify the curiosity of Edgar, and wanted a committee at once appointed. The allegations against him (Mr. Bowell) were false and untrue in every particular.

White of Hastings said he hoped Edgar would give to the house the exact words of the conversation between Edgar and Hugh Suther. forts have been made to induce Gladetone to modify his preposals in order to make them more acceptable to the English people. This he has sternly declined to do. Liberal and radical members are in a bad fix between the Scylla of Chamberlain and the Charybdis of Lord Randolph Churchill. Should Gladstene be defeated he will appeal to the country when the mutineers will be attacked both by the Gladstone liberals and Irish home rulers. So far as the sitting members are concerned the result would be their almost complete political extinction to the great gain of the tory party. Chamberlain's revolt pushed to its logical conclusion means the utter smash up of the liberal and radical parties. It means three-cornered con-tests in all liberal constituencies and the probable victory of tory candi-dates wherever Gladstone failed of an overwhelming majority. The loyal supporters of Gladatone are furious againt Chamberlain and other mutineers, and if Gladstone is defeated there will be war to the knife between the there will be war to the knife between the hotile factions. Chamberlain will make a bitter fight, for unless he wins he will be destroyed. In all probability the Irish leaders will give a full history of his secret negotiations with them. It will then be known that he offered home rule and even declared his readiness to accept an Irish republic on condition that the Irish party would help him to overthrow Gladstone, Hartington and the house of lords. The Irish party, with one or two exceptions, always mistrusted him and preferred to look to Gladstone for carrying home rule thereof parliment.

> A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT cables the Herald:-Never was there such decables the Herald:—Never was there such demand for seats in the house as for next Thursday. People feel that this must be almost the last opportunity of hearing Gladatone in a great speech. The applications for the ladies gallery would fill it twenty times over. There are eighteen orders, each admitting two ladies and about five hundred of us balloted for them. The Irish members were as usual rather lucky and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was successful. The galleries for men were also balloted for by a great growd of members who were overa great crowd of members who were over-whelmed with applications from their constituwhelmed with applications from their constituents. Rumors are again circulated that Gladstone is unwell and that the audience next Thursday will be disappointed. There is no truth in them. I saw him on Friday night in the house, brisk and lively, and ready for any fray. All this excitement exactly suits him. He has more pluck in him now than the rest of the ministry, some of whom get pale at the very thought of Thursday. Morley is the weakest kneed of the whole lot. The main bedy of Liberals are determined to follow Gladstone, except on his millon project.

amended by Sir Hector, 150; nays, 1.

Laurier moved that Edgar and Whitz, the accuser and accused, be members of the committee, but without vote.

Mr. Blake argued in favor of Laurier's motion.

Thompson said the requirements of justice brought before the house and referred to the would be safe in the hands of the committee. He showed that in 1875 and 1877 cases were committee of privileges and elections without adding the members suggested. Blake in the Ontario house, when a charge was made against himself, insisted, 1st, that it should be made more specific and, 2ad, after that was done, demanded it should go to the committee of privileges and elections without further additions. Buck's case, quoted by Laurier, was in 1858. The practice in the present case was since confederation. He thought it unnecessary to depart from the ordinary custom.

Blake advecated the addition.

The speaker said Laurier s motion should have been made in amendment to Sir Hector's amendment. He accordingly ruled Laurier's motion out of order and the house passed to orders of the day.

In answer, Pope said the subsidy paid the Caraquet railway was \$105,200, and to the St.

Louis and Richibucto railway \$22,400.

Koster said instructions had been issued to the fishery protection officers, but it was not considered advisable in the public interest to lay them on the table. Also, that negotiations not yet completed had been going on between Canada and Newfoundland respecting the carrying out of the treaty of 1818.

In answer, McLelan said the net debt had been reduced during March by \$3 500 000 THE WORLD'S LONDON CORRESPONDENT SAYS:

eables from London, April 4, to the Tribune as follows: English and Scotch opposition to home rule has been grown more and more pronounced all week. When Gladstone announces next Thursday the provisions of the bill to amend the future government of Ireland, he will have to deal with three or four sets of opponents—those opposed to home rule in any form, those opposed to separate parliament, those opposed to home rule with those opposed to home rule without land purchase, and those opposed to home rule without land purchase. It is now expected all those heterogeneous forces will be marshalled under the joint leadership of Hartington and Chamberlain. Great forces will be marshalled under the joint leader-ship of Hartington and Chamberlain. Great efforts are making to induce Hartington to abstain from active opposition. The tories, on the other hand, profess themselves ready to follow those liberal leaders. Lord Salisbury re-turns to London on Monday. The tory plan of the campaign favors close co-operation the ante-home rule liberals. The London Standard publishes a strong appeal for united action and strongly deprecates any attemps of the tories to assume responsibility for the conduct of the debate. Chamberlain will follow Gladstone, then

down.

Hall moved an amendment, expressing the satisfaction of the house at the action of the government and confidence that any motion the purpose of recuperating. His physicians impressed upon him that he must reserve his

Trevelyan.

by both parties.
On division on Hall's amendment it was carried—yeas 110, nays 62.
The main motion as amended was carried.
The house adjourned.

will be reached on Tuesday.

will be reached on Tuesday.

The main motion as amended was carried.

The house adjourned.

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Mue Hamilton Dowd. he was afflic ed wit sore and painful an tried Hagyard's

April 7,

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CRAPE S

Odd Fellow

A new supply o -Deep Mc Just receiv

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On the 28th ult, on the 28th uli Bulmer, of a son. On the 23rd ult. L. Cox, of twin b

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M, Kdwin T. Baird,
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On the 29th ult.,
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Suddenly, in thi Dunlop, Sr., aged 7 On the 17th ult Jeremiah Smith, in mourn the loss of a On the 28th ult aged 60 years, and (Halifax,

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William Hanlan, a Cork, Ireland.
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Edw. I Thompso
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