

considerable increase of considerable expenses the Government last year, removed the taxes.

The direct taxes upon certain persons and those upon manufactures and commerce produced \$33,961,000. The duties on the transfer of real estate for the same period amounted to \$908,987.35.

These taxes were repealed last Session. Now the Government pretends that they are not as necessary as they were in 1891. Was there ever a more feeble, not to say dishonest, excuse advanced by any body of presumably reasonable men? To-day there

is at least \$200,000 more interest to pay than in 1891; then they assert that they will give \$50,000 to Education; add to this \$60 to \$80,000 for extra interest due to the new railway policy and on the top of that \$14,000 a year extra for the Long Point Asylum. These are a few of the new expenses which did not exist when the taxes were laid. If the taxes are not needed with an increased expenditure then they were not needed when they were laid.

Out of its own mouth the Government is convicted of insincerity. By its own showing its explanations are false and unreliable.

These Taxes Were Unjust.

Granting the Government's pretended reason for the imposition of these taxes; supposing they were necessary and that they had been used to pay the debts of the Mercer Government still they were unjust and harmful.

If the Government had paid off part of the Public Debt with the product of the taxes during the four years that they have been in existence, that would not make its policy any other than bad and unwise.

If the Public Debt has been authorized by the Legislature it must be borne in mind that the reason therefor is patent to the eyes of all men; the works undertaken and completed with the money are not fictitious. They will be of use not only to the generation passing away, but even more to that as yet unborn. Bridges, railways and court houses can be seen and are of use to the people in their every day life; the results are not of that sort which piles up the debt of the Province and all we know about it

is that the money is in the pockets of some friend of the Government, in a Paris bank and so forth.

If, then, the taxes were to pay off the money spent in useful works which the "honest men" feel that they must at once attend to and so relieve their tender consciences of that load which they always feel when the money was spent by someone else, why not have spread the repayment over a term of years and so lessened the burden placed on the taxpayer? Why not have capitalized the amount by a loan which could have been paid in 50 or 60 years?

Granting the Government's contention that the taxes were to pay off the debts of the Government's predecessors, it was an act of gross injustice to throw the whole burden upon one class of men and worse still to attempt to pay all off in a few years. THE TORY MUST BE UNJUST EVEN WHEN HE PRETENDS TO BE HONEST.

Now They're Abolished.

The high welkin will ring during the present elections with the triumphant cries of the Tories, proclaiming how they have taken off so much tax. The orator will show how tender the Government is to weary and down-trodden, the fierce defender will demonstrate with wild boasts the splendid deeds of the Government, in taking off the oppressive taxes—carefully keeping out of sight who it was that imposed them. Even this crash of conflict must be taken from the belated crowd. When Tory press and Tory speakers come round with this specious cry, let them be asked:

Have you abolished the Succession duties?

Have you removed the tax which imposes on the municipalities the expense of the maintenance and care of these condemned to prisons and reformatories?

Have you abolished the tax imposing on us the expense of taking the sentenced to the Industrial School?

To each question they must reply, "No." Only enough has been taken off to give the speakers something to display before the electors and thus keep out of sight such delicate subjects as the Paris loan and the "dignified" scandals of the Hon. Mr. Flynn's party.

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