The Toronto World.

THIRD YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1882. PRICE ONE CENT

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FOUR MILLIONS SURPLUS.

SPEECH OF SIR LEONARD TILLEY INTRODUCING HIS BUDGET.

He Contends that the Country has Been Made Unprecedentedly Prosperous Without Adding to the Taxation—Sir Richard Argues Contra—Notes.

(From The World's Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—Sir Leonard Tilley rose to make the budget speech at 3:30 p.m., amid great applause on the ministerial side. The galleries were filled with the public including a large number of ladies, among whom were Ladies Macdonald and Tilley. The members were pretty generally present. Mr. Blake was absent on account of the serious illness of his sister and much sympathy is expressed for the leader of the opposition in his unfortunate situation.

THE SPEECH.

Sir Leonard Tilley began by stating that at no period in the history of Canada has the government met parliament with the financial condition of the country in the position it is to-day. (Hear, hear). The prosperity of Canada to-day is in a great measure dependent on the fiscal policy of the government. The policy of the last government was reviewed. That government gave the people stone when they asked for bread. The condition of all industries was depressed. Men without employment were knocking at the door of parliament.

PAST AND PRESENT

With that deplorable state the speaker contrasted the present prosperity. Through the stimulus given by the government to the industries of the country the people of Canada became, wealthier, and it is on account of this altered condition of affairs that the people last year were enabled to pay into the treasury over four millions of surplus, without their suffering from it.

PER CAPITA TAXATION.

If account were taken of the deficits of the Mackenzie government and those amounts added to what was collected under the same government and the total amount compared with what was collected from all sources by the present government, minus the surplus, it would be found that the per capita amount collected by the present government was twenty-three cents less than that collected by the last government. (Hear, hear.) The figures in one case were $4.88 and in the other $4.65.

THE EXPENDITURE.

The average expenditure during the past three years was $1,229,000 more than the average expenditure during the Mackenzie government but there were increased undertakings assumed by the present government which more than accounted for that difference. Among those undertakings were 401 additional miles of railway to run which cost $802,000; the expenditure on account of Indians; the census; sinking fund, etc.

THE FUTURE AND THE DEBT.

The speaker proceeded to show that there was no alarm for the future of the country on account of the increasing public debt. On the contrary there was every reason for hope. In 1867 the public debt was $29 per head. The construction of the Pacific railway added $6 per head, which made the sum $35. In 1879 it was $34 and some cents. Now it is $45 per head. A calculation was then made to estimate what the per capita debt of Canada would be in 1890. Considering the surpluses likely to arise and the population to increase at the rate of only 18 per cent, the public debt in 1890 would be $34 27 or less than it is to-day, (hear, hear) or if account were taken of the proceeds likely to be received for seventy-five million acres of land, that amount would be still more considerably reduced. (Applause.) Viewing this question from another standpoint the speaker showed that while the interest per capita in 1867 was $1.27, and in 1881 $1.57, in 1890, according to his best calculations, the interest per capita would be $1.37. The minister then announced the changes to be made in the tariff as follows:

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF

To be added to the free list: anatomical preparations, bees, brass in sheets, brittannia metal in pigs and bars, celluloid in sheets, china clay, chloralum, coffee, green (except by act 42, vic. cap. 15), fowls for improvement of stock, iron, sand or globules and dry putty for polishing granite, quinine, quicksilver, spelter in blocks and figs, tea (except as provided for in act 42, cap. 15), tin in blocks, pigs bars and sheets; woods — African teak, blackheart, ebony, lignumvita, red cedars, satin wood.

DUTIES TO BE CHANGED.

Book binders tools and implements including ruling machines and binders cloth from 15 per cent to 10.

Glass—Common and colorless window glass now 20 per cent to 30.

Scrap iron—now $2 per ton to $1.

Lead manufactures from 25 cents to 30.

Sand paper from 20 to 25 per cent.

Ships' hulls, when containing machinery, to remain at 10 per cent, but the machinery to pay 25 per cent.

Bags containing fine salt 25 per cent.

Clocksprings now 35 reduced to 10.

Cotton seeds now 20 p. c. to 10c. per bushel.

Fireworks 25 p. c. ad valorem.

Wrought-iron tubing 1¾ inch and upwards 15 p. c.; it now pays 25 between 1¾ and 2 inches.

Mustard cake 20 p.c.; uncertain now.

Paraffine wax or stearine 3c. per pound.

Rice unhulled or poddy 17½ p.c.

Trees—Apples 2½ and pear 4c., plum 5c., cherry 4c., quince 2½c., grapevines 4c.

Silk plush or netting for gloves 15 p. c.

Harness and leather dressing are placed under the heading of blacking, 25 p. c.

Belts and trusses are placed under the heading of braces or suspenders.

Kentucky jeans pay cotton duty as they are cotton.

Knitted cotton cloth to pay 30 p. c.; black and bleached cotton 3 and 6 cords only to be admitted at 12½ p. c. duty.

Furs, wholly or partially dressed, bolsters and pillows to pay the same duty as mattresses.

Glass pressed or moulded table ware to be added to the 30 p. c. list.

Corsets, tarpaulin coated with oil paint or tar, cotton bags made up by the use of the needle 30 p. c.

Paints, orange mineral, reduced to 5 p. c.; same article as white lead.

To the list of varnishes are added, lackers, Japan and Collodium.

Spirits and strong waters mixed are now paying $1.90; 20 p. c. is to be added.

CHANGES IN EXCISE.

The changes affecting excise will be the following: In regard to home-grown tobacco, it is proposed that all parties shall be as free to raise tobacco as to raise potatoes (hear, hear.) It is proposed to leave the sum collected for twists the same as it is now. It is proposed to license parties in different parts of the country, without payment of a fee, to buy from producers of tobacco whatever surplus they may have to sell. These parties will sell it to others who have the right to manufacture it and for the next two years the government will levy eight cents per pound on manufactured tobaccos instead of fourteen as at present. The loss of revenue by this change will be between $50,000 and $70,000.

ABOLITION OF STAMPS.

Stamps on notes and bills of exchange will be taken off and commercial men relieved thereby to the extent of $200,000. (Hear, hear.)

BOUNTY TO FISHERMEN.

The government have decided to ask parliament for a supplementary estimate of $150,000 to distribute in the shape of bounty to the fishermen of Canada in lieu of the Halifax fishery award. (Applause).

EFFECT OF TARIFF CHANGES.

The amount of revenue lost by the repeal of the duty on tin would be $100,000. The change of duty in rice was intended to encourage a direct trade between Canada and the East Indies. The total changes in the tariff involved a reduction in customs revenue of one million.

THE ESTIMATED REVENUE.

for the next year is: Customs $19,500,000; excise $5,500,000; post office $1,500,000; railways and canals $2,500,000; interest on investments $700,000; miscellaneous $900,000; total $30,600,000. The estimated expenditure is $27,870,000, leaving an estimated surplus for next year of over three millions. (Applause.)

THE N. P. AND PROVIDENCE.

The speaker proceeded to show that the objections raised by the opposition in 1878 were groundless and had not been fulfilled. Before concluding he recounted the various industries of the country and pointed out how they had all been benefitted by the national policy. The institution of that policy, said he, by which every interest has been largely benefitted and the adoption of the policy of the government in the Pacific railway together with the blessings of providence, have placed us in the position we occupy, the proudest position that any people in my judgment occupy on the face of the earth (applause). The fiscal policy of the government will not be repealed (hear hear). When the time comes for an endorsement of our policy the people will sustain us as emphatically as the house does now.

Sir Leonard concluded his speech amid loud and long continued applause, having been on his feet for three hours and three-quarters.

SIR RICHARD'S REPLY.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied to the finance minister. Of the four millions of surplus $1,100,000 was collected from fuel and breadstuffs, articles upon which no other civilized country in the world imposed duties. The finance minister had taken four millions out of the people through the duties on sugar, while only two and a half millions of that went into the treasury, and referring to the injustice of the national policy on the poor man, the speaker quoted figures to show that the mechanic earning $400 a year was taxed for Dominon purposes $43.50 a year, which did not include municipal taxes, about $10 more. The heavy taxation on the poor deprived them of a chance of getting a home for themselves or for procuring education for their children, or enjoying any of the luxuries of life. Instead of the duties taken off by the finance minister he should HAVE RELIEVED THE POOR MAN by taking off the duties on breadstuffs and coal. Sir Richard took up all the arguments of the finance minister and met them with strong counter arguments. He concluded his remarks at 12:20 p. m. when Sir Charles Tupper moved the adjournment of the debate.

Before the house adjourned the premier announced that the mere announcement of the repeal of the bill stamps act did not repeal it, but an act of parliament was necessary. The house then adjourned.

CAPITAL NOTES.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—Among the ladies in the gallery were the three Misses Hay, Toronto and Miss Robertson of Hamilton.

The budget was taken by Hansard and six newspaper shorthand reporters jointly and the whole speech was in the telegraph office in a very short time after it was delivered.

One of the proofs set out by Sir Leonard Tilley of the prosperous state of the country is the fact that for the last three months $400,000 was deposited in government savings banks more than was withdrawn, and during the past years the deposits in the banks of the country have increased thirty millions.

NEW BILLS.

In the house to-day bills were introduced incorporating the Raney River railway company, Sault St. Marie bridge company, a bill to reduce the capital stock of the Ontario bank and a bill incorporating the Edison electric light company of Canada.

Rev. Mr. Dundas and wife of Brandon, land proprietors, have been in the capital for several days and attending the sittings of parliament with regularity. They were present at the budget speech to-day.

TUPPER IN A TEMPER.

At the cabinet council to-day an excited discussion took place, and it is rumored that Sir Charles Tupper threatened to resign if his colleagues kicked against his giving the recent tender to Onderdonk. The whole matter will certainly be investigated.

The average annual increase in exports since 1878 is, according to the finance minister, $1,792,148. This statement was made as an offset to Patterson's speech in which he maintained that the exports were falling off.

The revenue collected last year on wines, silks, satins and some other expensive articles was $765,000 more than on the year previous—an argument to show that the tariff did not bear heavily on the poor man.

The attendance in the galleries this evening is very large. The number of ladies present is greatly increased.

Since March 1879, 95 new factories have been established in various parts of the country, employing 7052 new hands.

AN N. P. TOWN.

The finance minister took Hamilton as an exponent of the beneficial effects of the N. P. in 1878. The value of factory buildings was $706,200, while in 1881 it was $1,074,100 or an increase of 52 per cent. The value of plant in that city in the same time had increased 118 per cent. The goods manufactured there in 1881 were valued at $7,478,700, and in 1878 at $3,857,000, or an increase of 94 per cent. The number of hands employed increased from 3703 in 1878 to 8054 in in 1881, or an increase of 117 per cent. The average wages in 1878 were $1.07, in 1881 $1.17 or an increase of 10c. per day.

THE PRICE TO CONSUMERS.

Figures were cited and letters read from manufacturers to show that the price of goods to consumers was not greater now than it was in 1878, notwithstanding that in 1881 there was a surplus of more than four millions collected from people.

The Canadian coal industry has increased in 1881 over the previous year by an output of 400,000 tons.

Mr. Plumb was so much struck with the budget speech that he could by no means be kept in check. Sir John, Tupper and other ministers tried to do so, but failed to restrain the poet in his boisterous exuberance.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD.

Cartwright appealed every short time in his speech last night to what he termed "the fountain head" an octavo scrap book, filled with manuscript and newspaper extracts, thoroughly indexed and containing all kinds of information available on the shortest notice.

Cartwright in his speech made a fierce indictment against the department of the interior. The condition of that department was a byword in Ottawa and throughout the whole of the Northwest, where you would hear one chorus of discontent at the lack of efficiency and the want of courtesy on the part of the officials. The premier was not the man to run that important department, the copractical work of which he was quite indifferent. Sir Richard referred to his octavo scrap book and read letters to substantiate the facts he had asserted. The premier acknowledged the impreachment with the most genial smiles imaginable.

EXIT MILLER.

Judge Osler Upholds the Order of Extradiction Made by Judge Mackenzie.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Judge Osler at Osgoode hall, delivered judgment on the application made yesterday to discharge James W. Miller from the Toronto jail. The learned judge said: The prisoner must be remanded. I think the original depositions taken on the charge laid in the United States, though they were taken and the charge made subsequent to the information, and warrant taken and issued in this country, were admissible in evidence before the county Judge. These depositions were only authenticated by the oath of a witness, and contained evidence of the crimes charged amply sufficient to put the accused upon his trial. The depositions in question are admissible under section 14 of the Imp. act, 1878, and the Canadian act, 31 Vic., cap. 94. See re Broun, 31 C.P., and also Re Broun, 6 App. Rep. The warrant issued in the United States has been objected to, on the ground that it was not under seal of the justice by whom it purports to be issued. It is signed R. R. Magregor, J.P., "seal." It is shown, however, to be the warrant which has been issued there, and there is no evidence that it is not a valid warrant by reason of the absence of what we in this country understand to be a seal, or that it is not sufficiently sealed for all purposes in the country in which it is issued, or that a warrant issued there is invalid without a seal. I am bound in the absence of such evidence to assume it to be a valid warrant. See re Martin, 4 C. L. J. 199. I know of no authority upon which I can treat it as invalid, merely because it embraces several offences. I need not refer to Mr. Murphy's other objections. They are proper to be urged to the executives. I cannot give effect to them. I think the learned judge of the county court has taken the proper view of the evidence, and that the prisoner must be remanded for extradition.

Roscoe on the Bench.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The president has nominated Roscoe Conkling associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Gladstone and Bradlaugh.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Gladstone did not vote for the expulsion of Bradlaugh, as erroneously stated in a former despatch. He abstained from voting altogether on Northcote's motion for expulsion.

Suicide.

CHATHAM, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Ellis, who was committed to jail about two weeks ago as a lunatic, hanged herself this morning by fastening a sheet to the door of her cell. When discovered life was extinct. She came from Dresden and leaves a family.

Uncle Sammy Again.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 24.—Friends of ex-Governor John Palmer are reported saying that Tilden wrote to Palmer announcing that he would be a candidate for President in 1884 and asking Palmer to accept a second place on the ticket.

The Tie on the Scott Act.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 24.—The citizens committee in favor of the Scott act is discussing the advisability of demanding a recount of the votes, but nothing has been determined on. The opposition claim a recount will give them a majority. The voting resulted in each side polling 1074 votes.

Paddy Ryan's Ambition.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Paddy Ryan announces his intention of making this city his home. He is looking for a place to open a saloon. He says: "I never felt better in my life. I am going to place myself under treatment for hernia, and if I can get a truss that can hold me up I intend to fight Sullivan again, with or without gloves, for $5000 a side."

Snow Blockades.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 23.—The railway lines throughout the province are again blocked with snowdrifts. No passengers or mail trains arrived here to-night. The express train from Quebec, due at half-past one to-day, was at Moncton at last accounts, unable to proceed owing to the snow. The train for Quebec which left today also stopped between Truro and Moncton. The blockade on the St. John and Maine railway at Grand Bay, partly due to the collison of trains, and partly due to the recent heavy snowstorm, was removed to-day, and trains will run all night.

Fire at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Feb. 24.—A brick block on Campbell street, owned by Mr. Thomas Wills, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building is $6000, insured for $4000. The several tenants of the building lost about as follows:—Gas company, $800 to $900, insured in the Norwich for $1000; J. J. B. Flint, barrister, $500, insured; Mrs. Tugnett, steam dye works, estimates her loss at $1800, insured in Liverpool and London for $1000; division court office, all effects saved; S. J. Bull, barrister, on office furniture a slight loss, all the papers were saved. The fire is supposed to have started in the Tugnett dye works, where the flames were first seen, about two o'clock. The flames were, it was supposed, put out, but about four it broke out again and resulted in the destruction of the entire block, the front walls of which fell into the street.

TEACHER'S TACTICS.

The Toronto Teachers' Association in Session—Instructive Addresses and Readings—The Conversazione.

The first semi-annual meeting of the Toronto Teachers association was held at the Wellesley school yesterday, opening at 9 o'clock, Inspector Hughes in the chair. The Yorkville teachers were admitted to the convention and together with the city teachers made up about one hundred and fifty. A discussion on reading, as contained in Park's Manual on Method drew out remarks from Messrs. Lewis, Spotton, Campbell, Powel, Body, Hendry and McAllister. An address on "The moral power and duty of teachers" was delivered by Mr. Richard Lewis, who devoted considerable time to the subject. He thought moral suasion must commence in schools and the teachers were the proper lecturers. The thanks of the association was tendered to Mr. Lewis for his favor and the association adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon Mr. Cassidy gave an address and examined a class in hygenie, showing how air was pure and impure; how it affected the system by spreading diseases, etc. He made a few experiments and was warmly applauded.

After recess Miss B. M. Wallace was called on for a reading. She recited Gerald Massey's poem, "To-Day," which like all other of his poems was written in smoothly-gliding, though somewhat difficult verse, fraught with a beauty of imagery rarely equaled. She was applauded and tendered a vote of thanks.

Mr. McAllison examined a class in Canadian history with satisfactory results. Mrs. G. Riches gave a specimen of how she teaches music. A motion was passed appointing a committee to draft a resolution to show the appreciation of the board of the late Dr. Ryerson.

The convention then adjourned to meet again to-day at 9 o'clock.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

The first annual conversazione held in the Normal school building last night was well attended, all appearing to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The school board was well represented, most of the members being present. The musical part of the program was much appreciated, and the several numbers were rendered in a highly creditable manner. In the first part Miss Katherine Lewis' reading "The Legend of the Angel" was received with hearty applause, and although it was of considerable length, the attention of the audience did not flag in the least from beginning to end. During the interval between the first and second parts some interesting experiments in chemistry were exhibited to a large audience by Mr. Kirkland and were well worth seeing.

The most decided success of the evening was achieved by Miss A. Corlett. Her rendering of "Judith" a most difficult piece, was beautiful in the extreme and the audience manifested their approval by according her an enthusiastic encore. She then sang, "In the moonlight, in the starlight," which was even more tastefully given than her previous song, and met with just as hearty approval. The band of the Tenth Royals played several selections during the evening in first-rate style, their airs from "Patience" being especially well performed. It was midnight before the principal number of the throng had departed.

RESCUED FROM THE SEA.

Miraculous Escape of a Sailor—Inquiry Into the Loss of the Bahama.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Methurin, a survivor of the lost steamship Bahama, brought here yesterday, states that Felix, the second cook, Bickner, the porter, and himself refused to leave the vessel in the boats. When the captain's boat capsized Charlie ——and Charlie Smith, Swedes, swam back to the ship. Both were exhausted. Ten minutes after the last boat started off the ship sank, carrying the men down with it. When Methurin came to the surface he heard a loud noise, which he attributes to the explosion of the boiler. Bickner also came to the surface, and both men made for the same plank. Bickner was washed off and lost, Methurin afterwards got on a larger piece of the wreck. He floated on this six days with nothing to eat but a single biscuit, and no water except a little caught in the fold of his oil coat during a shower. Vessels passed in sight, but he was not discovered until the brig Pearl came along.

[An official investigation is being held by J. U. Gregory, agent of the department of marine and fisheries at Quebec, into the condition of the ship Bahama when she last left Quebec, where, it is stated, she received extensive repairs. A searching enquiry is to be made into the ship's decks, stanchions, topsides, and other parts of the vessel. The deposition is taken under oath, and will be forwarded to the British consul at New York, who is holding an enquiry into the cause or causes of the loss of the ship, which foundered at sea on the 11th instant, and by which twenty persons were lost.]

CANADIAN DESPATCHES IN BRIEF.

Wm. Jex a well-know barrister of Cobourg was buried on Thurs