these gentlemen were guilty of

NEEDLESS AND IMPROPER EXPENDITURES. leagues for interest-at any rate more than to a small extent-on transactions what he has no right to do, that I intend ed to effect a loan of three million pounds sterling. But I leave that till I come to his remarks about his recent loan. Whe we come to ordinary expenditure, what do we find? Why. Sir. we find that these hon. gentlemen, under the head of ordinary expenditure, having expended a very piderable number of sums which I feel perfectly certain, had we remained in We find under the head of civil government, that whereas we expended in our pended \$861,000, of which about \$20,000 were for contingencies. We find that under the head of militia, whereas we expended \$618,000, these gentlemen expended \$130,000 more. Now I do not the table of the House show, the expendion the vote of \$8,000 for sessional clerks, messengers, and pages, there was an ex-Sir, for that class of expenditure I refuse all accountability. Nor do I think that we are chargeable with the fact that the Minister of the Interior, as the hon. mem ber for Bothwell showed the other night, put nearly five quarters instead of four the ordinary expenditure for Indians on that year. On the question of the collection of revenue, I would also point out that whereas we expended \$1,724,000 for the Post-office, these gentlemen expended \$1.784.000, while in the following itenthey expended \$400,000 more than we demanded for the task of carrying or railways and canals: and \$200,000 more apparently than they themselves, so late as the month of May, deemed necessary That expenditure may or may not be defensible. I am not in a position t form an opinion on the subject, but I de know that my hon. friend beside me spent \$200,000 less during his last year than his successors saw fit to expend. I remark in connection with that, that I know from the state of things that met us when w became responsible for the administration of the affairs of this country, from the shameful way in which those roads were run down, how easy it is largely to how many hundreds, or perhaps thou sands, it cost him to put those roads i proper condition. If the information w have received from the Maritime Province be correct, there is an extensive probbility that something of the kind will be needed in a few years again. I may add for the hon. gentleman himself admits it that there was at least \$100,000 for which he and not we were responsible, and there fore I, Sir, submit that the hon. gentle man had no right whatever to attempt to hold us responsible for any more of the expenditure for 1878-9 than we ourselves had brought down estimates or taken Or ders in Council for.

Sir Richard next referred to the matter of deficits, and after giving par ticulars concluded that branch of the sub iect as follows .--

A COMPARISON OF DEFICITS. Now, Sir, you will observe that ou greatest net deficit was, compared with the greatest deficit of the hon. gentleman's leader, and of the hon, gentleman who was then acting as Finance Minister. stood in the proportion of 44.5 to fifty-eight per cent., and that the per. centage of deficit in our last year as compared with the percentage of deficit in his 'ast year, was as four-fifths of one per cent. is to 25 per cent. ("Hear, hear," "Oh, oh's," and And as the hon. gentleman ap pears to be in a mood to make compari sons, I should say further that our wors deficit bore the same ratio to the best, that one bears to twelve, and that our final deficit was to theirs as one is to thirty And that, Sir, is not only a fair ratio of the respective differences between the two deficits, but I submit a fair ratio of the prudence, the economy, and the administrative capacity which characterized the the two Governments. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) I would warn the hon. Minister of Finance, that when he talks of deficits he is treading on dangerous ground

A COMPARISON OF REVENUES.

He has been good enough to tell rathat he, and he alone, looks to the future without any embarrassment, because he had obtained on the 1st of March, 1880, the sum of \$14.081.000 as the total result of our revenue for the past eight months. Now, Sir. I find that on the 1st of March, 1878, our revenue amounted to \$15,003, 330; on 1st March, 1877, \$14,263,000; and on 1st March, 1876, \$15,616,876. I confess, particularly after hearing that the hon, gentleman expects to expend something like \$24,900,000 in the current year, I fail to see on what principles he expects our average monthly revenue of one orth millions to rise to something like \$3,000,000 per month. He may be those of the same month last year, because generosity of the hon. Finance Minister, has taken place in the face of extraordicertain portions of our products. The markets of the world in general have been rising, and we ought to have got our share of profit from the revival. The whole result is the best possible endorsement of

THE POLICY OF THE LATE GOVERNMENT. We had recently imposed heavy taxes. We knew that we were very close to the

(Cheers.) Now, Sir, the hon. Minister of his embarrassment was

THE HEAVY ENGAGEMENTS

-(Oh, oh) - made that inflation the excuse for heaping enormous burdens upon the penditure close on \$30,000. (Hear, hear.) Lachine Canal, and I believe every canal that he was good enough to make a pro-

and Intercolonial Railways. stimates submitted, would be largely augnented by the usual supplementary est went on to argue that the deficit would

sum. He continued :entlemen rated the late Government for extravagance in matters of civil government, superannuation allowances, Indian | facturers, lasting from three to thirty expenditures, and Post-office Department. | minutes, according to the political prediow let us see what we expended in 1878, lections of the parties. and what these gentlemen propose to pend in 1881. In 1878 the total expendirentlemen can get on with for their super-3649,786 is demanded for the same service. n the Post-office Department, Sir, in which our extravagance had become ramp uit, we spent \$724,938; these gentleme 10w demand \$852,000, being \$130,000 (Cheers.) nore than the late extravagant Governnent found necessary to expend. (Hear, lear.) I see. Sir. but one substantial

saving attempted to be made, and that is n the matter of railways. Now it may be possible to carry this out to some ex ent. I confess myself that everything hat has come to my knowledge, eve yhing that came to my knowledge while I vas Minister of Finance, renders me very loubtful, indeed, as to the probable success f an attempt to diminish these railway expenditures to a lower point than they were. Nevertheless I shall give my out the pledges which the Minister of that direction. These figures at al enditure of Canada in seven years, be

ween 1867 and 1873, and them in such a way that they cannot pos

hear, and cheers.) the loans negotiated by himself and Sir and then we could form some idea of the Leonard, which are very interesting as showing how empty was the boasting over the hou, gentleman was disporting him male in the Dominion. the supposed advantages of the latter self I was not altogether idle. I took the gentleman's transactions, we next come to opportunity of making enquiries through. Now, I would like to know whether the

as follows:correct, and I should be glad for the Minister that there was something like prises could report direct benefit from affected by this taxation which presses so considered necessary to the support of the sake of the country to believe it possible; six months of a continuous rise on the but I fear the result will prove that the other side of the Atlantic; or are we to with Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, and less than \$600. If he would condescend by necessary in carrying out such a policy revenue of the next four months will bear understand that there was an improvebut too true a proportion to that of the ment in the United States which has retaining an aggregate of about 300,000 would find five-sixths or nine-tenths perlast month and that next year he will | flected itself on us, which has increased be called upon to face a deficit of from two the demand for our lumber and given us to three millions of dollars—that is, sup better rates of transport, because the hon. the result of my enquiries was, that at unprecedented at my rate in the history though no doubt there have been the usual unprecedented at my rate in the history posing that he fares no worse during the gentleman had been at great pains as he number of small factories started in varinext four months than he has during the said to reduce, our trade with the United preceding eight. I find by the Customs States? Why, Sir, as to his claim of preceding eight. I find by the Customs returns that up to the lat February; 1880, there were a total revenue from this custom an improvement in the lumber and those with whom I communicated the savings of this class, the hon. Minister economy which the hon. gentlemen has there was a total revenue from this source trade and shipping trade, these are the were unable to see any benefit accruing will find that if he persists in enforcing trampled under foot with such remarkable of \$7,400,000. Up to 1st February, 1879, two great interests which he has most from this policy except to the revenue was \$7,970,000. We take no hampered and en.barrassed-(hear, hear)account of the enormous disproportions and yet it is for the improvement of these I would ask the hon. gentleman one education, and even the proper nourishinterests that the hon. gentleman takes plain question. credit for the N. P.

and exports under the N.P., which meant, in the Province of Ontario, each employan unusually large amount of goods were that while our exports had decreased our ing 100 hands and upwards which have understand that hon gentlemen who have so. I said they did not pay as much as passed through the Custom-houses, and imports had fallen off in still greater ratio, made to pay duty. But I call attention Sir Richard called attention to the fact to this, that the result I have just shown that Sir Leonard had seven years ago proclaimed the doctrine that an increase nary circumstances. We have seen a good of imports meant better times. He quot- people. But I say if he cannot do that, I this tariff is so adjusted that by far the farmers of Ontario-of those of his own harvest, and unusually good prices for ed-amid laughter at Sir Leonard's ex think the House can form for themselves heaviest rates of taxation levied under it, Province I cannot speak so accuratelyas proof of Sir Leonard's entire change of policy, and continued :-

That was a considerable time ago, seven | ment for the idle people of Canada. years have come and gone since the hon. occupies. We know that in seven years

how he then, in defiance of remonstrances

in the country, as well as for the Pacific gress through the country in order to see to knowledge. I may have doubts wheth-On every hustings in Canada these hon. er the best means of finding out how the policy actually worked was by means of a

HOW THE "HUM" WAS PROMOTED. I may doubt whether the information over our actual expenditure of only \$100. formation, for wherever he entered, went that \$142,000 is the least these hon. of loss of protection by those manufacturers who failed to acknowledge that there 1878, \$421,503 was required. Now I see the Finance Minister was his prophet. (Loud laughter.) I am inclined to think that my hon. friend's simplicity and good nature have been somewhat imposed upon in the course of his peregrinations.

BORROWED " HUM "

It is on record that in former times, in the good old times of the Irish Church establishment, a certain prelate of that Church set out on a progress through his extensive diocese, mainly, I believe, with the view of ascertaining what progress his clergy had made in converting the members of another persuasion. It is also on record that in the course of his peregrinations he came to a parish where a Pro testant rector and a Roman Catholic priest lived on terms of great unity, although were. Nevertheless I shall give my the rector's congregation consisted only of learty support to; and shall heartily con his own family, a clerk, and a sexton. I gratulate the Minister of Railways if his am happy to say that in this particular bility and energy do enable him to carry exigency the genius of my countryman was equal to the emergency. He borrowed Finance made on his behalf to effect the the congregation of the priest, and the aving of which he speaks. But I reserve prelate promoted him to a valuable beneny opinion on that subject until we obtain that fuller information which will enable played (Loud cheers and laughter.) I is properly to discuss the proposed saving | won't vouch for the fact, but I am led to believe that the hon. the Finance Minisevents appear to me to indicate a revival ter's good nature was imposed on in f that spirit of reckless folly which led imilar way (hear, hear, and laughter) hese hon. gentlemen to double the ex | that in some of the manufactories he visited, the number of parties employed which at a was increased for that day only. I ormer time, as I showed, led them to ex. have also heard that the wages were end in one single year something like 60 raised before the hon. gentleman came per cent. more than the total revenue of to a town and lowered after he rehe country. (Hear, hear.) And I ask treated. But, Sir, like Lord Chesterfield non. gentlemen on both sides of this I only believe half of what I hear. I won't House—for the question will be put to believe that the wages were raised before he came, but that they were lowered after sibly avoid it before many weeks are gone | he was gone. (Cheers and laughter.) but whether they think the statement the such was the zeal of the workingmen to on. gentleman has submitted, whether get a glimpse of their great benefactor, that they think the prospect of five or six suc- 1 am told they actually proceeded with cessive deficits, including those that have the finance Minister from floor of the manufactories in order that they might proposal of these hon, gentleman to add to see him and be seen by him as much as the burdens of the Dominion of Canada by possible. (More cheers and laughter.) As an expenditure which they know will ex. the hon, gentleman was good enough to seed thirteen or fourteen millions of dol. give us a statement of the factories lars-and which will probably exceed that were likely to open in the Domountains of British Columbia. (Hear, which have actually opened since the 1st Passing over Sir Richard's allusions to of January, 1879, within the Dominion, bered that to these taxe must be added cent of the millions he promised us. Leonard, which are very interesting as actual bona fide result of the N. P. While

WHERE THE PEOPLE'S TAXES GO.

There is no doubt that some few inevery fibre of the human frame is said to ation of the tariff, but when you put this than the rich man. Whether it be an self with the reflection that the reproach true effective limit of taxation, and also be changed. Am I to understand—the that a very slight revival in the staple hon member for Cumberland (Mr. Tupper) most of it is wanted, a large portion goes dred-weight of coal, he must lay the ever taken away, for under his tariff there

his measures to the House for many weeks | Public Works did we carry out, that of after we met, and as the returns laid ou (the Canada Central Railway, which had after we met, and as the returns laid ou the Canada Central Railway, which had tor in our present prosperity, to which my it is easy in many cases for existing manu-site have put in his place. If their object not been incurred by our predecessors. hon friend's characteristic modesty has factories and industries to combine to is to creek a privileged and wealthy class ture of this House was running riot until, Take the Estimates for 1873-4 drawn by prevented him from making more than a gether-and I am afraid that is one of the well and good; but let it be told openly, the hon. the Finance Minister. You will passing allusion, but which I cannot allow- points which puts us at a disadvantage that all may understand the course, they find votes taken for the Welland Canal, to pass unnoticed. It is, that we all know with the people of the United States, for, have entered upon. (Cheers.) They ought how well the policy was promoting the is so large that competition is enabled to other, and most of all, so as not to oppress Coming to the proposed expenditure for the people. (Hear, hear, and the current year, Sir Richard, after stating laughter.) I desire to say that I entirely rule excellence of workmanship. Another politicians in every country has been so to that the \$25,000,000 asked for in the repudiate the view taken by some wicked difficulty exists there. We have seen how frame their tariff, that as many business editors, who likened the Hon. Minister to the hon. gentleman's policy affects the advantages as possible may be gained by a commercial traveller who had filled his revenue. I desire now to see how it individuals or sections, so that the framers nates and censuring the proposal to spend customers' orders and returned for furthe same and censuring the proposal to spend customers' orders and returned for furthe shown in the returns of Customs and Excise shown in the returns of Custom commend his zeal, but I may have doubts The hon. gentleman was good enough to and worse than idle, to say that the evils be monstrously swollen by this last named whether that zeal was wholly according tell us how pleased a few scores of mann. of this taxation can be compensated by the number of interviews with different manu- hon, gentleman, which is a great one, that in which it was easy to gather great ture for Civil Government amounted to gleaned was always as strictly accurate as barely \$823,000. Now, Sir, we are told might be desired. I may doubt that it bisten to the little duet between the hope of future progress and real advance- of the Dominion of Canada:—

"When you look at the map of the was possible for him to gain accurate in sympathizing Minister and the sympathizing manufacturers—one party chanting been entirely taken away, and I warn trade with are not foreign countries, that over our actual expenditure of only \$100,one were reviled without stint
because in 1878 we found it necessary to
usk a vote of \$106,000 for the purpose of
roviding for superannuation. I perceive
that \$142,000 is the least these hon. of patriotic individuals who were waiting the oppression inflicted upon the people of sp this community by the hon, gentlemen

for the trifling privilege of putting their opposite, and fortunate it is, that our and laughter.) of the tariff on the people of the country at considerable length, and the remarks with which he introduced this portion of the subject, though very interesting must be omitted on account of our limited space. Among other illustrations of the down.

stanced the following:-I may remark that I have endeavoured to meet the wishes of the Minister of Finance as far as possible; and have selected two or three examples from the city of St. John, a place where the operation of the tariff is as severely felt as any part of the Dominion. I find that

AN ARTISAN OF ST. JOHN baving a family of four and an inc and coffee he consumes a tax of \$1.50. on sugar and molasses he pays \$6 42; 7 harrels of flour, \$3 50; on 5 tons of coal; \$2.50; on coal oil, \$1.25; while this description the tax amounts to not less than \$40. The result of this is that we employ 300 men at Montreal or elseout of an income of \$350, that artisan is where, for whom we pay at the rate of compelled to pay \$59.93. Take the case about \$5,000 a head; that is to say, as of another artisan with a family of five much as the salary of a Nova Scotian or and an income of \$176. I find by actual examination-and these are persons who used to be the salary of a Cabinet Minister are prudent, temperate, and sober men, in old Canada. ("Hear, hear," cheers, keeping a pretty accurate account of what they spend-that his taxes on the articles of tea and coffee are \$1.92; on sugar and rolasses, \$10.40; on flour and oatmeal. \$6.50; on coal, \$3.50; and on coal oil about half that amount. On dry goods has failed in showing us where he is going and clothing he consumes about \$2.62; in all \$57, or a trifle less than the charge in the other case. I take next the case family number six and whose income is \$520. Here we have a tax on the tea and I believe, in half depopulating St. John. sugar of \$7.60; on flour and coal, \$6.50; and with the tax on dry goods and clothing, the amount is altogether by actual record \$68.25. In the case of a man with a family of nine and an income of \$600. theman has been better than his word. I find that the tax on the same articles amounts to \$83. If we take the case of that he was obliged to put on seven mil a clerk with a family of six and an income lions of taxes in order to get two millions, of \$1,100, the taxation on these articles and it now appears that while he has put amounts to \$74.83, and it r ust be remem. on the seven millions we have not got a reasonable proportion for excise duties, which amounts to \$6.50 for each adult wish to be too hard on the hon, the Min

out the various towns of Ontario as to the hon, gentleman has ever considered what present place. I know that it was a clear pects THE NATIONAL POLICY, out the various towns of Ontario as to the and a portion of the speaker's remarks being actual state of things; how far new factories had opened; how far those gen- I would like to know if he has considered Is it due to the N. P. of the Finance tlemen engaged in manufacturing enter- how many persons in this Dominion are the increased duties. I corresponded heavily upon people who have incomes of present Government, and it was absolutesouls, and I regret very much to say that haps of our population are affected by the quisites. He must be a man of good the result of my enquiries was, that al. taxation he imposes, to an extent utterly position, of thoroughly respectable characous places, there have been likewise the that whereas all great national accumula- and for that matter all knowledge ofthese taxes, he will not merely paralyze results. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) that, but he will interfere with the proper ment of those people and their children. last year in one of his speeches that the those of the same month last year, because credit for the N. P.

I am aware that in the month of February, 1879, through the extraordinary generosity of the hop. Finance Minister of the properties of this country bear to they must reduce their standard of computer they must reduce thei One of two results must follow, either agriculturists of this country bear to their condition. (Cheers.) I can quite | SIR LEONARD TILLEY-I did not say opened since the first of January, 1879. not examined this question, may think the other classes. (Hear, hear.) I don't say that even if he figures I have quoted are vastly in excess Sir Richard Cartwright - I say that could, that would be sufficient justification of any taxation which can possibly be if the hon, gentleman had known, as he for the burdens he has inflicted upon the effected. But they must remember that ought to have known, how much the pense-from his budget speech of 1873. a tolerably accurate estimate of what the are on precisely those products which have contributed to the revenue of this National Policy has done to the present the poorer classes must consume. (Cheers.) country, he never would have nade the time, in the way of providing employ. They must remember also that the real assertion that the agriculturists of Canada truth in such matters is generally worse do n t pay as much as other classes to the than the figures shown. If there is one revenues of the country. But even if that thing more certain than another, it is that were the case—assuming it to be a fact for dividuals must reap benefit from the oper- the poor man gives more for what he buys argument's sake-he might console him

posed to rest my case there, but I will articles would suffice to restore our re- can tell-that a mental as well as a physi- into the pockets of a favoured few; and highest price, and if he buys on credit he is no one thing, except the food which the venue, and therefore we determined that cal revolution takes place in that time? while nobody has asserted that the hon. must pay the highest rate of interest. farmer requires to consume, which is not it was our duty to practice the strictest (Laughter.) Am I to understand that gentleman has put seven millions into the I cannot conceive anything more likely to and will not continue to be most heavily economy. Had our course been followed, what was true in 1873, is false to Treasury, what we have a serted is that raise discontent than to show, as the hon. taxed. (Hear, hear.) And, Sir, his tariff I do not admit that the hon. gentleman had the hon. gentleman opposite been day; that what was reason for con of the seven millions which he takes out gentleman has shown, that in framing his hits these men both ways, for in addition Dobats on the Estimates of Canariff, all the gratulation in 1873 would be a source of the pockets of the people of this counscheme of taxation he has so arranged it, to being heavily taxed, their charges for hon. Finance Minister's difficulties would of lamentation and mourning and woe to try, a very small part goes into the Treas- that in proportion to the poverty of a man, freight are increased both ways; the hon. have disappeared, and the country would the Finance Minister now? (Hear, hear, ) ury, but the greater portion goes into the so is the amount demanded of him increasthan to a small extent—on transactions which took place in 1878. He assumes which took place in 1878. He assumes have been in possession of a surplus. That was an admirable basis for possession of Parliament is present Session of P forecasting financial policy then, would be doubt the hon. gentleman has fostered of Finance may have observed this tenwas good enough to tell us that one cause a delusion and a snare in 1880? There some industries—the industry of snug. dency. It is possible he may design to imports, he is virtually compelling the was one thing, however, that did not change. I had the honor of a seat in this is rapidly reviving under the fostering in-

he had inherited from the last Govern- House in 1873, and I recollect that when fluence of the hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) like Mr. Bumble, who believed boys under ment-(Ministerial cheers)-and he was the remark I have just read was delivered Moreover, Sir, although the hon. gentle- his charge were overfed, intends to reduce United States tariff and argued that even our readers, so that they may know personal abuse will have the effect of good enough to recall to our minds the by the Minister of Finance in his usual man dwelt very lightly with this point, I the diet of the people of Canada until if a protective policy were suitable to that what both sides have to say in referman dwert very lightly with country, it could not be advantageous to ence to the management of public country, it could not be advantageous to ence to the management of public when he was Finance Minister in 1873. as loud as when this evening he announced have already resulted in a great develop- mission to the yoke he has imposed upon Canada because— I desire to recall how that hon, gentleman that imports had fallen to 70 millions. ment of illicit distillation in different them. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) MISTOOK INFLATION FOR PROSPERITY; (Cheers.) The Hon. Minister of Finance parts of the country (hear, hear), and also and his supporters are well matched. in the adulteration of liquors although I would like to read to my hon, friend from this side of the House, and particu- (Ministerial cheers.) There never was, the hon gentleman cannot regard that as the opinion of a distinguished English last year \$823,000, these gentlemen ex larly in defiance of my own remonstrances I suppose, a Finance Minister who had a very serious evil. Now, Sir, I now ob. statesman as to the mode in which taxation I suppose, a Finance Minister who had a very serious evil. Now, Sir, I now on such obliging followers, nor were there serve that I think the hon, gentleman ought to be inflicted upon the people, they forget also that the United States are virtually a confederation of thirty-nine in an ordinary country weekly cannot our correspondent were placed twelves. people of the country, and for adding Finance Minister. (Cheers and laughter.) made it a matter of complaint that we had "It is one of the peculiarities of this or forty nations, every one of which has reasonably be expected to afford room our correspondent were placed twelve people of the country, and for adding deliberately and most needlessly the sum of one and one-half millions to the fixed of one and one-half millions to the fixed of the gallant cavalier and prices that has taken place. Although the class whose incomes are under £150—the class that is, who live by weekly reason one of the arguments on which the pended \$130,000 more. Now I do not of one and one-half millions to the nxec with regard to the gallant cavaner and been careful, nowever, to present the class, that is, who live by weekly reason, one of the arguments on which the charge them for the whole of that. I think expenditure of the country. It is a mathematical properties that has taken place. Although the class, that is, who live by weekly reason, one of the arguments on which the and reason to believe that the driver, it is probable that a portion of that may have been legitimate enough expenditure.

The probable that a portion of that may have been legitimate enough expenditure.

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The probable that they increased and I hope none will take offence at being for my part, to give the hon. gentleman opposite depends is in its essence entirely fallacious. I say with research that they increased and I hope none will take offence at being for my part, to give the hon. gentleman opposite depends is in its essence entirely fallacious. I say with research that they increased and I hope none will take offence at being for my part, to give the hon. gentleman opposite depends is in its essence entirely fallacious. I say with research that they increased and I hope none will take offence at being for my part, to give the hon. gentleman opposite depends is in its essence entirely fallacious. I say with research that they increased and I hope none will take offence at being for my part, to give the hon. gentleman opposite depends is in its essence entirely fallacious. I say with research that they increased and I hope none will take offence at being for my part, to give the hon. gentleman opposite depends is in its essence entirely fallacious. I say with research that they increased and I hope none will take offence at being for my part, to give the hon. gentleman opposite depends is in its essence entirely fallacious. I say with research that they increased and I hope none will take offence at being for my part, to give the hon. gentleman opposite depends is in its essence entirely fallacious. I say with research that they increased and the probleman opposite depends is in its essence entirely fallacious. But I say, had we been in office that the office leaving unfulfilled engagements of the credit, which he undoubtedly deserves, and statesmanlike. And there can be no greater mistake on the part of our possessing their natural advantages, would reper the compared to a horse outside of this the credit, which he undoubtedly deserves, and statesmanlike and there can be no greater mistake on the part of our possessing their natural advantages, would reper the compared to a horse outside of this the credit, which he undoubtedly deserves, greater mistake on the part of our possessing their natural advantages, would reper the compared to a horse outside of the speeches of Sir Charles and statesmanlike. And there can be no greater mistake on the part of our possessing their natural advantages, would reper the compared to a horse outside of the compared least \$60,000 less than it was. In the which, had they been fulfilled, would compare gentlemen who in sugar, iron, bread, and fuel, and in statesmen than to commit themselves to a long ere this have monopolized the vast and these will be followed by the deleast \$60,000 less than it was. In the manufacturing and compare gentlemen who in sugar, iron, bread, and fuel, and in sugar, iron, bread, and fuel, and in system which had they been fulfilled. Would compare gentlemen who in sugar, iron, bread, and fuel, and in system which will impose on the great added four or five millions more to the are persuaded that the best way to increase almost all articles of prime necessity. men caused an extravagant expenditure of the country. We took in two ways. First, by the Minister of office and found this state of affairs staring their taxation. (Loud cheers and laugh-

however mistaken their policy may be in to frame the tariff so that it will give no navigation returns. the great majority of cases, their market unfair advantage to any one man over an facturers were with his visit. I do not increased wages which working people doubt it in the least. I do not doubt that obtain. In former times we could apart from the pleasure of visiting the say, that though Canada was not a country these manufacturers were aware that a visit from a Minister of Finance was not a bad advertisement at the worst. And, Sir, ture, still we had this honourable dis the hon, gentleman's organs have never been tinction, that on the whole the distributhe hon, gentleman's organs have never been the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and tired of declaring how they banquetted the tion of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of property was tolerably even and the whole the distribution of the whole the whole the distribution of the whole the whole the distribution of the whole the whole the whole the whole the w

hands into the public till. (Hear, hear, people are very patient and escape from people are very patient and escape from this country is easy. Were it otherwise they might find that there is a point at which most law-abiding people might be tempted to take the law into their own hands. (Cheers.)

Sir Richard next referred to the unnecessarily heavy duties laid upon coal, the country and from that judgment of his I cannot dissent. I think it will make a deep impression in their minds, and I think it will modify their feeling. But the country are to the country and from that judgment of his I cannot dissent. I think it will madify their feeling. But the country are the country and from that judgment of his I cannot dissent. I think it will madify their feeling. But tea, sugar etc. In closing on the sugar

right robbery effected by the tariff he in National Policy thereon as follows :--What have we got in return? We have people are employed. Were there no duty on sugar, we should obtain our sugar either from the Clyde or from New York, at rates varying from 1 to 3 of a cent per pound less than Reduath can make it for. In other words, the people of Canada are \$350 per year, has to pay on the tea paying, on an average, three millions and a half of taxes, not into the Treasury, but partly into the Treasury and partly to open sugar refineries. At the outside, out of the three and a half millions which the on his dry goods, clothing, and things of people pay, not more than two millions go into the revenue, while by this operation

New Brunswick Chief Justice, and what and laughter.) The hon, gentleman himself [Sir Leo

ard Tilley] admits that he has failed en tirely in stopping the deficit, and that he which in former times he was wont to insist so much. It is true (although he of another, not residing in St. John, whose gives a different explanation from my hon. friend behind him) that he has succ and if it is the true way for a Finance Minister to take from the pocket of a consumer five dollars for every dollar he puts into the treasury, then the hon, gen because he told us from his place last year (" Hear, hear," and cheers.) I have no ter of Finance. I know perfectly well who the hon, gentleman represents. I know pretty well why he was chosen for his case of stern political necessity. I know that an election was impending, that a certain class of influential voters were ter of obliging disposition, and have a

I know that the hon, gentleman said

outber that ought to have known, how n

We sell to the United States quite as much of our own productions as we take from them, and the result shown by figures, is merely owing to a wrong mode

of entering the items in our trade and us, rested on an utter delusion as to ountries, the hon. gentleman dwelt at ome length upon his desire to sustain British connection, and was good enough to tell us, it was entirely a mistake to suppose that British statesmen had anything but the most friendly feeling toward the people of Canada. I am willing to believe that it would be a great mistake to believe that either the statesmen or the people of Great Britain look with any degree of pleasure or satisfaction on the policy Canada has adopted. The Earl of Salisbury, who will probably succeed the present |

adopted a course which we all must deeply oping our brethren beyond the sea wi question he summed up the effect of the take a wiser and more liberal view of the

> Well, Sir, I hold the opinion that the Marquis of Salisbury is as likely to be correct as to the feeling of the statesmer and people of England, as any information the hon, gentleman could have secured in niuntion of their trade to this country, to be told, that although we have shu them out to a very great extent we have shut out the people of the United States to a much greater extent.

(Continued on fourth page.) WRECK AND SAD LOSS OF LIFE OFF SAINT JOHN.—The bark Eblana, 651 tons, belonging to Geo. Carvell, St. John, after a long and stormy pessage of 44 days from Newport went ashore on Sunday night of last week at Negro Head, St. John, in a snow storm, and became a total wreek. The Mastre Carlo snow storm, and became a total wreck The Master, Capt. Barry, was carried ou to sea in an attempt to land a line. The stewardess and child were washed off the nizzen rigging and not again seen. ailors were also lost.

# Shadows.

Flooring the world with fight In the azare depths the clouds are flitting. Flecking the earth and the daylight twitting With a foretaste of coming night.

Often o'er life's pathway, Like the clouds above us, Shadows come and go, Shadows that scarce darken The fabric of life s web So constant is the sunshine, That on some lives is shed.

Aloft in the heavens rides the sun; And away o'er the valley he flings, The shadowy shapes of the mountains to Which, from base to summit wherever to Seem the gh-sts of night's sombre wings Often o'er our pathway, Guided by God's hand,

Into life's gay morning Creeps a greyer strand, Slight as thrown by mountain top Soon to be o'er passed, Gentle chidings only meant To bring us home at last. Or, they may be darker,
As from rocky heights,
Falling shap and stern to wean us,
From earth's vain delights.
Not to break, nor wantomy,
Crush life's pleasantnes,
Guid's but sent to bran, us safe
To Heav'n's pure blessedness.

O'er others, still, the shadows, Hang with heavy pail

Hang with heavy pail, like the deep, dark shale of mountain bose, Ne'er reache by the sun at all. Yet even the loving Father Is golding them on the way, Till the weary seet from the shadow land, Fird rest in eternal day. Aloft in the heavens rides the sun, But never a single ray, Can reach the earth in its sombre plight, Cartailed and shrouded in blackest night Like the death pall of the day.

Ab! the du l, deal anguish, — Throbbing through it ad, Throbbing through it ad, The voice sea due of the sin-crushed hearts, That best 'neath this terrible rall.' The wants that are feet so blindly, The need that are s are dy guessed, The gasping soo's pathetic take, Of the soul in its mute unrest. Is there no voice to utter,

To articulate this prayer?
To articulate this prayer?
To articulate this prayer?
To the fauthout Listener. there.
Is it -forever and ever-A burnen of endies wee,
Growing only from dark despair—to death,
As the 14 grams onward go. Ah! no, for God will surely, In his own good time and wa

If there is a person in this county who does not know of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment we hope this paragraph will reach that person's eye and that he will write us or particulars of it. It is more valuable han gold, silver or precious stones. " Condition Powders inform us that then

### Miramichi Adrance,

CHATHAM, - - - . MARCH 18, 180.

dian Expenditure.

The most important debate of the We recommend a perusal of the speeches to our readers generally.

#### New Brunswick Legislature.

We have quite full notes of the doings of the Local Legislature, which does not appear to have settled down to the real business of the session vet. and we, therefore, forego the publication While the parties who asserted that the of several columns of commonplaces. calance of trade had been particularly in The Address in reply to the speech, favour of the United States, and against passed after a short debate, characterised by moderation and an absence of the relations existing between the two party vifuperation that is creditable to both sides. The reason for this lay primarily in the fact that the Speech and Address were both constructed on the mildest and most meaningless principles known to our local politicians. It must not, however, be taken for granted that this first debate of the session is to set the pattern for the whole. We hear of great things to come, such as the discussion of the proposition to remove the seat of Government to St. John : the rather startling fact that over the estimates of the last session; the investigation, at the instance of Mr. Ryan of Glodeester, of alleged That journal stated, in its account of favors conferred upon certain lumber his official integrity and the Province. obstruction itself it says :shoplessness of the statements so far, and the Surveyor-tissue of falsehoods. The sleepers piled than discourage. having said certain things, which Mr. track and properly placed, and the at-Ryan has as positively asserted he did tempt to wreck the train was carefully say. Of course, in a matter of this planned and deliberately executed. Pieces of sleepers with bevelled ends nature, those who know both of the hon. gentlemen, cannot believe Mr. Pieces of sleepers with bevelled ends for the wheels to mount were placed on the rails and a pile of sleepers, and Ryan—to be in error. It has for some pieces of the sleepers, about seventy in number, was put into the centre of the Adams & Co., as well as Mr. John Young

of Tracadie, were believed to have taken statements in connection with the aswere required to pay stumpage for. Indeed, an effort was made last season gation is had, it ought to be very thorough in order that the facts may not paid more stumpage than the law allows. Our letter from Fredericton

### "Train-Wracking."

The Moncton Times, which had almost become rational under the soothing effects of Tory rule at "the Bend," gave evidence, on Saturday last, of a which influenced its columns in those days when the Intercolonial Railway was managed creditably under the late Government, which was not afraid to withhold subsidies from that "veracious" journal. The readers of the little sheet had, for a long time, missed those vituperative arraignments of I. C. R. management, based on statistics and

On Saturday last, however, the Rail-On Saturday last, however, the Railway Court circular seemed to have been repossessed by its old temper and the dreadful phials of its wrath were poured

The salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada. Salaries of the newly created County Court Judges of Nova Scotia. Also of the Judges of Court of out, first upon the ADVANCE and, next, upon the St. John Globe. It seems we ficit owing to the opening and cost of work powder will effectually prevent hog cholera and all other diseases in hogs, and that hey will increase the size and weight hey be significantly and all office to the Rulway ing of the road through to Rivere du Loup. The large expenditure on account of deficit in working the Island Railway. correspondent in which it was shown | Larger expenditure in North

tic.

that the recent alleged attempt to wreck an express train near Weldford by placing sleepers on the track, was nothing more than a result, 1st, of for road repairs and dumping them too near to, or upon the track, and, 2nd, the gressing, and, in accordance with the | Charles' "economy" policy having left custom we have followed heretofore, the road insufficiently provided with we propose to lay the utterances of section men. If those who control the Sir Richard proceeded to deal with the Canada's leading public men before Railway and the Times imagine their correspondents who, we are convinced, are more truthful than themselves, they They have a vastly greater market affairs. This week's ADVANCE, gives are in error. The ADVANCE, when than we, which of itself does away with a the speeches of Sir Leonard Tilley publishing the letter referred to, made large amount of the mischiefs incidental to and Sir Richard Cartwright-the no comments upon it, but, now, when protection, and that they have an enor- first two delivered. Both are some- we find that it has caused such dismay mously greater range of products; and what condensed, as the limited space in railway circles and that the Railway not, we think, convinced that the ob struction was so dreadfully great as the Moncton end of the Railway interest would have the public believe. It may also further exasperate these officials when we say that there is a belief abroad that the "diabolical outrage" story was one got up for the purpose of diverting public attention from the accidents that were, at the time, of almost daily occurrence on the Railway and were clearly the result of careless ness, the deterioration of the rolling stock, neglect of the permanent way and other outcomes of what the Times and others in the interest of the pre

> sent management style, "economy. We will not, at this time, even reply to the indecent and absolutely untruth ful attack made by the Times upon the "Advance man." They cannot affect the question at issue in the least. They will not divert public attention from the reprehensible "train wrecking" inventions of the Moncton Railway organ They will not strengthen the Times' position in the least, or win respect for its "official information." We prefer Times has stated in connection with this wrecking matter and examine them .the " outrage " that the engine knocked the obstruction out of the way and received no mjury. Referring to the

The italics are ours. Take the above more lumber off Crown Lands, than they sertions made by some of the train hands that the obstruction was fastened to the rails-and this was told to some a sugar refinery—a very well-conducted to the dependency over whose action we refinery, I believe, in which some 300 have a direct and predominating influof deals were seized by Crown Lands and it will not hold together when sub-Officer Barker, at Tracidie, which were mitted to the scratiny of practical men. cut from logs sold by Mr. Young to the No such man will believe that a carefirm for whom he operated. If investifully laid 1 ile of sleepers some of which were even bevelled for the wheels to mount into the centre of the Country last year or the year before. Nor do I think it will ever greatly impress the people of England, in view of the large ought to be made to appear, and we motive without injury. The general ope it wil', although we should not be public are not such fools as the Railway surprised to find that Mr. Young has people appear to think they are, and we advise these officials and their organ to abandon the "train wrecking" business gives a fair idea of legislative matters at once, to remove the reproach of the "scandalously insufficient staff of section men" of which our correspondent comthe Minister of Railways the fact that he really saves nothing by his false

plained and endeavor to impress upon economy, while the whole service is demoralised, by either being forced to return to its sanctum of the evil spirit keep silence when they ought to speak, or obliged to misrepresent facts and invent the most untruthful reports in order to deceive the public in regard to the general mismanagement of the

## Our Ottawa Letter

During the past week the real busiinformation evidently furnished from the estimates on Monday, estimates ness of Parliament has begun. We got official sources, which formed its leading tramed with true Tory extravagance and feature; they read no longer mourning providing for an expenditure on ordinary account, of more than twenty five milof maintaining the "palace car"; they lions of dollars. There are supplemenceased to be informed of every real or tary estimates always to follow the first, imaginary mishap that took place along and these sometimes ask for a large the line and, like ourselves, no doubt, sum, and will not probably ask for less began to think that having been, once than half a million, so that Sir Samuel more, led up to the crib of public is asking the people already to conpatronage, its management was endeatribute more than six dollars per head, voring to conduct it with that shoddy of population. This reads strangely, respectability which almost always when we recall, that before the Union, he characterises the successful hanger-on asserted that an impost amounting to for public office and emodument and \$2.75 per head would be sufficient for who, at last, reaches the goal of his all the purposes of the confederation humble aspirations—and is satisfied. for a quarter of a century to come! Of course we all surmised that in the The first half of the quarter century changes of railway management, the has only passed, when he, as Minister of former chief compiler of statistics, Finance, coolly levies two and a half to stolen through violated trust and furn-ished to the Times, had received his reward and now held a more responsible ent Government is the more blameand important position under the new worthy when we recall that they have regime; the industrious gleaners of themselves held power throughout casualty items found their occupation eight of the thirteen years that the gone when Brydges left; Sir Charles Provinces have been united, and still and his favorites rode in the palace more so, when it is considered that alcar. The I. C. R. printing was sent to most the entire increase in our annual the Times office. To continue its abuse expenditure occurred under their rule. of the railway management, under such From 1867 to 1873 they increased the circunstances, would really seem most expenditure from thirteen to twenty disreputable and hence the new role in three and a half millions. It remained which the Times appeared. Its utter- shoot stationary at this figure under ances on I. C. R. matters, like the forms its presses were daily throwing years of their term. They could not off, were evidently furnished from offi- fairly be charged with more than \$200,cial sources and when numerous ac- 000 of increased annual expenditure at cidents began to occur and it had to the close of their term. Yet they had make some kind of reports of them, much more to provide for than their these were toned down with a regard predecessors. They had the following for official feelings that was truly artising Ministry had not .-

Appeal, Untario. The increased Intercolonial Railway de-