ESTABLISHED 1873.

The Weekly Monitor

IS PUBLISHED

*Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$1.50 per annum, in advance; if not paid within six months, $2.00

Communications solicited on all matters of public interest, to be accompanied with the writers name, which will be held, if so desired, strictly confidential. Anonymous communications go to the waste basket.

H. S. PIPER,
Editor and Proprietor.

# Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 9. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1882. NO 48.

**Job Work !**

The MONITOR office is fitted out with one of the best job-presses in this province and a large assortment of type in both plain and ornamental faces, together with every facility for doing all description of first-class work. We make a speciality of fine work—either plain, or in colors, and in this line we flatter ourselves we can compete with any office in the Province.

Orders for Posters, Dodgers, Catalogues, Bill-heads, Circulars Cards of all kinds, Pamphlets, will receive prompt attention.

We endeavour by closest attention and careful execution of all orders to ensure satisfaction to our patrons.

Lawyers and Magistrates blanks kept constantly on hand and for sale.

## Weekly Monitor

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ONE INCH.—First insertion, 50 cents; every after insertion, 12½ cents; one month, $1.00; two months, $1.50; three months, $2.00; six months, $3.50.

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Yearly advertisements changed oftener than once a month, will be charged 25 cents extra per square for each additional alteration

CARD.

**Edmund Bent**

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales attended to promptly in any part of the County. Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made.

Bridgetown, N. S., May, 1880. n5tf

Books, -:- Stationery.

**Buckley & Allen,**

OFFER during the Autumn Season, at low prices a large stock of STAPLE STATIONERY, and School supplies. Fancy Stationery, and Stationers' Sundries. Novelties in Ink Stands and Paper Knives. Special inducements to purchasers of Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums. An immense variety of Bibles, Church Services and Prayer Books. All the Seaside, Franklin Square and Standard Libraries. Complete supply of the Posts, large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Books. Call and inspect for yourselves, Don't forget the address

BUCKLEY & ALLEN.
124 Granville St., Halifax.

HATHEWAY LINE.

From Foster's Wharf, Boston.

Safety! Speed! and Comfort!

BOSTON & NOVA SCOTIA

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

THE First Class Side-wheel Steamship "SECRET," Capt. Simpson, leaves Annapolis every Thursday, after arrival of Express train from Halifax, for Boston direct. The very best accommodation. Numerous Staterooms, and a Fast Boat!

The Steamship "HUNTER," Capt. Ludlow, sails as usual Every MONDAY, P. M.

☞ Through Rates on Apples and Potatoes to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, West Indies, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, West Hartlepool, and Continental Ports.

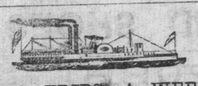
Invoices with value and weight, must accompany all Through Freight.

**Free of Boston Wharfage.**

For further particulars apply to P. INNES, General Manager, and the several Station Agents of the W. & A. Railway, and to

Hatheway & Co.,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.

F. W. HATHEWAY, Agent, Annapolis.
april 25—july 20.



TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

STEAMER "SCUD."

**Between St. John, Digby and Annapolis.**

Connecting at Digby with the Western Counties Railway for and from WEYMOUTH, YARMOUTH, &c., and at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, for and from KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX, and intermediate stations; also, with the Stage for Liverpool. And at St. John with the International Steamship Co., and the Provincial and New England All Rail Line for Portland, Boston, and other points in the United States and Upper Canada.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**

UNTIL further notice, the celebrated English built, steel Steamer "SCUD" will leave her Wharf, Reed's Point, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at EIGHT o'clock, and return same days.

Fare—Annapolis to Digby.....75c.
" St. John.....$2.00
Fare Digby to St. John.....$1.50

Through Tickets from Annapolis, Digby and all Stations on the Windsor and Annapolis and Western Counties Railways, to Boston and Portland, issued at special reduced rates.

Baggage Checked Through. Low Rates Freight.

Further information to be obtained of P. INNES, Esq., General Manager W. & A. Railway, and the Station Agents of that Company; also from S. BRIGNELL, Esq., General Superintendant, and the several Station Agents of the Western Counties Railway, and of

R. B. HUMPHREY, GENERAL AGENT.
45 Dock St., St. John.

E. M. ANDERSON, Agent at Annapolis.

☞ By request Return Tickets, at One Fare, will be issued from Annapolis and Digby, respectively, to St. John, on Saturdays, good to return on Monday following. These tickets to be confined exclusively to these days, and not to be transferable

St. John, N. B., June 1, 1881.

**THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Parlor and Church Organs.**

For Power and Quality of Tone, Rapidity of Action, and Promptness to Response, they are Unsurpassed.

A careful examination of the insuruments will convince the public that both interior and exterior are honestly made.

In beauty and elegance of case they far exceed any Organ manufactured in the Maritime Provinces. They are AS LOW IN PRICE as is consistent with first-class workmanship and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

Parties Desiring a

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

Will find it their advantage to Correspond with

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,
Or visit their Warerooms, George St., Annapolis.

**Reduced Prices!**

THE Subscriber will dispose of his present Stock of goods at greatly reduced prices for

SIXTY DAYS!

He has a lot of Shelf Goods which he will sell at and below COST.

Customers Who bring Cash will get BARGAINS.

H. CROSSKILL.
Middleton, Jan. 11th, '82.

**NEW RICH BLOOD!**

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood, in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

JUST RECEIVED:

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

**Christmas**

AND

NEW YEAR'S

**CARDS!**

ALSO:

Useful & Fancy Goods,

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Mrs. L. C. WEELOCK

Lawrencetown, 14th Dec. 1881.

Rubber Bucket

CHAIN PUMPS.

THOUSANDS have been sold and the demand is still increasing. Now is the time to send your orders before the weather gets cold. Parties can be supplied with pumps complete, or in parts to suit by addressing

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO.

LAWRENCETOWN, A. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all parties having any legal demands against the estate of the late JOHN F. BENT, farmer, deceased, of Granville, in the County of Annapolis, are requested to render their accounts duly attested to within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to

EUGENE P. TROOP,
JACOB V. BENT,
Executors.

Granville, Jan. 11th, 1882.—3m

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Agusta, Maine.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive

Slipper and Larrigan Factory

the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

in all the leading styles.

By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.

Vincent & McFate,
240 Union Street, St. John, N. B

**MONCTON**

**Refined Sugars.**

ALL orders for the above received on or before the

LAST DAY OF MAY,

will be filled and delivered the

FIRST WEEK IN JUNE,

—BY—

W. B. TROOP.

Granville, May 23rd 1881.

**PATENTS**

We continue to act as solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had

**Thirty-Five Years' Experience.**

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendidly illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Publishers SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents sent free.

**FOR SALE.**

FIVE SECOND HAND LIGHT AMERICAN Harnesses.

Will be sold cheap.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, January 21st, 1882

**BARGAINS**

Are offered in our Large Stock

VALENCIA,

London Layers & Layer Raisins,

CURRANTS. Etc.

150 prs. Men's, Women's and Children's

**OVERBOOTS,**

**Snow Excluders, &c**

OFFERED LOW.

WE HAVE a Large Stock of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, and intend to continue the business. It being the order of the day to cut on prices, and not wishing to be behind the times, we beg herewith to submit to our patrons, and the public in general, the below quotations, given only for Cash.

IN LADIES.

Real Kid Button Boots.
$2 70, 2.50, 2.25, reduced to 2.50, 2.25, 2.00.

Polished Calf B. Boots.
1 95, 1.75. Reduced to 1.70, 1 50.

Real Kid But. Shoes,
2.06, Reduced to 1.80.

Pebble Bal. H. Cut,
1.35, 1 55, Reduced to 1.15, 1 30.

Pebble Button,
1.25, 1.75, reduced to 1.10, 1 55.

Pebble Shoes,
1.00, reduced to 85c.

Carpet Slippers,
57c, reduced to 50c.

IN MEN'S:

Kid Congrss, best,
3.75, reduced to 3.40.

Calf Balmoral, H. C.,
3 75, reduced to 3.45.

Buff Alexis,
2.00, reduced to 1.65.

Leg Wax, not split, Tap Sole,
2 75, reduced to 2.40.

Carpet Slippers,
75c, reduced to 65c.

Leather Fine Buff,
1.00, reduced to 85c.

Grain Knee Boots, heavy,
5.00, reduced to 4.50.

Fine Buff Leg,
2.90, reduced to 2 40.

Men's Shanty Larrigans and numerous other lines equally Cheap.

IN BOYS.

Boy's Leg Tap Sole.
Size: 13 to 5; 2.60, reduced to 2.40.

Boy's Leg, Single Sole,
Size: 13 to 5; 2.25, reduced to 2.00.

Youths' Buff single sole,
Size: 10 to 13; 1.45, reduced to 1.25.

Child's Buff, single sole,
Size: 6 to 10; 1 25, reduced to 1.10.

IN MISSES.

Kid Button, best,
1.50, reducedto 1.30.

Pebble, button,
1.25, reduced to 1.10.

Pebble Lace, Sew'd and Pegged.
1.10, reduced to 85c.

Kid Button Shoes.
1.50, reduced to 1.35.

CHILD'S, size. 6 to 10, Pebble and Buff, Copper Toe, from 60 to 95c., reduced to 50 and 75c.

RUBBERS,

All kinds, equally reduced in in prices.

Men's French Calf Uppers

Congress and Lace, with Cloth Tops, at Wholesale Prices.

100 Pairs Lasts.

6 Bus. Pegs. Shoe Findings in General.

Murdoch & Co.

Bridgetown, Oct. 19th, 1881.

**DIPHTHERIA!**

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

**John Z. Bent**

WILL be found at his OLD STAND opposite the Railway Station, where everything in the way of

Pictures and Framing

will be done at short notice.

—ALSO:—

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches. Caskets and coffins constantly on hand or made to order. Coffin Mountings for sale. A first class HEARSE in attendance. Charges moderate.

AMERICAN

GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON!

TWO BALES AMERICAN

**Cotton Warp**

AT 1.25 PER BUNCH.

Handsome

AMERICAN PRINTS,

Dark Colors! Fancy Borders!

AMERICAN

White Cottons,

CORSET JEANS

WHITE SHEETINGS,

COTTON BATTINGS,

CHECKED SHIRTINGS,

WHITE AND GREY COTTON FLANNELS!

COMFORTERS.

From GREAT BRITAIN,

Mantles & Dolmans

PLAIN AND FANCY

WINCEYS!

In Stock:

Union and Wool SHIRTINGS!

Mens' Undershirts and Drawers,

Youths' do., do.,

Ladies' Undervests.

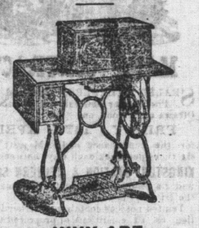
☞ NEW GOODS arriving weekly.

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO.

Sept. 28th, 1881.

DON'T READ ANYTHING

BELOW THIS CUT!



WHY ARE

MILLER BRO'S

—SELLING THE—

Improved Raymond Sewing Machines Faster Than Ever?

Because the people are finding out that it is *THE BEST* Family Machine.

All kinds of S. Machines kept in Stock, (having about 20 different kinds, American and Canadian) and if after trying the Improved Raymond it does not give perfect satisfaction, will exchange for any other kind.

ALSO:

Agents for several first class makes of

PIANOS & ORGANS.

Address:

MILLER BRO'S.,
Middleton, Annapolis Co.
or, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
or, Moncton, N. B.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public in Annapolis County, that he is now at his office in

BRIDGETOWN,

for a few weeks. Persons requiring artificial teeth will find it to their interest to give him a call.

DR. S. F. WHITMAN.

Jan 2nd., 1882.

**MAKE HENS LAY.**

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Does one teaspoonful to one pint food.

Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

## Poetry.

### Shadows.

The a light-hung world of gold,
Low-drooping, pale, and phantom-fair;
The fresh pomp of the summer leaves,
And fragrance in the breathing air.

Beneath the trees fist silhouettes,
Mute idiot shapes that shun the light,
Weird crook-kneed things, a fickle crew,
The restless children of the night,

In idle vacant pantomime
They nod and nod for evermore,
And clutch with aimless fluttering hands,
With thin black hands, the leaf-strewn floor.

Quivering, wavering there forever,
On the bright and silent ground
Meshed and tangled there together
While the rolling earth goes round.

And the gold-tinged airy ocean
Ripples light in many a breeze
O'er the sweet-breathed purple lilac,
O'er the tall and slumbering trees.

But comes the dawn,
The spell is done;
Weird spirits flee
At rise of sun.

—W. S. KENNEDY, in *Harper's Magazine for March.*

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### Sir R. Cartwright's Reply to the Finance Minister.

*(Special Despatch to Morning Chronicle.)*

OTTAWA, Feb. 24th.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Sir R. J. CARTWRIGHT said it was not always easy to follow the hon. gentleman. What between the subtlety of his grammar, what between the curious convolutions of his arguments and the curious conclusions of his sentences, if he (Sir R J. Cartwright) should not always understand what he meant he must not be blamed, and he (Tilley) ought to have some consideration for those willing and faithful followers who were prepared to accept any statement the hon. gentleman might be pleased to make. To-night the hon. gentleman had given a new series of kaleidoscopic views of the beauties of the National Policy. If any of the hon. gentleman's followers happened to be afflicted with a sense of logic or good memories, they must be somewhat puzzled to reconcile the position occupied by the Finance Minister to-night with the position he had taken on many previous occasions. It would be well if the hon. gentleman should decide what his followers were to fitally believe on some of these important questions. Were we to understand that it was a calamity for the balance of trade to be against us; or that it was a good thing for the balance to be in favor of us, under certain circumstances; or were we to understand that it was a good thing to have the balance of trade in our favor if we had a deficit, but a very bad thing to have it in our favor if it would prevent us from having a surplus? The hon. gentleman had said nothing about the important fact that the balance of trade was very seriously against the Dominion for the past year.

THE SURPLUS.

The hon gentleman had said he was pleased to report that he had an excess of several millions over the sum he expected to raise, but he left it somewhat dubious whether an excess of several millions is to be held as a proof of the wonderful accuracy of his estimates, or as a proof that he succeeded in his leap in the dark. Were we to understand that he held it to the best proof of prudent statesmanship that he had succeeded in quite doubling the taxes and burdens of the people and in doubling the expenditure in some thirteen years? The hon. gentleman alluded most gingerly to the fact that he had a very few years ago formally stated his conviction that $22,500,000 was ample to carry on the affairs of the Government. Now, he (Cartwright) found in the year just closed that he spent $25,500,000, or $26,000,000 if we included the sum spent in Dominion lands. He now asked for $27,750,000, without including supplementary estimates and without counting $450,000 for Dominion lands for 1882-83. When the hon. gentleman calls upon us to admire him, because, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, we have a surplus of about four millions, he (Cartwright) in turn asked him how that was got? 1,100,000 were derived from those most odious and oppressive taxes on breadstuffs and fuel. If the expenditure on Dominion lands was added, we would find that the surplus would sink to $2,500,000. He was prepared to admit that there were circumstances under which a surplus was a cause for congratulation, as, for instance, when Sir Francis Hinks had a surplus without adding one penny to the burdens of the people. But the reality at present showed a most oppressive system of taxation. He contended that the statements made by the Opposition had been true to the letter. They had claimed that if the tariff was to obtain revenue it would prove a total failure so long as the exports continued low, and so long as there was no general improvement, but that the moment our exports increased, and general improvement took place in consequence, the tariff would, without further burdening the people, produce fully as large a surplus as was boasted of to-day. The hon. gentleman's tariff, as a revenue tariff, had been an utter failure, as our exports continued small. Compare the revenue returns of 1879 with those for 1880, and there would would be found deposits ranging from ten to one and a half millions, and not until the exports had increased to the figure he named was there the slightest sign of the expansion or of the surplus. It was clear to demonstration that if we had the tariff of 1878 we would have had ample revenue without adding one iota to the burdens of the people. In 1875 our exports amounted to $67,500,000; in 1881 to $81,000,000 The volume of our imports, and consequently our revenue, is necessarily regulated by the volume of our exports over that of the preceding year or two; therefore it was clear that if in 1881 we exported $14,000,000 more than in 1875, our revenue under the old tariff would have proportionately increased. This was at a time when the volume of imports was $80,000,000. I look upon large imports ever since the Dominion was organized as one of the causes of the troubles with which we have to contend, one of the difficulties which it is our duty to remedy. The imports have been decreasing to a certain extent, but are still very large, showing clearly, in my judgment, that they ought to be still further diminished. We should turn our attention to still further reducing the volume of imports from all parts of the world. That was the policy expounded by the Finance Minister in 1879, when the imports amounted to eighty millions. Now, our imports, exclusive of bullion, amount to $90,480,000. The hon. gentleman has not a word to say about it. It may be news to the hon. gentleman that in the mother country, during the last twenty-five years, the balance of trade against England was something like two thousand millions of pounds sterling, or ten thousand millions of dollars. The hon. gentleman has one ground only contesting these statements. If he is prepared to show that he and his colleagues are really authors of good crops, which have increased our exports, and contrived that there should be bad crops elsewhere then he has made out his case in raising revenue by indirect taxation. It is necessary in the Dominion that you must take more out of the taxpayers than goes into the treasury. It is impossible to estimate the total amount, but it was certainly in excess of twenty-five per cent. The hon. gentleman has secured four millions of surplus, but at an enormous expense to the country—he believed not less than eight or nine millions. In one article alone—sugar—he has taken $4,000,000 out of the pockets of the people to put $2,500,000 into the treasury.

THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

He would next refer to the greatly increased cost of living. Ministers and supporters dealt in general assertions, self-contradictory and self-condemnatory. If manufacturers were able to produce things as cheaply as they could elsewhere, what need had they of a protective tariff? It was because they could not do so that they required the tariff to shut out foreign products. Probably the Finance Minister did not hear the complaints of the poor, of men with small fixed incomes. He had been consorting with men who are making their thousands. He (Sir L. Tilley) did not know apparently that on every yard of coarse tweed the poor man uses the tariff compels him to pay 25 to 40 per cent., or blankets 40 per cent., more than they could be obtained for elsewhere. On every gallon of coal oil which the poor man consumes he has to pay 15 to 20 cents more on account of the tariff and the monopoly which its absurd regulations creates. On every barrel of sugar, weighing 300 lbs., the public have to pay $9 more than if there were no taxes at all. The hon gentleman could not understand this, but merely denied the fact. He would ask the hon. gentleman why the people smuggle goods across the lines, and what folly it would be for a man to run the risk of the penalties of smuggling if he could obtain goods as cheaply in Canada as in the United States? He could tell the hon. gentleman, on the authority of one of the largest importers of dry goods in Canada, that there are merchants in the United States who are prepared to deliver goods in Canada at six or seven per cent. higher than the invoice prices in the United States, but they do not calculate to pay the 40 or 60 per cent. duty levied by the tariff. Notwithstanding the hon. gentleman could not understand these things, his astuteness returned to him whenever he dealt with the case in question. According to him, sometimes the consumer pays the duty and sometimes the producer. He reminded him in this respect of the student who, when asked whether the sun went round the earth or the earth round the sun, compromised the matter by declaring that sometimes the earth went round the sun and sometimes the sun round the earth. He (Cartwright) was prepared to admit that the consumer paid the duty just as often as that the earth went round the sun, and that the producer pays the duty just as often as the sun goes round the earth.

THE COAL DUTY

He then referred at some length to the gyrations of Sir Chas. Tupper and his colleagues on the coal duty question. The other gentlemen had a different story to tell about the coal duty. He here quoted Sir Henry Tyler's statement that the price of coal was increased to the extent of the duty imposed. That was the opinion of the President of the Grand Trunk Railway, slightly different from the Minister of Finance. He (Cartwright) would like to know what those shivering wretches who have to experience the extremity of our cold winters, 20 below zero, have to say in regard to the Ministerial benevolence that adds to the price of each ton of coal they purchase. He could not better conclude what he had to say on this point than by quoting what the present Speaker of the Senate, a colleague in the Government, had to say on the subject,—who some years ago moved in the Senate that imposing a duty on breadstuffs, coal and coke, salt or any natural products, was introducing a principle partial in operation between the Provinces, distributing the burden of taxation unequally and vexatiously, disturbing trade and engendering sentiments of sectionalism and disunion in the minds of the people. Which was the right speaker, the Finance Minister or the Minister of Railways? The Minister of Finance found out what the producer thought, but what the consumer felt and thought is a matter of indifference. He (Cartwright) would take two cases—one a man earning $300 a year, or one dollar per day, the other $500 a year, $1 50 per day. They pay for say, six tons of coal, six barrels of flour, 156 pounds of sugar, and for clothing, oil and other things they would pay $21 a year in taxes, including other articles, the taxes would reach $43 for a family of five. If the hon. gentleman would ask the consumers, they would say that the taxation interfered with their comfort, with their power to better their condition, with their power to make homes for themselves, impeded the education of their children, and deprived them of the luxuries to which they were as much entitled as that hon. gentlemen or any one else. The price of provisions had gone up. Evidence came from every quarter that the standard of comfort was lowered, and the proper distribution of property was arbitrary, and interfered with without adding one farthing to national wealth.

THE BENEFITED FEW.

His objection to the whole policy of the hon. gentleman was that it took many millions out of the great mass of the people to divide it among a very small and favored few. He was aware that from a political point of view there was something to be said in favor of this, because the men among whom the millions were distributed might be useful at election time, but he did not regard that as statesmanship or as honest policy. He then proceeded to point out, showing that the tariff had failed to bring better prices for our farmers at home than they would obtain in the United States, as had been promised, and to point out that the tariff very materially injured those who carried on farming on anything like an extensive scale. He read a statement of a farmer, with nine of a family, who expended last year on clothing, harness and other necessaries, $571, and had to pay $150 in the shape of duty. He then compared the tariff to Barnum's expedient, when he found himself a dead beat, of starting a lottery with all prizes and no blanks, the subscribers to which found after the drawing that the prizes were only worth one-tenth of the price of the tickets.

THE FISHERMEN AND LUMBERMEN.

The hon. gentleman proposed to take out of one pocket and put it in another, and calls that granting relief to people. But there were other classes who had a right to the same justice at his hands. If fishermen are to have bounties other classes have a right to bounties too. Lumbermen had as much right. What reason could be given to show they had not? Farmers had to contend with foreign competition. They were loaded down with tariff impositions. Was there a bounty for them? The lumber industry has increased its exports by $12,000,000, enabling us to buy like value of imports on these twelve millions. Four millions surplus had been raised. To whom did the Minister owe more than to lumbermen? He (Cartwright) had received from a leading lumberman a statement that lumber cost him from $1.00 to $1.50 per thousand more than it did four years ago. Every thing he uses, iron, steel, saws, woollens, cotton, pork, flour, oats, corn, etc., are subject to an almost prohibitory tax, though some of them cannot easily be got in Canada in the quantities required. What had the Finance Minister done for the working men? Had he secured him from foreign competition? Were Canadian men less worth protection than Canadian cotton and woollen goods. The Government had appointed a Royal Commissioner to enquire into the condition of employes in factories, but took care not to interfere with the profits of their masters. Some of the employers told the Commissioners they knew their business, and that the Government should not interfere in matters of trade.

MANUFACTURES.

He repudiated the idea that the Opposition were hostile to the manufactures. He pointed out that the increased purchasing power of the people was due to causes outside the tariff, and that if the workingman's wages had been raised in some instances it was well known that a dollar to-day would not purchase within 15 or 20 per cent. as much as it would two years ago. He believed that we might have a profitable export trade in wooden manufactures, such as doors and window sashes, but the Government proposed to put an additional tax of one dollar on the production of the lumber to be used in making them. When his Government was in power he (Sir R. Cartwright) sought to distribute the budens of taxation justly. The manufacturers had reason then, as now, to think they had nothing to fear from us, and were far more likely to be injured by the exactions of the present tariff.

TAXATION.

The Finance Minister had practically doubled the taxation since Confederation. He began at thirteen and one-half millions, and carried it up to seventeen and three-quarter millions, yet in 1878 he had said that twenty-two and one-half millions were sufficient for all reasonable purposes. The hon. gentleman would have to display a great deal of ingenuity to explain this vast increase to the satisfaction of the taxpayers. In 1867, with a population of 3,250,000, and an expenditure of $11,700,000, the average per head was $3 60. In 1878, with a population of 4,000,000, and an expenditure of $17,841,000, the average per head was $4.46. Now, with a population of 4.250,000, we have a taxation of $23 942,000, or $5.06 per head. Practically, the incidence of taxation was over $7 per head. He spoke on the basis of the census, but it was unreliable, as it gave not the number of Canadians in Canada, but the number that are not in Canada, many of whom would not return. He feared the census was taken with deliberate fraudulent intent to deprive the Lower Provinces and Ontario of a just measure of representation. The census was taken in a manner that would not be tolerated in any other country calling itself civilized.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE.

The number of items of expenditure had been extravagantly increased. For Civil Government in 1878 we expended $8,230,000. In 2883 it is estimated at $9,973,000. He pointed out that the present Government had increased the expenditure from $23 500,000 to $27.756 and criticized the estimates for 1882-83, more particularly to the increased amount in connection with the administration of affairs in the North West.

MANAGEMENT OF NORTH-WEST AFFAIRS.

He spoke at some length on the present administration of affairs in the North West, stating that while the department of the interior was now the most important department in the Government, he had no hesitation in saying that it was the worst managed. From quarter to quarter and half year to half year there has been one continuous change in regulations affecting lands. He found when he was in that region that about 1,000 Canadians had made homestead entries in Dakota. He strongly criticized mismanagement of Canadian land affairs, which was driving Canadians out of the country.

THE SAVINGS BANK.

Coming to the Savings Banks, he found that we had borrowed some thirteen millions from the people, paying four per cent. interest and one per cent. management, making 5 per cent. in all. Well, what was done with it? About thirteen millions were in various banks, of which five millions or so was drawing interest at from three to four per cent. We were paying some $600,000 interest and receiving some $170,000; paying 5 per cent. and receiving one and one-half. He criticized the issuing of the bank circulars, and said it was only by accident that a serious panic was not produced by them.

THE REDUCTION OF THE TEA AND COFFEE DUTIES.

He called attention to the remarkable course pursued by the Minister of Finance in giving information to importers of his intention to remove the tea and coffee duties, and his promise to the trade to delay the matter for a couple of months to enable parties to dispose of stock out of bond. Instead of the Finance Minister availing himself of his surplus to make a material reduction in the burdens of the people, he made it an excuse for plunging into additional expenditure. He did not propose to quarrel with him for removing the duties on tea and coffee, but pointed out that they were precisely those which are most evenly distributed, and which take less out of the pocket of the people in proportion to the sum they put into the treasury. If he really wanted to relieve the people let him remove the taxes on breadstuffs and on coal, and those specific duties on various textile fabrics, which taxes are an abominable injustice. If cottons and woollens were selling as cheaply now as in 1878 it would prove nothing. Are these goods sold as cheaply as they could be obtained in other quarters? They could not. He proceeded to enumerate the goods of various classes which had all been increased from 10 to 20 per cent. by the tariff.

SUGAR.

He controverted Sir S. L. Tilley's calculation as to the less cost of sugar, and gave his opinion that we pay three dollars and upwards more per hundred on all granulated consumed in Canada, and the people of Canada paid three and a quarter million dollars more than if there were no duty, and two and a half millions went into the treasury and one and a quarter millions have been paid to keep the thousands of men Sir S. L. Tilley spoke of employed.

PROSPERITY.

He would be glad to know that general prosperity prevailed to the extent that the Minister on Finance had stated, but here in Ottawa there were vacant shops, and many properties for sale which could not be sold. The census showed that more than one district in the Dominion had decreased in population in that decade. North Leeds, Frontenac, East Hastings, West Northumberland, East and West Durham, Niagara, South Wentworth and Halton were instances of this. St. John had made but slight advance, and Stratford and Welland were stationary. Doubtless increased taxes served largely to account for this. In looking over the whole situation he was reminded of one hundred and twenty years ago, when P. E. Island was divided among some fourteen or fifteen families on certain conditions of settlement and conditions of things, which we were imitating in the North West.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Finance Minister would have done much better had he got rid of the sinking fund on the occasion of his last loan, instead of adding to the very large amount we have employed that way. The present policy had reduced the natural importations from Great Britain to the amount of something like $2,500,000 if we lost the extreme points. The hon. gentleman stated that the old tariff would have failed, but did not produce the slightest argument in support of this assertion.

UNIVERSAL DISSATISFACTION.

Over a large portion of Western Ontario there has been a positive decrease in the value of farming lands. To the policy that caused this depreciation was added a desire to concentrate all power in their own hands. The Government was from day to day trampling on Provincial rights and interfering with every liberty we still possess. Canada had become a country in which no man was free to buy, sell, eat or drink without paying toll to some extortioner or other. If they persevere in this course the hon. member may find Confederation fall to pieces almost as soon as it was created. Canada would run great risk of losing the North West if the present policy was continued. The hon. gentlemen were as insolent now as in 1872, and prepared to be just as unscrupulous. Yet in twelve months afterward they were scattered and driven into deserved ignominy. The fate that befell them in 1873, may befall them in 1883. He said there were signs and tokens, not a few, that if they did not amend their ways that fate would assuredly befall them again, and it would be a fortunate day for the country when it would be able to put a stop to all the vexing legislation with which they had burdened the country. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Sir Charles Tupper moved an adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 12.20.

Before adjournment Sir John Macdonald stated that, as the stamp duty was imposed by statutory enactment, the announcement made by Sir L. Tilley did not remove the stamp duty to-day. The stamps would still be required to be affixed to notes and bills until the law was actually repealed.