

would have an opportunity, when they came to the Estimates, of moving that the provision for the Mounted Police be struck out. In doing so, he would show his sincerity. It was also found necessary to make treaties with the Indians of the North-West. This was manifestly and obviously necessary for the purpose of maintaining peace out there, and for the purpose of avoiding expenditures, such as the United States had long had to bear, in consequence of their ill-treatment of Indians on their reserves. Treaties had to be made that would satisfy the Indians, at least for a time, and prevent any danger of an outbreak. The establishment of the Supreme Court was one of the expenditures for which the country was indebted to the late Administration. He (Mr. Anglin) confessed that he himself never saw any necessity for the immediate establishment of that Court, but all the lawyers, he believed, on both sides of the House were very anxious for its establishment. The present right hon. Minister of the Interior, when Minister of Justice, more than once introduced a measure for the purpose of establishing that Court. The hon. gentleman failed to introduce a Bill that would satisfy the House, or satisfy himself. He had to withdraw two Bills, because they did not meet with the approval of the House, and that was the reason this Court was not established in his time. But it was established by the late Administration, and had become one of the permanent burdens of the Dominion. The Post Office establishment was reconstructed, and the postage of letters to the United States and Great Britain was very materially reduced. A free delivery was established in several of the large cities, and very great additions were made to the number of post-offices in the Dominion, and to the number of miles to be travelled over by conveyances carrying the mails. All this entailed very large additional expense. He had seen it stated in a speech made in another place, that 20,000,000 more letters and packages were now conveyed through the post-offices every year, than were conveyed before the change was made. Now, he presumed no gentleman would move that they go back to the state of things which formerly existed, in regard to the post-

office. No doubt that improvement could have been deferred for a time, and it would have been imprudent to have incurred the additional expense if the Government had been regarded as a bankrupt concern. The people of this country, when this matter was fairly and fully stated to them, would say that it was an expenditure fully justified, and that they would not, on any account, return to the old state of things. When the late Finance Minister made his Budget speech, in 1874, he anticipated a deficit, but he could not have anticipated that there would be so sudden a decline in the prices of merchandise of all kinds. He was charged with not having had the courage to come down with a proposition which would enable him to meet fairly the wants of the country, by imposing additional taxation. They all knew that, in 1874, he informed the House that there would be a deficit, and did ask for increased taxation, which, but for the decline in the prices of goods imported, would have yielded an additional revenue of three million dollars; but, as the prices continued to go down year after year, he found that the revenue, notwithstanding the additional taxation, barely kept up to the former standard. Had the Government exceeded its estimates of expenditure year after year, or had it wasted money in any way, the charge made so often by hon. gentlemen would be a tangible one. But such was not the case; the deficit was caused solely by the decline in the revenue, for which the Government could not be held responsible. They were told that this country was in a worse condition than any part of the civilised world, and they were asked to contrast its condition with that of the United States, which the hon. the Minister of Public Works held up as an example of all that was great and prosperous. But Canada was successful beyond all comparison. If they considered that the population of the United States was eleven times greater than that of Canada, it would be found that we imported fifty per cent. more than they did; and if great exportations were a proof of prosperity, we were vastly more prosperous than the people of the United States. The hon. gentleman also pointed out that the imports of the United States