

READ THE RECORD!

The National Policy vs. the Cartwright Tariff.

THE TWO POLICIES CONTRASTED.

UNDER REVENUE TARIFF.

Period 1875 to 1878.

No Canadian Pacific railway.

Only 8,484 miles of railway in Canada.

Railway receipts weekly diminishing.

Four per cent. bonds of Canada quoted at 6 below par.

Cartwright could only get £91 for each £100 bond.

Cartwright had to pay four and a half million dollars in shaves to the money brokers for his loans.

Credit of the country down and going down rapidly.

Net interest on public debt, \$1.59 per head in 1878.

Net increase of interest paid per head during period 25 cents more in 1879 than in 1873.

Increase of net interest every year of period.

Depression everywhere in Canada.

Business at a standstill.

Real estate lower than ever before known.

Stocks of public companies away down below par and hard to dispose of.

Bank and Dominion note circulation decreasing.

Discounts decreasing.

Nine thousand traders fail in five years.

Their liabilities average \$27,000,000 a year.

Savings bank deposits dwindling month after month.

Insurances—fire and life—being dropped through the poverty of the people.

Cities increasing in wealth and population slowly or not at all.

Soup kitchen business lively.

Artisans without work.

Laborers out of work demanding bread.

Their children starving; clothing dear and no money to buy it with.

Everything languishing: Railways, banks, public companies and general business.

The people rise in their might and turn out the Grits in 1878.

Exit the party of hypocrisy.

UNDER NATIONAL POLICY.

Period 1880 to 1886.

Canadian Pacific railway finished.

Nearly 12,000 miles of railway in Canada.

Railway receipts weekly increasing, though rates much lower.

Four per cent. bonds quoted at 7 above par.

Sir Leonard gets a premium of £1 1s 8½d for each £100 bond.

He secured his last loan at a gain in premiums of \$122,000.

Credit of the country up and rising rapidly.

Net interest per head (in 1885), \$1.59, though fifty-three and a half million dollars has been added to the public debt for public improvements.

Net interest per head remains the same (\$1.59) in 1885 as it was in 1879.

Decrease of net interest every year of period except 1885-8, when to complete the Canadian Pacific railway five years before contract time the whole of the subsidy was paid.

Confidence and a buoyant spirit throughout Canada.

Business brisk and sales lively.

Real estate bringing high prices.

Stocks bringing good prices and above par.

Bank and Dominion note circulation increasing.

Discounts increasing.

Only six thousand traders fail in six years, with 30 per cent. increase in number of traders.

Their liabilities average only \$10,000,000 a year.

Savings bank deposits increasing month after month.

Insurances—fire and life—greatly increased ever since the preceding year.

Cities increasing rapidly in wealth and population.

Soup kitchen industry gone into insolvency for want of applicants.

Artisans fully employed.

Laborers at work on good wages.

Good prospects for the boys and girls; clothing cheap and money plentiful.

Everything active: Railway earnings greatly increased; bank business developed; great increase in number incorporated companies, and general business thriving.

1882—People again endorse the National Party.

1887—People will do as they did in 1882 and in 1878, only much more so.