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e Finest Cognac Brandy,
HAS BEEN STORED
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y Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and
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FECTLY PURE
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Company
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ST. JOHN, N. B.
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—Shipped by Ruinart Père &
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STEEL, &c.
S. S. Texas from Liverpool —
Refined Iron, Assort'd;
" " 5-8in, oval;
Galvanized Sheet Iron;
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Blister Steel.
GEORGE CARVILL,
Nelson street.
Yeast Cakes.
Train:—12 gross Sawyer's No. 1
Excelsior BIRD FOOD; 6 cases
Cakes; 1 case Desiccated Peas; 1
ns. For sale by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte street.
IAS '81.
ST RECEIVED:
uine Eau de Cologne
Johann Maria Farina.
atz No. 4 Cologne.
CASHMERES,
Bereges, All Colors.
LY EXPECTED:
ted Coatings,
men's Fancy Silk Scarfs
ALE WAREHOUSE,
in St., Masonic Building
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E DOLLAR per annum in ad-
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St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. V. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882. NO. 27.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

CITY OF LONDON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

$100,000 Deposited with the Government.

Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to

H. CHUBB & CO.,
General Agents, St. John, N. B.,

Or to any of the following Local Agents:—
JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
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WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
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HOLIDAY SALE!
OF STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
OUR USUAL CHRISTMAS SALE
COMMENCED ON DECEMBER 1ST., AND WILL CONTINUE FOR THE MONTH.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
McCAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King and Germain Streets.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

We have found such a ready sale for the Goods of our own Manufacture, that in order to keep pace with the demand, we have increased our facilities for turning out the work, and our Warerooms will now be found to contain a most complete assortment in every department.

We have over 50 New Designs in Bedroom Sets, all Richly Carved, Finely Finished, and made throughout in our usual substantial manner.

We have replaced the *PARLOR SUITES* which have been sold by the latest styles, Upholstered in our recent importations of
French and English Raw Silks, Cashmeres, Tapestries, Etc.

WE HAVE SOME VERY HANDSOME SIDEBOARDS,
the designs for which have been executed by our own draughtsmen, and they will be found models of elegance and convenience.

Bookcases, Secretaries, Davenports, Patent Rockers, Easy Chairs, Hall Racks, etc., in every conceivable design.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH PLATE MIRRORS always on hand
We have the exclusive sale for this market of the HATCH SPRING BED, the finest in use

STEWART & WHITE,
93 to 97 Charlotte Street.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!
Saint John to Halifax and Yarmouth via Steamer and Rail.
STEAMER "SOUD,"
FOR
Digby and Annapolis.
Connecting at Digby with Express trains of the WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY for and from YARMOUTH &c., and at Annapolis with Express Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for and from
KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX,
and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Liverpool.
Winter Arrangement.
UNTIL further notice, the celebrated English built, steel-plated steamer SOUD will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Mornings at EIGHT O'CLOCK, and return same days.
FARE—To Digby 1.50
Annapolis 2.00
" Halifax 5.00
Halifax and return 7.50
Yarmouth 2.50
Yarmouth and return 3.50
Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, at Hubbs & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. Street and of
R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent
F. PREASANT, "Union Line" Office,
Freight Agent, 46 Dock street.
Warehouse, Reed's Point. dec17

1881-2.
International Steam Ship Co.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT!
TWO TRIPS A WEEK!
ON and after Monday, NOVEMBER 28th, and until further notice, the Splendid Sea-going Steamers "CITY OF PORTLAND" and "PALMOUTH" will leave Reed's Point wharf every
Monday and Thursday Mornings,
at 5 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with the Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.
Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m. for Eastport and St. John.
Through Tickets can be procured at this office and H. Chubb & Co.'s to all points of Canada and the United States.
No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.
Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
no 26

SPECIAL NOTICE!
International Steamship Company.
ON and after this date, and until further notice, we will issue by Steamers of this Line a Second Class Fare, with Good Berth in Forward Cabin.
TO PORTLAND $3.00
" BOSTON 3.50
H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
jan21

FRANCIS COLLINS,
Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER OF
French and English Goods,
—AND—
WHOLESALE LEATHER DEALER,
Cor. Union and Smyth streets,
may3 glb ST. JOHN, N. B.

City A! City A! City A!
1 CAR of the ABOVE CHOICE SUPERIOR FLOUR—barrels and half-barrels. Another Car on the way. In future I will keep this Flour regularly in stock and customers will not be disappointed when ordering.
jan28 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

DOODY & TOLE,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are now in occupation of the Store NO 51 DOCK STREET, and have in stock a full supply of Chandeliers, Store Pendants, Beer Pumps, Gas and Water Fixtures, &c., of every description.
They hope by paying strict attention to business and by promptly executing all work entrusted to them, to merit a share of public patronage.
Estimates furnished at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
mar27 DOODY & TOLE.

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
2 North Market Street
(may

Barbados and Antigua MOLASSES.
60 HHDS REAL GOOD BARBADOS MOLASSES
50 hhds ANTIGUA MOLASSES.
At Market Prices.
nov10 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

CARD OF THANKS.
THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks for the numerous friends and customers for their very liberal patronage to him during the twenty years he has been in business, and would respectfully announce to the public that he has greater facilities than ever for customers to select from his very large stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And being constantly receiving New Goods from the very best markets in Canada and the United States would solicit an inspection, feeling confident the stock will give perfect satisfaction in every respect,
JAMES McCONNELL,
mar26 19 King Street.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
We have now in Stock a full Assortment of
White Flannels, White Flannels,
GOL'D FLANNELS, GOL'D FLANNELS,
In a Great Variety of Makes and Qualities, and can recommend them as extra value.
ALSO:—200 Prs. WHITE BLANKETS, which we have marked very Low. Inspection solicited.
H & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
42 Prince Wm. Street, Market Square
sept10

HALIFAX
REFINED SUGARS
JUST RECEIVED:
ONE CAR LOAD,
—COMPRISING—
40 Bbls. Standard Yellow C.;
40 Bbls. Extra Yellow C.
For sale very low.
BARBOUR BROS.,
dec7 11 South Wharf.

American Buckwheat, &c.
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
Have Just Received from New York:—
5 BBLS. AMERICAN BUCKWHEAT.
And from London:—
50 Tins MILK BISCUITS;
20 Tins OVAL THIN CAPTAIN BISCUITS;
20 Tins OSBORNE do;
20 Tins ALBERT do;
15 Tins ITALIAN MACCAROON do;
10 Tins RATIFIAS do;
10 Tins RICE ARROWROOT do;
10 Tins LORNE do;
10 Tins SPONGE RUSKS do;
For sale by
feb11 LOGAN, LINDSAY CO

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. marlS

VINCENT & McFATE.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
LARRIGANS,
SHOE PACKS, &c.
Are Prepared to Receive Orders
For Goods of their own Manufacture,
which embrace articles from the finest quality down to the heaviest worn. Their celebrated
Oil-Tanned Larrigans and Shoe Packs
ARE NOW READY FOR THE
FALL and WINTER Trade.
Lumbermen, Seamen,
—AND—
FISHERMEN'S BOOTS
in Great Varieties and at Low Prices.
Wholesale Warehouse and Factory:
240 UNION STREET.
Retail Store, No. 19 Charlotte St.,
(a few doors North Country Market Building)
ST. JOHN, N. B.

COMMERCIAL PALACE!
1882. 1882.
OUR ANNUAL
STOCK-TAKING SALE
WILL COMMENCE ON
Monday Next.
AN IMMENSE LOT of GOODS, the accumulation from last year's business, will be offered, REGARDLESS OF COST.
UNUSUALLY GREAT BARGAINS
will be found in the Stock.
DRESS MATERIALS
of every description have been seriously reduced. Every department will have its
BARGAINS.
FRENCH FLANNEL SUITINGS will be sold under Wholesale Prices.
An immense Lot of REMNANTS, of every description, at mere nominal prices.
The remaining portion of MILLINERY, Mantles, Shawls and Fancy Goods, will be offered at Prices that must compel a sale.
COME EARLY AND SECURE FIRST CHOICE.
JAMES MANSON,
12 King Street.
jan21

JUST RECEIVED
THE FOLLOWING
NEW GOODS!
4,000 YARDS
ENGLISH CAMBRIC!
8 Cents, worth 14 Cents.
art of this Lot with Trimmings for Ladies' Spring Wrappers.
500 Doz. Women's Hose,
Two Pairs for 25 Cents. Worth 20 Cents per pair.
J. W. MONTGOMERY,
16 KING STREET.

Moccasins! Moccasins!
A SPLENDID LOT OF
MOOSE MOCCASINS,
Worked Fronts, all sizes,
IN LADIES, GENTS, MISSES & BOYS.
—AT—
JAMES McCONNELL'S,
dec17 15 King Street

ABERNETHY REMEDY!
THE AFFLICTED'S COMFORTER.
Scarcely Applied when Relief is Obtained. Use for
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Head and Tooth Ache.
Relief is almost certain. Externally applied gives relief immediate. Can be used by old and young. Use when in pain ABERNETHY'S REMEDY. Restores parts to their original state, except old chronic diseases which are incurable. Ask for ABERNETHY'S REMEDY. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by
R. D. McARTHUR,
Medical Hall, No. 59 Charlotte St., cp. King Square.
jan28

SPRINGFIELD WATCHES!
THE Subscriber has the Agency for the sale of those Watches in the Province of New Brunswick. These Watches are in every way a SUPERIOR ARTICLE, and the grades are so regulated that we can successfully compete with all other Watches.
Also in Stock—GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in Ladies' and Gents' sizes of WALTHAM,
SWISS and OTHER WATCHES
T. L. COUGHLAN,
Jewellers' Hall, 14 King Street.

BOILER PLATES.
NOW LANDING:
79 Boiler Plates,
ASSORTED SIZES.
GEORGE CARVILL,
Nelson Street.

Bird Food. Yeast Cakes.
RECEIVED by Train:—12 gross Sawyer's No. 1 BLUE; 1 case Excelsior BIRD FOOD; 6 cases Golden Sheaf Yeast Cakes; 1 case Desiccated Peas; 1 case Desiccated Bean. For sale by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte street.

The Weekly Freeman.
Saturday, March 4, 1882

What do we Pay?

It is impossible to ascertain exactly how much the Dominion taxes levied upon the people of this Province amount to. In 1866 our imports amounted to ten million dollars. The people of New Brunswick use a much larger quantity of dutiable goods to-day than they used sixteen years ago. The consumption must have increased at least twenty-five per cent., but, unhappily, our importers have been badly beaten in the competition with the merchants of the Upper Provinces, and to-day one half our importations reach us through Montreal and other cities of the Upper Provinces, and, although we probably consume some twelve million dollars worth of imported goods, we, ourselves, entered for consumption last year but $4,698,632 worth of dutiable goods, and $1,318,340 worth of free goods, in all $6,016,972. On that amount, and on the alcohol brought down from Ontario, we paid:—

Customs duties	$1,256,638
Excise duties	294,586
To these add—	
Stamp duties	9,174
	$1,560,398

This, were it all we paid, would be an enormous amount, but this is probably not quite two-thirds of what we really do pay. The other third, or more, is paid in some of the cities of the Upper Provinces, and goes to the credit of Quebec or Ontario. There can be no reasonable doubt that we are actually paying much more than two million dollars a year into the Dominion Treasury, or twice as much as the highest amount we paid in any year before Confederation, much more than twice what we paid on the average of five or ten years.

And besides this we now pay incalculable sums to manufacturers, sugar refiners and others by virtue of the N. P.

The average rate of duty on all our imports was, even after Confederation, comparatively moderate. In 1868 it was 13.59 per cent. It rose in 1870 to 14.85 per cent., but in 1873 it fell to 11.79. Now it is 21.25 per cent., while Nova Scotia pays but 18.35 per cent., Ontario but 18.27 per cent., and Quebec but 15.79 per cent., the rate of taxation on us being from three to five per cent. higher than in the other old Provinces.

Look at it how you may you will find that New Brunswick suffers more from Confederation than any of the other Provinces.

The superannuation law was greatly abused last year. Eighty persons, some of them in good health, some who, it is said, left the public service in order to make money as brokers or speculators of the knowledge acquired at the public expense, were placed on the superannuation list. [illegible] year. An attempt is made in the return to create the impression that in some cases money was saved to the country because the offices held by those superannuated have been abolished, but every one knows that, although Mr. Ketchum, of St. John, and Mr. Flynn, of Halifax, were displaced because the penitentiaries were closed, that in the new penitentiary at Dorchester there are newly created offices to which salaries much larger than those of the displaced officials are attached. In several instances as many as ten years were added to the years of actual service in order to increase the amount of the superannuation allowance. Some years were added in the case of—

"C. Ketchum, Warden St. John Penitentiary, seven years; John Flynn, Warden Halifax Penitentiary; Russel Ingles, five years; James Kinnear, five years; J. J. Ross, ten years; George Perry, six years; John Flanigan, ten years; Col. Dennis, ten years; C. W. Jenkins, ten years. The receipts of the superannuation fund to 30th June, 1880, were $435,454.46, and during the year ended 30th June, 1881, $44,995.80; total, $480,450.26. The payments to the 30th June, 1880, were $800,857.33, and for the year ended 30th June, 1881, $147,362.10; total, $948,219.43; excess of payments, $467,769.17."

Unauthorized warrants were issued last year for the very large sum of $675,280. We have yet to learn why it was thought necessary to obtain, in this way, so large an additional sum to be expended in the purchase of rolling stock on the Intercolonial, and where and how the purchases were made. The gravity of the Indian question in the North West is proved by the enormous sums expended in supporting the Indians in addition to the large appropriations made. It is too bad that the Dominion has to pay so large a sum to Marshal Wood because some member of the Government was so silly as to authorize him to prepare plans for the embellishment of the grounds in front of the Parliament buildings, which Mr. Mackenzie at once rejected as wildly extravagant and wholly unsuitable. The principal items are the purchase of rolling stock for the Riviere du Loup section of the Intercolonial, $270,000; to pay Indian annuities, $143,000; Welland Canal, $75,000; working expenses Pembina Branch, $92,890. Among the smaller items are to pay Lady Cartier $500; consolidation of Dominion statutes, $1,000; advance to Marshal Wood on account of claim, $650. The Governor General's warrants for 1881-1882 amount to $491,640, some of the principal items being: Ocean terminus, Halifax, $100,000; salaries of judges in Ontario under the new Judicature Act, $53,604; to pay for food for destitute Indians and presents on the occasion of His Excellency's visit, $147,789; Indian management, North West Territory, to meet expenditure, the appropriation being exhausted, $179,350; immigration, $38,000; to pay Marshall Wood balance of award, $12,500.

The production of manufactured tobacco during the past fiscal year was greater by 101,990 lbs. than in the previous year, and in excess of the average annual production of the previous four years by 410,143 lbs. Nevertheless it fell short of the production of 1876-77—the largest of any previous year—by 369,863 lbs. The quantity taken for consumption is larger than in any previous year by 130,434 lbs.—nearly 10 per cent.; the largest having been 3,494,193 lbs. in 1873-74. It was 1,049,400 lbs. in excess of the average annual quantity taken in the previous four years.

Some time ago several articles were published in some Ontario papers in which it was asserted that some prominent individuals had so manipulated matters in the Bank of Upper Canada for their own benefit as to have absorbed a large portion of the capital of that institution, and to be liable to be compelled to disgorge were proper steps taken by the creditors, or by the Government, to which the Bank, when it failed, owed over a million dollars. It is many years since the bank failed, but it is only now, for the first time, that such statements have been made to the public. It was probably of these that Senator Alexander spoke when, in the debate on the Address, he said:—

"The Speech from the Throne mentions certain measures which are to be brought up for our consideration, including one for the winding up of insolvent banks. I am sure that it will have occurred to many members of both Houses, that legislation is very much wanted of another character—namely, to prevent fraud on the part of bank directors, who have brought about such insolvencies. I may venture here to observe that our criminal law is framed with very great care to stop all ordinary cases of fraud and crime. The poor, who are driven by want to be guilty of the smaller crimes, are handled with due severity, but there is a strong feeling amongst business men, and especially amongst those who have invested the earnings of a long life in bank stocks, that the Dominion Parliament ought to devise stringent laws at once to punish dishonest bank directors who have unscrupulously plundered their shareholders in a cruel and heartless manner. What have we seen in the past? I speak from a knowledge of facts, as an old bank director, of which we have abundant evidence. We have seen, in a certain case, men of high position who happened to be in financial difficulties, manage by artifice to get control of a certain bank board. Such men have gone into that bank board as a burglar or highwayman does into your residence. Public rumors, as recited in two or more of our public journals, says that, one man, a resident of Toronto, went into a certain bank board and induced the cashier, from his great influence, being at the top of society, to accept two large drafts of a railway company which he knew at the time, and the board all knew at the time, would be dishonored, and by which that bank lost nearly one million of dollars, half of the capital of the bank, and it is well known that the said million of dollars went into the pockets of the said director and his associates, while he was a member of that bank board, that when he attained his object, he left the board immediately to cover his tracks. Rumor says, further, that the president of that old bank, as president of the bible society of that city, and at the head of other religious institutions collected annually the proxies of poor widows and orphans and others, old and poor shareholders of that bank, wherewith to continue to control the board of that bank, and he did continue to control that board, until the said bank suspended, when it was found that all its capital had been plundered by men in high position, indulging in every vanity and extravagance. Never was there such a blot in the history of Canada. No page of its history was ever stained by blacker deeds or cruel and heartless fraud. Hundred families and more, innocent and respectable people, who [illegible] were at one moment launched into a position of entire destitution and poverty and want. Rumor says that the religious President in question, and his immediate relations and connections, never paid their debts to this day, but that through some influence the bank books have been drowned or destroyed so that no one can tell who paid and who did not pay. If those old bank directors in question could for a few moments follow their poor victims into our asylums and hospitals, or visit the many poverty stricken homes they have produced, their self-convictions of deep guilt would scarcely permit them to flaunt their vanity, as they now do, in the shape of English carriages and expensive parks in the face of those whose means have been thus taken from them. I understand that a large number of the ruined shareholders are so last organizing to commence actions for breach of trust against such directors, and I have not a shadow of doubt that if they follow up the case in the courts they could recover more than one-quarter of the capital of the old bank."

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:—

A Bill entitled "An Act respecting the civil service of Canada," by Sir Hector Langevin.

A Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act to establish a Court of Maritime Jurisdiction in the Province of Ontario," by Cameron (Huron).

Sir Leonard Tilley laid on the table returns in connexion with the Government Savings Bank.

Supplementary estimates for the current year, amounting to nearly $2,000,000, were laid on the table.

The civil service Bill provides for a board of three examiners, who shall examine all candidates for admission to the service. They will be paid $10 a day and travelling expenses. They will sit periodically in Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Victoria and such other places as may be decided on. None except deputy heads would be admitted without previous examination. Deputy heads may be removed for cause, and their minimum salaries shall be $3,200 and the maximum $4,000. The Bill provides for four classes of clerks instead of five as at present, viz.; first, second and third class, besides chief clerks. A chief clerk shall only be appointed by order-in-council on notice from the deputy head that such an officer is necessary. The minimum salary of a chief clerk shall be $1,800 and the maximum $2,400. The minimum salary for a first class clerk shall be $1,200 and the maximum $1,800. The minimum salary of second class clerks will be $1,100 and the maximum $1,400. For third-class clerks the minimum salary shall be $400, with an annual increase of $50 until $1000 is reached. No person shall be appointed until he has passed an examination by a board of examiners, which must be preceded by a preliminary examination with regard to his hand-writing and elementary knowledge of arithmetic. No person shall be appointed unless he is 18 years of age and free from physical defects that might interfere with his work. No appointments are to be made except after a successful examination has been passed and even then he has to be under probation for six months. After his term of probation is over, if the head of a department shall find the appointee unfit for his work he may be removed and re-placed by another candidate who has passed the examination. Officials shall be promoted from time to time as vacancies occur, provided they can pass examination which shall be held to determine whether they are qualified to fill a higher office. Examinations shall apply to both outside and inside service. When temporary clerks are required they will be selected from the list of those who passed successful examinations; they shall not be paid more than the minimum salaries of third class clerks. Private secretaries may receive $600 as such in addition to their salary as ordinary clerks, but the Minister may appoint a private secretary who does not pass an examination. The power of suspension is given to deputy heads of departments; fines (not to exceed one day's pay) may also be imposed for neglect of duty, etc. No extra remuneration shall be paid to a civil servant unless the sum is first placed in estimates, together with the name of the person to whom it is to be paid. In case of a continued leave of absence of a deputy head for several months, a sufficient amount shall be deducted from his salary to make the salary of the officer next in rank, who performs his duties for him, the same as his, for the time that he is absent. The attendance book, although somewhat unpopular, will be maintained. Nothing in the Act will prejudicially affect the existing salaries of any civil servant. No person shall be superannuated unless the Treasury Board reports that such superannuation will be in the public interest.

Sir John introduced a Bill extending the time within which the Bank of Prince Edward Island shall resume payment for an additional ninety days. [illegible] the charter may not be revoked. The Bill was read three times and passed within a few minutes.

Mr. Burpee (Sunbury) asked what the Government intended to do with the Charbydis, and how much she had already cost the country. Sir John replied that the best mode of utilizing her was engaging the serious attention of the Government, and that if Mr. Burpee asked for a return of the expenditure it would be brought down.

In reply to the same gentleman Sir John said the Government do not intend to introduce a Bill to make Dominion officials pay local taxes.

In reply to Mr. Killam, Sir Charles Tupper said that no one was allowed to import goods for the Intercolonial duty free.

Mr. Girouard moved the second reading of the Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He explained that the clause legalizing marriage with a deceased husband's brother had been eliminated. The second reading was then carried—137 yeas and 34 nays.

Mr. Charlton resumed the debate on Mr. Patterson's motion for a return respecting drawbacks, and spoke till 6 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

Sir S. L. Tilley came down with his budget speech to day. He said that at no period in the history of the country had its financial condition been so good, its credit so high, or its people so prosperous, as at present. All this he, of course, attributed to the N. P., under which he claimed factories were running full time, people were employed, and the purchasing power of the people had been increased to such an extent that instead of the $17,000,000 estimated by the Government, the people had voluntarily paid $15,500,000. He said voluntarily because $778,000 was paid in such unnecessaries as spirits, wines and silks, $400,000 on the finer descriptions of woollen goods, and $211,000 on the higher class of cotton goods paying 20 per cent. duty, all of which indicated that the people had means and were able to spend freely, and that the Government had largely underestimated their purchasing power; and while the public debt had been increased $8,500,000, they had been enabled to redeem $2,000,000 of existing liabilities [illegible] paid into the savings banks four millions they were able to meet that eight millions and still pay less interest by $90,000 than in the previous year.

He defended the taking of so large an amount from the people over and above what is required, saying that if it is good for the United States to have a large surplus, it is equally good for Canada. He read a statement to show that the exports during the three years the present Government have been in power have increased only $1,792,148 a year, so that the increase of prosperity was not caused by the increased exports alone. He denied that taxation had been greatly increased, and he read a statement to show that while, during the five years the late administration had been in power, the average of taxation had been $4.88 per head, during the three years the present Government had been in power it had only averaged $4.65 per head. It was a common thing to hear it stated that the expenditure had enormously increased, and he was free to admit that a comparison with the last two years would show an increase of $1,200,000; but he thought an examination of the causes of this increase would show that, far from the Government being extravagant, it had been very economical. The average expenditure for the five years of the late Government had been $23,949,000, and the average of the present Government $25,178,000; but during the last two years the average miles of railway worked by the Government was 401 more than the average under the late administration, and this involved an additional cost of $302,000. The increase in the average amount of interest had been $807,499; in sinking fund, $353,499; increased expense connected with Indians and lands in the North West, $235,000; exceptional appropriations, $598,500; increase in census over average, $56,079; making altogether $2,382,617 of increase, so that if the expenditure by the present Government was $1,200,000 more than the average of the late Government, it was still apparent that they had effected economies equal to over one million dollars. To this he might add some $200,000 expended on post offices in Manitoba and British Columbia in connexion with the postal service. He also quoted statistics showing the comparative cost and receipts from the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railways under the two Governments to prove that the present administration had been more economical than the late one. Regarding the charge that the debt of the country was increasing at a greater rate than before, he thought there was no great reason to be discouraged or disheartened. When the four old Provinces came together the debt equalled $29 per head on the population of 1861. The Intercolonial and other obligations had increased the debt until it is now $35 per head. Now let us see what the condition of the debt will be when the Pacific Railway is completed and our other obligations met. In 1879 the net debt was $147,481,000; in 1881, $155,395,780. To this add the twenty-five millions subsidy to the Syndicate, the thirteen and a half millions needed to complete the sections of the road to be built by the Government, six millions for canals, and three and a half millions for other public works, and we have a total of $203,397,680, but by 1890 the sinking fund will have increased by $13,500,000.

Hon. members—Oh!

Sir Leonard Tilley—Hon. gentlemen may say oh! but when we hear in mind that we had a surplus of four and a half millions last year and that in spite of a reduction of taxes we shall have three millions surplus this year, it is not unreasonable to anticipate a surplus of one million a year for the next seven years. Thus the sinking fund and surpluses added together would amount to twenty-seven millions and a half and make the net debt $175,897,000. If we estimate the increase of population at only 16 per cent., as it had been the last ten years, the *per capita* debt would be $34.29 per head. In this calculation he had not taken into account the great increase of population which might take place from immigration; leaving that to balance any unforseen expenditure which might arise. But there was something now to be taken into account. It must be remembered that after we had given the land subsidy to the railway we had over 150 million acres, and estimating that one half of that was given away for homesteads and that the remainder only brought one dollar per acre it would reduce the debt to about one hundred millions, so that he did not think there was any great cause for alarm or that taxation would be increased on account of an increase of the debt.

Referring to the expenditure for interest, he pointed out that the average interest per head of the population on the net debt was in 1876-7, $1.29; 1874, $1.31½; 1878-9, $1.56 3-4; 1881, $1.57½; and in 1890, estimating the net debt at $175,879,680, and a population based on an increase of 18 per cent. and the rate of interest at 4 per cent., instead of the various rates now paid, the average interest will be $1.37 per head, against $1.57 at the present time. This would make the average amount of debt, $34.25 per head, instead of $35, as at present.

Coming to the estimated receipts and expenditure for the current year, he gave the following amended figures of receipts:—

Customs	$20,500,000
Excise	5,600,000
Post Office	1,600,000
Public works, railways and canals	2,460,000
Bill Stamps	200,000
Interest on investments	780,000
Miscellaneous	900,000
Total receipts	$31,710,000
Expenditure	27,250,000
Surplus	$4,460,000

He explained and defended the various items in the supplementary estimates amounting to $965,475. The expenditure for 1882-3 will correspond very nearly with those of 1881-2, and the tax per head expected from customs and excise will be $4.88, the same as the average for five years of the Mackenzie Government. The payments to be made this year on capital account were $12,656,840, as follows: Redemption of debt, $2,758,880; railways and canals, $9,500,000; surveys of North west land, $400,000. To meet this expenditure the Government have a surplus for the year, $4,460,000; deposits in savings bank in excess of payments, $4,500,000; deposited in banks at call, $4,000,000. With this he would pay the increased expenditure for capital without borrowing a penny.

He then read the proposed tariff changes as follows:—

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

The following articles to be added to the free list:—

Bees.
Brass in sheets.
Brittania metal in pigs and bars.
Celluloid in sheets.
China clay.
Chloralum.
Coffee, green, except when imported from the United States, when it pays 10 per cent.
Pure bred Fowls.
Iron sand or globules and dry putty for polishing granite.
Quinine.
Quicksilver.
Spelter in blocks and pigs.
Tea, except when imported from the United States, when it pays 10 per cent.
Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets.
Woods—African teak, black heat, ebony, lignumvitæ, red cedar, satin wood.
Zinc in pigs, blocks and sheets.

The following duties to be changed:—

Bookbinders' tools and implements, from 15 to 10 per cent.
Glass from 20 to 30 per cent.
Scrap iron from $2 to $1 per ton.
Salt [illegible] to 30 per cent
Machinery in ships from ten to 25 per cent.
Bags containing fine salt, 25 per cent.
Clock springs—now 35—reduced to 10 per cent.
Cotton seeds, 10 cents per bushel
Fireworks, 25 per cent.
Mustard cake, 20 per cent.
Paraffine wax, 3 cents per pound.
Rice, unhulled, 17 1-2 per cent.
Trees—Apples, 2 1-2 cents; pears, 4 cents; plum, 5 cents, cherry, 4 cents; quince, 4 cents; grape vines, 4 cents each.
Silk plush for manufacture of gloves, 15 per cent.
Spirit preparations, such as elixirs, tinctures, extracts and wine preparations, 20 per cent. in addition to present duty of $1.90 specific.
Posters, advertising pictures or pictorial show cards or bills, to be 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.
Place harness and leather dressing under the head of blacking, for 25 per cent.
Add belts and trusses under the heading braces or suspenders.
Kentuck jeans to pay cotton duties; they are cotton.
Knitted cotton cloth to pay 30 per cent.
Black and bleached cotton, 3 and 6 cords only, to be admitted at 12 1-2 per cent. duty.
Bolsters and pillows to pay the same duty as mattresses.
Glass, dressed or molded table ware, to be added to the 30 per cent list.
Taarpaulin coated with oil, paint, or tar, cotton bags made by the use of the needle, 30 per cent.
Paints, orange, mineral, reduced to 5 per cent—same article as white lead.
Add to list of varnishes, lackers, Japan and collidium.

He commented on and defended the various changes, which he said would involve a loss of one million dollars to the revenue. The license for tobacco growers and the stamp tax are to be abolished. He now came to another important question, that of aiding the fishermen. In the supplementary estimates he would ask for a vote of $150,000, to be distributed as a bounty to fishermen. (In reply to Mr. Mackenzie he stated that this is to be voted yearly by Parliament). This was given in lieu of the fishery award, in consideration of the American fishermen interfering with our fishermen. It had been considered advisable to give a bounty per ton on every vessel and a bounty on every boat built for fishing and licensed for that purpose, which would, while encouraging the fishing industry, in which over $6,000,000 was invested, also encourage the industry of building vessels adopted for its prosecution, and give us a fleet of vessels similar to that of Massachusetts, and prevent our people from going there, as is at present the case, and making arrangements with American owners for the use of their vessels. The result of the prepositions he had just submitted would probably be to decrease the revenue by $1,300,000 and might increase the expenditure by $150,000.

Taking into account the decrease from these and other sources he estimated the revenue for this year:—

Customs	$19,500,000
Excise	5,500,000
Post Office	1,500,000
Railways and canals	2,500,000
Interest on investments	700,000
Miscellaneous	900,000
Total	$30,600,000

The total estimated expenditure was $27,600,000, which would leave a surplus of $3,000,000, without taking into account the probable paying of increased revenue from the sales of lands in the Northwest. A considerable sum would be required for expenditure on capital account; $8,200,000 might be required to be paid to the Syndicate during the next year, this sum being based on the Syndicate's own estimate of the work they would perform during the year, but he rather thought that estimate was over. The Ministers of Railways and Public Works claimed that they would expend on the Lake Superior and British Columbia sections of the Canada Pacific Railway and other public works $6,000,000. There would also have to be paid on capital account for payments chargeable to public works $9,000,000; debt reduction $7,340,000, making a total of $16,340,000. To meet the above there were deposits on interest, $5,000,000; estimated surplus for year, $3,000,000; Savings Banks deposits, $4,100,000; increased Dominion note circulation, $1,000,000; substitution of 4 per cent. debentures in Canada for part of the five per cents falling due in September, say $350,000, making a total of $16,500,000.

He then went into another long argument to show that the prosperity of the country, the increase in the Savings Banks deposits, etc., were due to the N. P. He argued also that the N. P. had increased importations from Great Britain as compared with those from the United States; and had not, as predicted, injured the trade in breadstuffs between Canada and the United States; and to show that the tariff was bearing equally on all portions of the people he said that under the old tariff the taxation of Quebec and Ontario was less than that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by 14 1-2 cents per head, while now there was a higher rate of taxation per head in the former Provinces than the latter. He defended the coal tax, saying that the increased output of coal in Nova Scotia amounted to 400,000 tons, and—in answer to Mr. Anglin—that American coal had been displaced to a great extent. As to the sugar duties he argued that not only had the revenue increased and increased employ