

our large Indian reserves, with the instructions that are being given our Indians in agricultural pursuits, they may be induced to settle down and cultivate the lands, and cease to be, to a great extent, a charge upon the Dominion of Canada. But, as I stated with reference to the expenditure of the past year, it becomes a question whether we shall expose ourselves to the difficulties to which I have referred or whether we shall humanely spend an additional sum of money for this purpose, and avoid the difficulties which we might, without such expenditure, anticipate. Then there are \$32,000 this year additional for the service of Immigration. I think probably that may amount, with the Supplementary Estimates, which are to come down, to \$50,000; but, when we look at the prospects ahead, when we consider the indications that are already given, that we are to have, during this spring, a very large immigration indeed, and that the sum expended on immigration last year, as compared with the number of immigrants that came into the country, was very small, and that the expenditure this year, as compared with the number of immigrants that arrived in the country, will be only one-third of what it was in former years—there is not an hon. member in this House on either side, who will object to an additional expenditure of \$50,000, if it results in bringing men and women into the country to settle here and make it their home. Then, in reference to Canals and Telegraphs, we shall have expended \$50,000 extra this year. That has been found necessary with reference to the repairs of canals and the extension of our telegraph system—telegraphs on the coast, telegraphs in the North-West, telegraphs in British Columbia; and as the means of communication by telegraph becomes an absolute necessity in these days for the economical management of our commerce, no hon. member, I am sure, will object to an increased expenditure in that direction. Then we have, in the current year, \$150,000 which was appropriated by Parliament last Session, for a bounty to the fishermen. That, of course, was voted by the House and accepted, and it is considered, I am satisfied, a wise, a judicious, and a just contribution to the fishermen of the country. Then we have \$130,000 spent for the Census, over and above the expenditure last year. The expenditure last year was \$100,000 and upwards, and the expenditure this year is \$130,000 in excess of that. There can be no objection to that, knowing that it is being economically expended. Then we have, for the North-West Mounted Police, an increase of \$123,000. The right hon. the leader of the Government stated in the House last Session, the reason why it became necessary to increase that force. Parliament sustained it, and this increased expenditure is the result of the action of Parliament. Then, with reference to the Post Office, \$100,000 will be the increase during the present year, and we expect an equivalent in the shape of additional income from it. Then we have General Election expenses, \$175,000. That might have been postponed, Mr. Speaker, for another year, but I think the majority in this House will say it was money judiciously expended. Then there are the subsidies to Provinces. That is the result of the action of Parliament, and became necessary under its action. There is \$150,000 increased expenditure on Public Works. I venture to say that there is scarcely an hon. member of this House but will sustain the Government in that expenditure, unless, perhaps, he thinks his locality is neglected in its apportionment. When I made the statement that, whenever the means of the country would justify it, these buildings were to be erected, I observed that there was a very general response. These items amount to \$1,665,000 of the \$1,850,000 which it is supposed will be the increased expenditure of the present year, and but a limited portion of that will be in the shape of taxation on the people. Taking the expenditure of this year based upon the Estimates I have just stated, and taking the population as a basis, the sum the

people require to be taxed to meet it, is but 1 ct. per head in excess of the average from 1874 to 1873, and that notwithstanding we have spent \$30,000,000 on railways and other public works since 1878. So much with reference to the increase and expenditure of last year and this year. I desire now to come, before I refer to the next financial year, to a few points that I think, after consideration, I will be justified in calling the attention of the House to. It has been the policy of the Government, ever since 1879, to present, in the financial statement to Parliament, the facts which, in their judgment, justify the policy known as the National Policy. From 1879 down to the last Session, and including last Session, we laid before Parliament facts that, in our judgment, could not be gainsaid, to show that the policy was a sound policy and a policy in the interests of the country. To show, at the same time, that the fears that were expressed by hon. gentlemen opposite were groundless with reference to its effect, I might on this occasion rest the cause of the Government upon the verdict of June last; but I think it is better to go on year after year, not relying upon that verdict, but, as the evidence accumulates, laying it before the House in order that the public may have it and understand it, and in order that they may become even firmer, if need be, in their faith in the policy than they showed themselves to be in June last. Under these circumstances, I desire to submit a few facts for the consideration of the House which, in my judgment, justify that policy. Although I may be travelling over to some extent the ground I have gone over on former Sessions, still there is an accumulation of evidence. I may not occupy so much time as last Session, when, because I made my speech a little longer than usual, hon. gentlemen said: "We are going to have an Election." I do not desire now to go into the details so minutely, but I desire to point out some of the leading facts, and, as the hon. leader suggests, get ready for another Election. I will take up a few statements made by hon. gentlemen opposite in 1879 against this policy. One of them was that it would make the rich man richer, and the poor man poorer; that it really was a system of taxation that was to bear especially upon the poor man, but the rich were to be benefited by it.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Hear, hear.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. Well, hon. gentlemen opposite say "hear, hear." I will only state one or two facts. I have stated them before, but they are made stronger year by year. What are they? What is the evidence that is unmistakable as to the position of the poor man, the working man, taking the masses of the people who have necessarily to work for their living? What is the result? From 1874 to 1878 inclusive they only increased their deposits in the savings banks by \$2,300,000, in 1875 and 1876 they were absolutely less than the previous years, and, in 1877, were increased, by the fact that a disastrous fire took place in the city of St. John, and the parties who obtained their insurances could not get 3 per cent.—no, nor 2 per cent.—in the banks of New Brunswick, and so deposited them in the savings banks as they could do then without limit. The large portion—I may say the whole—of the increase of 1877 was due to policy holders, who had received their insurances placing them there, not requiring them immediately. But including the increased deposits of 1877 and 1878, the increase in five years was only \$2,300,000, or practically about the interest that was added to the principal, whereas during the last four years they have deposited, in excess of the sums withdrawn, \$13,000,000. And, what is more, the deposits in the banks, which were \$66,406,516 in 1873, were \$96,879,544, on the 31st December, 1882—an increase of \$30,473,028 in four years. Now, here we have \$43,000,000 increased deposits, and is not that a proof that the masses of the people of this country are in a better position than