St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. III. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880. NO. 29.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS!

GREATEST BARGAINS YET.

M'CAFFERTY & DALY,
CORNER KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

OUR WHOLE STOCK of Winter Dress Goods REDUCED TO ACTUAL COST.

CASHMERES, SERGES,
LAMAS, PERSIAN CORDS,
CLOTH CASHMERES, CLOTH,
DIAGONALS, SATIN CLOTH,
AMY RIBSART CLOTHS, POMPADOUR GOODS,
BROCADED CORDS, BROCADED LUSTRES,
FRENCH CASHMERE, MERINOS,
COBOURGS, LUSTRES,
BARATHEA, &c., &c., &c.

To make room for our Spring Importations we offer all the above goods at actual cost.

M'CAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King & Germain Streets.

AMERICAN FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We will not at present advance the price of Stock on hand, but will

SELL AT OLD PRICES!

which are much below what they can be sold for when paying the present rate of duty (35 per ct.)
☞ We have still on hand a full line of our

CELEBRATED GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE,

and of those Very Handsome PARLOR SUITS, which have been so much admired.

STEWART & WHITE.
93 to 97 Charlotte Street.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

Saint John to Halifax and Yarmouth via Steamer and Rail.

STEAMER "SCUD,"

FOR DIGBY AND ANNAPOLIS,

Connecting at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for and from

Kentville, Windsor, Halifax

and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Liverpool; and at Digby with Stage for Yarmouth, &c.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE Steamer SCUD will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, every WEDDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, and return the same days.

Fare—St. John to Digby	$1.50
" " " Annapolis	2.00
" " " Yarmouth, 1st class	3.50
Fare—St. John to Halifax, 1st class	$5.00
Return Tickets—St. John to Halifax and return 1st class	7.50

Round trip tickets to Halifax via this route good to return by intercolonial Railway $9.00.

P. PHEASANT, Freight Agent, Empress Warehouse, Reed's Point. R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent "Union Line" Office, 41 Dock street. jan17

1879.

International Steam Ship Co.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK

ON and after MONDAY, September 22nd and until further notice, the Steamer "CITY OF PORTLAND," S. H. Pike, Master, and "FALMOUTH," E. E. Winchester, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer "Belle Brown," for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais.

Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every Monday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m.; after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

☞ Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
nov8

Hats, Caps and Furs.

We have Just Opened our

FALL STOCK
—OF—
SOFT AND STIFF HATS,

in Christy's, Woodrow's and other makes. Prices ranging from 75cts upwards.

ALSO, A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FUR CAPS, MUFFS AND TIES,

in all the leading qualities, suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children's wear.

Scotch Caps,
PLUSH AND GLENGARY
CAPS in all the leading varieties and at low prices

BARDSLEY BROS.,
38 Commercial Block,
South side of King street, St. John N. B.
oct11

S. S. "BROOKLYN."

Sheet Iron, Tin Plates and Bar Iron.

58 BDLS. No. 22 GAUGE COMMON SHEET IRON.
34 bdls. No. 23 Gauge Common Sheet Iron;
93 " " 24 " " " "
70 boxes Tin Plates I. C. 14x20 and 10x14;
30 " " " Assorted;
224 bars Common Iron.
Daily expected per I. C. Railway, ex S. S. Brooklyn from Liverdool.

FOR SALE BY
GEORGE CARVILL,
jau10 Nelson street.

Co-Partnership Notice!

THE Co-Partnership of R. E. PUDDINGTON & CO. expires this day by limitation and is dissolved.

Jane Pudding, Stephen S. Hall and Thos. Maclellan, Executrix and Executors of the Estate of the late R. E. Puddington, retire from the Partnership, and the remaining partners have formed a new firm at this date under the style of

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,

will continue the business as heretofore, and will also settle the business of the late firm.

Dated at St. John, N. B., this 17th day of February, 1880.

JANE PUDDINGTON,
THOS. MACLELLAN,
S. S. HALL,
J. E. PUDDINGTON,
W. H. MERRITT.

mar6

CARD.

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
(Successors to R. E. Puddington & Co.,)
Grocers & Fruit Dealers,
55 CHARLOTTE STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
J. E. PUDDINGTON. (mar W. H. MERRITT.

FOUND.

FOUND
—AT—
Martin's Jewellery Store,
97 KING STREET,
Thousands of different styles and patterns of

GOLD RINGS,
EAR-RINGS,
BROOCHES,
BAR PINS,
NECK CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
GUARDS and GENTS' ALBERT'S Breast Pins.
SCARF PINS,
SHIRT STUDS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
COLLAR BUTTONS,
EMBLEMS PINS,
BRACELETS,
HAIR COMBS,
BLACK JEWELLERY
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
SPECTACLES,
EYEGLASSES,
CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES,

and a great variety of other goods in the Jewellery Line too numerous to mention, suitable for Christmas and New Years' presents, which will be sold very low for cash.

G. H. MARTIN,
97 KING STREET,
☞5 doors above the Waverly House, St. John, N. B. dec13

IRISH LINEN GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
W. G. Lawton's Sons
AND MARKED AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE ADVANCE ON COST,

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and warranted ALL PURE FLAX; BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 8x10, 10-4, 10x12, 10x16; FRONTING LINENS, 7-8, 4-4, from 30c. to $1.10; LINEN LAWNS DIAPERS; TOWELS in all sizes and by the yard; LOOM DAMASK CLOTHS and by the yard; LINEN SHEETING, 90 and 90 inch, warranted all pure; PILLOW LINENS, 45 and 54 inches wide; NAPKINS, in 5-8, 3-4, 4-8, 7-8; OVAL and SQUARE DOYLES

W. G. LAWTON'S SONS,
feb21 KING STREET.

95 PRINCE WM. STREET.

BUSINESS RESUMED

At the Old Stand of

L. H. DeVEBER & SONS,

Where Goods can be bought

At Exceedingly Low Prices

For cash or approved Paper.

feb14

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

45 Bundles just arrived per "Nestorian,"
—ALSO—
7 Bdls. Firth's Drill Steel;
19 " Rd. Machine Steel;
AND FROM BOSTON:—
120 Bdls. Navy Oakum.
I. & F. BURPEE & CO., Dock street.
oct4

Cotton Batting! Cotton Batting!

WE HAVE IN STOCK:—
40 Cases 12 oz. BATTING.
10 Cases 16 oz. "
Purchased Direct from the Manufacturers previous to the recent Advance in Raw Cotton.
FOR SALE AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

T. R. JONES & CO.
mar6

Sugars, Kerosene Oil, Raisins, Tea.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
ARE RECEIVING THIS DAY:—
40 bbls. GRANULATED SUGAR;
13 casks 1 and 2 SCOTCH SUGAR;
28 bbls. CANADA OIL;
20 bbls. PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL;
100 bxs. LOOSE MUSCATEL RAISINS;
150 bxs. LONDON LAYERS do.
100 bxs. VALENCIA do.
205 hf-chests FINE CONGOU TEAS;
100 boxes BLUE and WHITE STARCH;
10 bags No. 1 JAVA COFFEE;
5 bbls. Pure Ground CREAM TARTER;
10 bbls S. S. ONIONS;
3 bbls. CRANBERRIES;
5 dozen LEMONS.
And Daily Expected from England:
A LOT OF ORANGES and FIGS.
mar6 78 and 80 KING STREET.

KEROSENE OIL.

Landing ex Intercolonial:—
28 Bbls. Kerosene Oil.
☞PRICES LOW☜
mar6 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, ETC.

12 CASES Scott's Emulsion;
2 cases Kidder's Liniment;
2 cases Oil Bay;
1 case Cubeb Berries;
1 case Cochineal;
1 bbl. Oxalic Acid;
3 cases Carboline;
2 bbls. Elm Bark;
12 cases Hop Bitter;
20 cases Florence Oil;
6 cases Mottled Castile Soap;
5 cases White Castile Soap.
Wholesale and Retail by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
feb28 35 and 37 King Street.

OATMEAL & FLOUR.

Landing To Day:
50 BBLS. OATMEAL, Tilsonburg;
50 brls. FLOUR, Buda (Hazall),
GEO. MORRISON, Jr.,
feb28 15 and 16 South Wharf.

Scotch and Irish Whiskey.

Landing for Subscribers:—
10 QR-CASKS CORK WHISKEY;
15 qr-casks Scotch "
" " Irish "
2 hhds. Encore "
For sale by
mar23 THURGAR & RUSSELL.

Raisins and Apples.

IN STORE:—
150 Boxes Layer Raisins;
40 " Valentia do.
100 Bbls. Choice Winter Apples
For Sale Low By
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
nov29 17 and 18 South Wharf.

PRICE 25 CENTS!

THE NET PROCEEDS arising from the sale of this Publication will be sent to the Irish Land League for Relief:

"The Hovels of Ireland,"
By FANNY PARNELL,
For sale by
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
mar6 53 King Street.

SETTLERS!

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

Rich Mountain Lands

IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Pure Water. Fine Timber.

SUPERIOR CLIMATE.

For full information apply to
ANDRE. CUSHING & CO.,
No. 61 Prince Wm. Street,
mar6 3m ST. JOHN, N. B.

RUBBERS. RUBBERS.

JUST RECEIVED:—
50 CASES RUBBERS
—IN—
Men's, Womens, Misses', & Children's
All Sizes at
At JAMES McCONNELL'S,
mar6 15 King Street.

MARCH 5th.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

NOW LANDING:—
7 Cases American Clocks,
Warranted Good Quality.
☞Wholesale and Retail.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
mar6 Prince William Street.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES

ARE NOW LANDING:—
148 HALF-CHESTS Good Kaisow Congou Tea; 20 boxes Very Superior Gunpowder Tea.
IN STORE;
490 Chests, Half-Chests and Boxes Superior Black and Oolong Teas.
14 Sacks Green Coffee.
AND TO ARRIVE:
20 Sacks Java and Jamaica Coffee;
20 Cases Scotch Refined Sugar.
To parties holding American Teas that want "bringing up" we can strongly recommend some of the above.
For sale very low for case or approved paper.
mar6 DOCK STREET.

UNDRESSED SALMON TWINE,

We have on hand:

1000 lbs Undressed Salmon Twine,

SUITABLE FOR DRIFT NETS.

For Sale at Very Low Prices to Clear.

T. R. JONES & CO.
feb28

February 25th.

FISHERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

Received by Late Arrivals:
106 COILS TARRED HEMP ROPE;
3 Bales SALMON TWINE;
50 Iron SUGAR POTS, 5 to 50 gallons;
1 Case CHALK LINES;
1 Case Pollock, Mackerel and Trout LINES;
2 Cases COFFIN MOUNTINGS;
5 Cases ASSORTED HARDWARE.

CLARK, KERR & THORNE,
Prince William street,
feb28 Wholesale and Retail.

ANGOLA YARNS FOR SPRING WEAR,

WHITE Steel and Oxford Grey, Shetland and Brown Drabs.
ALGOLA and COTTON MENDINGS.
SUPERIOR BALL KNITTING COTTONS. White, Slate, Drab, Seal, Navy, Cardinal, Half-Bleached.
W. W. JORDAN, Market Square,

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, London and New York styles, opened in Front and Behind.
FANCY REGATTA SHIRTS, American and London made, from 75 cents to $1.50.
UNDERCLOTHING, in all Sizes and Makes.
feb28 W. W. JORDAN.

February 20th.

Just Received:—
35 COILS Hemp and Flax Packing;
1 Case Disston's Hand Saws;
1 Case Disston's Butcher's Saws;
5 Cases Disston's Mill Saws;
500 Coils Manilla Lobster Mesline;
62 Coils Tar'd Manilla Trawl;
5 Cases Machine Bolts;
3 Cases Lag Screws; 20 Kegs Nails;
2 Cases Jack Screws;
1 Case Feather Dusters; 300 Sets Pewlee;
1 Case Bronze Metal Hardware;
5 Barrels Varnishes.
W. H. THORNE & CO.,
feb21 Market Square.

FLOUR!

WE have now in Store the following well known and reliable brands Flour:—

Howland's; Tea Rose;
Snowdrop; Plimsoll;
Amazon; White Cloud;
White Pigeon; Victorious;
Major.
Bright Buns; } Patent
Buda; } Process.
Hibbard's; } Patent
Victoria; } Process.
J. & W. F. HARRISON,
feb21 11 and 12 North Wharf.

Candles! Candles!

15 BOXES PALMETINE;
15 Boxes BELMONTINE;
10 " BELMONT SPERM;
5 " PARRAFINE.
For sale by
LOGAN, LINDSAYS CO.,
feb7 78 and 80 King Street.

TO LET.

TO LET—From the first of May next, or sooner if required, Two Shops and Flats in large brick building, corner Union and Sydney streets, also House and Flats in Brick Terrace, Cliff street.
Apply to
jan31 P. GLEESON.

CATTLE.

Thoro'bred Ayrshire Cattle for Sale.

3 BULLS, aged respectively 1, 2 and 3 years. Also a number of Young Cattle, 2 and 3 years old. These Cattle are all Thoroughbred, and their pedigrees can be had of the subscriber.
jan31 tmyl LAWRENCE DONOVAN.

J. & J. D. HOWE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SETTEES,

For Churches, Sunday Schools, and Public Halls, in Ash, and Ash and Walnut of superior quality. All kinds of

CHURCH FURNITURE,

Made to order. PHOTOGRAPHS furnished on application. Drawing. All work warranted.
WAREROOMS—Market Building, Germain street.
FACTORY—East End of Union St., St. John, N.B.
dec20 6m

To the Public.

Undertaking, Undertaking.

P. FITZPATRICK

TAKES this method of informing the public that he is now prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS in all its branches, at the shortest notice and lowest rates.
CASKETS and COFFINS, &c., always on hand.
☞Satisfaction guaranteed.
First-class Hearses and personal attendance at every Funeral. Country orders will receive prompt attention.
84 Princess Street.
oct4

JOHN D. HARRIS,

Manufacturer and Importer of Hats, Caps and Furs,

MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, (Nearly Opposite Long Wharf).

N. B.—Gent's Dress Silk, Blue Cloth and Merino Hats made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
LADIES' FELT HATS made over in the latest styles.
Repairing neatly attended to. oct18 1y

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.

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

DOODY & TOLE,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are now in occupation of the Store NO 81 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.

BOILER PLATE.

Now landing at I. C. R. Warehouse, ex S. S. "Hibernian" from Liverpool:—

140 Sheets Boiler Plate.

For Sale Low by
George Carvill,
aug23 Nelson street.

21 CASKS
REFINED SUGAR!
Received This Day,
Ex Steamer via Halifax.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
11 and 12 NORTH WHARF.
mar6

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, March 20, 1880.

THE BUDGET.

A Deficit Acknowledged.

Sir S. L. Tilley made his long expected budget speech on Tuesday of last week. The speech was a painful effort, and was listened to with ominous silence by the supporters of the Government until the Finance Minister, turning away from dry statements and ugly facts, indulged for a time in the declamation which suits him better. He twisted the figures until they would twist no further, and, after all, had to acknowledge that there will be a deficit in this first complete year of Tory administration. He made it as small as he could, but still it is there. We expected that he would so manipulate the figures as to make it disappear altogether for the time, but those who listened to him, and did not know all he is capable of in that line, were astonished to find that he went to such extraordinary lengths in the effort to make the year's actual operations appear to correspond with his last year's calculations and promises. He evidently felt the task he had undertaken too great for his powers, notwithstanding all the help he is said to have received from Sir A. T. Galt, and his whole manner, his woe-begone expression, his lugubrious tones, his stumbling, hesitating utterances betrayed what he felt, and cast a gloom over the Government side of the House, which maintained throughout his lengthy statements a sympathetic silence. Sir Leonard tried to make his predecessors appear responsible for all his blunders, and for his deficit. He asserted that the deficit of 1878-9 was much larger than he had calculated, and that this somehow or other affected the receipts and expenditures of the current year. He had to admit a serious blunder in his last year's statement of interest, and he asserted that this was caused by the mode in which Sir R. Cartwright made up his account of the interest in the session of 1878. When he made his budget speech last year nearly nine months of the year had passed, and he knew how much had been paid into the revenue in anticipation of the change of tariff. Then he estimated that half a million of the amount paid as customs duties, and some $300,000 of the amount paid as excise duties, should be credited to the revenue of this year. Now, for no other reason than that he wanted to reduce the deficit, he assumed that $700,000 of the amount paid as customs duties, and $600,000 of what was paid as excise duties, should be placed to the credit of 1879-80. Thus, by a mere stroke of the pen, he pretended to reduce his deficit by half a million. Then he pretended to believe that the customs receipts for the six months commencing January 1st will so increase that the total receipts for the year will, after all, be equal to his estimate of fourteen millions. In this he is astray at least a million, unless the revival in business be much greater than anything at present indicates. He calculated on increases in other revenue also, and, after all, there remained, despite all this manipulation of figures, all these displays of daring ingenuity, a deficit of half a million. The general impression is that the deficit will be much nearer to two millions than to half a million. For his next year he calculates upon an increase of business which will cause a great increase of revenue, and, calculating upon this, he actually proposes an increase of about a million and a half in the ordinary expenditure. Two hundred thousand dollars of this is for the working expenses of the Pembina Branch Railroad, which he assumed will be met by the receipts on that road, and much is the increase of interest, now so formidable an item in the Dominion accounts, but the increase is there, and he and his colleagues trust to Providence, or to luck, to swell the revenues as they swell the expenditure.

With rates of taxation varying from twenty to sixty, and, in the case of liquors, to two or three hundred per cent., exceeding twenty per cent. on all our imports, free as well as dutiable, the Tory Finance Minister was compelled, in the eighteenth month of Tory rule, to acknowledge a deficit.

No wonder that he looked so woe-begone; that he spoke in tones befitting a funeral sermon.

Let us try to follow his extraordinary statement, as it is reported in the Tory organ, the Ottawa *Citizen*.

He begun by claiming that the Government of which he is a member have fulfilled the pledges they made to the country. He asserted that one cause of their present embarrassment is that they found themselves compelled to carry on the railway works and canal improvements which, contrary to notorious facts, he said were begun by the Mackenzie Government. He asserted that the crushing and unproductive system of taxation under which the country now groans was rendered necessary by the state of the revenue and the demands of the people that deficits should cease, and that a system of Protection be adopted. He said that the Government would prefer to expend no more than five or six millions a year on the Pacific railroad, but circumstances force them to expend much more. All these things, and the existence of a deficit of two millions, rendered it so difficult to restore the equilibrium. He coolly assumed that all these things were not as well known a year ago as they are now.

THE DEFICIT OF 1878-9.

He found it necessary to put the accounts of the year, which ended on the 30th of last June, in a shape entirely different from that in which he put them in March last, when nearly nine months of the year had passed, and, although for these nine months the country was in the full enjoyment of all the advantages which the Tories promised would flow from the mere fact of their return to power, and, although they had the absolute control of the expenditures during that time, Sir S. L. Tilley, with sublime audacity, assumed that the Liberals, who were out of office and powerless, must be held responsible for the decrease of revenue caused by the further great decline of business, and for all the excess of expenditure over revenue. And thus he strove to prove what is so manifestly improbable. He said:—

In order that our position with reference to the expenditure current for the next year may be fairly understood to state that the deficit of that year, instead of being $2,000,000—it was about $2,000,000 so far as the Public Accounts show—but when we take into account the fact that, under the changed tariff, with the large importations during the last financial year, as a result of the anticipated change in the tariff—when we consider that we received on that account $700,000 more from customs than we should have received, had no change been made, and from excise $600,000 more—it will be found that the deficit, had there been no change in the tariff, would have been for customs and excise, $8,400,000, instead of $3,000,000. My honorable friends opposite cry hear, hear. I will explain on what basis I make that statement. In the first place let me call the attention of the House to the Estimates submitted by the late Finance Minister as to the receipts and expenditures for 1878-9. He estimated the receipts from customs at $13,750,000; they were $12,900,559. The statement that experience has shown that $700,000 of that amount were received as the result of the large importations in February and March would not have been received had there not been a change anticipated, will be seen to be correct. The excise receipts were estimated at $5,520,000; actual receipts, $5,390,763. It is now clearly established that had there been no proposed change in the excise, the returns would have been $600,000 less than those of that period. The honorable gentleman estimated the receipts from bills and stamps at $250,000; the receipts were $185,000. He estimated the receipts from the Post Office Department at $1,200,000; the receipts were $1,117,200. Public works, including railways and canals, he estimated at $1,900,000; the receipts were $1,869,149. The interest on investments he estimated at $800,000; the receipts were $692,500. He estimated the receipts from all other souces at $700,000; the receipts were $412,701. The estimate as a total amounted to $28,850,000; the receipts were $22,517,380; that is the estimate was $23,500,000, and the receipts were $22,517,380. Deducting the $1,300,000 would leave $21,217,380. Now, then, with reference to expenditure. The estimated expenditure was $28,669,073, the expenditure reached $24,455,381. Of this expenditure I may say that there was an under estimate for interest of $285,891. Charges of management, an under estimate of $92,180; of sinking fund, $146,992; of election expenses, $62,757; of discounts, $5,233 under estimate; superannation fund, $5,521 under estimate; subsidies, $21,901 under estimates, and supplementary estimates, $627,000. I do not know that the honorable member desires me to give the particulars of the under estimate of interest, but I hold it in my hand, amounting to $285,000. But I may say here that while the expenditure reached, as I stated, $24,445,381, notwithstanding that the lapsed balances, as will be seen by the statement laid upon the table of the House at the request of the honorable gentleman opposite, amounted to about $700,000. Had the $742,938 of lapsed balances been expended by the present Administration, the deficiency would have been $4,161,886. But I do not propose to charge them with the whole deficiency, because we know that there is a certain amount of lapsed balances that necessarily takes place. But, never mind.

Mr. Anglin.—Hear, hear.

Sir Leonard Tilley.—The hon. member for Gloucester says "Hear, hear." It is quite clear that the deficiency, if it had not been for the $1,300,000 that was received as the result of the change in the tariff, and from the largely increased revenues paid in, and customs and excise during January and February that properly belong to this year, the deficiency instead of being $2,000,000, would have been $3,418,928. It will, then, be quite readily understood, I think, that under these circumstances, while we were basing our calculations for the future upon the deficiency of $2,000,000, we practically had to deal with a deficiency of over $3,000,000. Under these circumstances it will not be found surprising that in some respects our expectations with reference to the balance for the current year, based upon the new estimate which I purpose submitting, will be found not to be entirely realized. Sir, it means not only an increased expenditure for the two last years of over a million dollars, but an increased expenditure of a million a year for future years, because our estimate being based upon a deficiency of two millions we must necessarily see, in making our calculations for the future, whether we can possibly, without the greatest economy, make two ends meet.

In all this the Finance Minister endeavors to hold his predecessor responsible for the blight which fell upon the trade of the country when the Tories returned to office, and for the Tory extravagance in expenditure which Tories now love to call economy. It was for those who were in power to keep the expenditure down, as they were not bound to excess in expenditure by any mistake in the estimates of their predecessors. He went so far even as to claim credit, because, under such circumstances, he and his colleagues refrained from expending the "lapsed balances."

But even if this extraordinary statement were all perfectly accurate and unquestionable, it afforded no reason or excuse for his miscalculations in 1879, or for the deficit of the year in which estimates, expenditures and taxation were wholly under Tory control.

RECEIPTS OF 1879-80.

After asserting that the expenditure on the Intercolonial, under the late Government, was extravagant, and claiming again that Sir C. Tupper has effected a real saving to a considerable amount, he proceeded to say respecting the income and expenditure of the present year:—

I stated in my speech last year that the receipts from Customs would probably be for the present year, $14,000,000, exclusive of, as I stated then, the estimate of $500,000 that was collected in February and March; that fairly and legitimately belonged to the present year, but which, it is now established very clearly since the close of the year, amounted to $700,000 instead of $500,000. I am confirmed in the declaration that, apart from the money collected last year that belongs to this year, the receipts from Customs will be as estimated, $14,000,000. It has been said, sir, that the revenue up to the 1st of January does not warrant such a conclusion. But if we examine the amount received from Customs up to that period, and add to it $500,000, as was originally estimated, it will be found that it is nearly half of $14,500,000, estimated for the whole year. And when you deduct that $600,000 or $700,000, when you take into consideration that we have probably consumed all the goods that paid duty last year, we may fairly expect that during the remaining six months of the present year we will realize an amount equal to that received. I may state, as an evidence of the accuracy of our estimate in this matter, that for January, February, and down to yesterday, that is two months and six days, during that period we received $450,000 more than we received for the same period in 1878. The estimate we now make for excise, based on experience, down to the present time is $4,300,000. Putting $600,000 collected last year, properly belonging to this year, we have $4,900,000. This is not up to the amount that was estimated this time twelve months. I recollect perfectly well the honorable gentlemen opposite took exception to my proposition that we would receive from the additional 10c. per gallon on spirits the $100,000 I estimated we would receive. It is the only item in the revenue that shows a falling off down to the present time. The post office, it was estimated, would yield $1,200,000. We entertain that opinion still. In regard to the revenue from public works it will be found that we estimated an increase of $50,000 over and above the estimate made a year ago. That arises from the fact that we have taken possession of the Pembina Branch. We have, in the Estimates now before the House asked Parliament for a vote of $50,000 for the management of that road. While it increases the expenditure to that extent, it is estimated that we will received an increased revenue in proportion. With reference to bill stamps our estimate is the same, $200,000. Our estimate for interest on investments, it will be found, is increased $150,000 in this way:—I may say that in the loan that was obtained in England last year, and from the moneys that were subsequently loaned in the shape of five per cents to the Dominion of Canada, we had more money than was required for the current year, and this is held over at the present moment for the payment of the liabilities due on the 1st July next. The interest we receive from that money so held increases this sum by probably $200,000, though I have simply stated it at $150,000, over and above what was estimated. Therefore, while the interest amount on the expenditure side is increased, we have an additional sum placed to the credit of interest on the credit side. On other revenues it was estimated as yielding $700,000. I think if you look at the returns of last year of receipts under this head, and look at the returns for the present year, it is very probable that this amount will not exceed $600,000, making altogether the estimated receipts for the current year $24,450,000 against twenty-four millions and one or two hundred thousand dollars.

He did not state how he arrived at the conclusion that $700,000 of the amount paid as customs duties in February and March, 1879, should be put to the credit of 1879-80. He merely asserted that it should be so, and thus also he asserted that $600,000 of the amount paid as excise should be transferred, thus contradicting his own calculation of March, 1879, but profiting by the contradiction. The interest on the balance of the English loan was but a temporary source of revenue. He took good care not to state that the amount received as duties on coal and breadstuffs exceeded his estimates of last year by hundreds of thousands of dollars, for that would be to admit not only that he blundered egregiously in his estimates on these items, but also on his other estimates of receipts. Notwithstanding the large sums received from these sources, the total receipts from customs duties fall far short of his estimates.

EXPENDITURES OF 1879-80.

Of the expenditures he said little. He tried hard, but ineffectually, to throw on his predecessor the blame for a blunder to the extent of $280,000. He assumed that the nominal reduction in the working expenses of the railroads is all real, and he said:—

We now come, sir, to the estimated expenditure. It was said last session that it would reach $23,869,262. The supplementary estimates now upon the tables of the House show that after deducting the vote for items chargeable to capital that the supplementary estimates for the current year chargeable to income, amount to $858,992. They are made up in part of the $100,000 voted by the House for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland; $201,000 asked for the relief of the Indians, who are in a starving condition, for $97,500 was expended on the public buildings in St. John, larger than the amount asked for by the vote of the House; for $50,000 for the Pacific Railway for running expenses, and $43,000 expenses for canals and other items making $6,858,929. The we come to the under estimate of interest. Here, it is but right sir, that I should call attention to the fact that the probabilities are that the interest amount this year will increase the estimate by $600,000. It is caused in this way: I stated a few moments since, that the under estimate of 1878, for interest was $285,891, and placing the estimate of the current year upon the estimated amount of interest for that year, led to an error to that extent for the current year. The error of last year to that amount was found in the following way—the particulars are furnished by the Auditor General:—The loan of 1878 was estimated, I think, at £2,500,000; the loan that was placed upon the market was over £3,000,000, and there is a consequent difference of £48,666. The six per cent. stocks that matured last year, that were payable by the Government at six months, were provided for by my predecessors at five per cent., but the securities paid six per cent., and were only allowed in December and January, giving a difference of $40,452. The five per cent. stocks were estimated, perhaps, below what we received during the year or placed upon the market. Then there are paid financial agents of London $24,293.07; paid Morton, Rose & Co., by my predecessor, $47,899.92; paid the Bank of Montreal, London, on a temporary loan of $500,000, $64,472.41; paid interest on seignorial indemnity, $25,193.52, and the difference on estimates of the Savings' Bank, Quebec, $7,533.47, making altogether $285,891.87. That being under-estimated, the estimate on this year on interest account being based on that estimate, would show a deficiency of $280,000. Then during the last year when considering the propriety or necessity—for it was not a question of propriety there was a necessity—of negotiating a new loan, there being imperative six per cent. debentures falling due in England on 1st January, and, in addition to this, on 1st July, interest on the four percent. securities were falling due here, of which the Government had given notice in May last year, that we would redeem them, or pay the parties if they preferred five per cent. The expenditure of the present year amounting to $10,000,000, it was deemed but right and proper that a loan should be negotiated in England for the six per cent. liabilites falling due in England, and in view of the fund of parties holding six per cent. instead of five per cent. that the loan should be three million pounds and be placed on the market immediately. That loan was placed and gave the Government a large amount of money, of which six million dollars was borrowed at interest varying from 3½ to 5 per cent., which swelled up the amount of interest to $250,000. But we then had an estimate of $600,000. There being an under estimate of the sinking fund last year, as will be shown by the papers before the House, $88,948. The whole expenditure estimated for the current year from the estimates on the table of the House would be $25,000,000. The estimated expenditure of the railways—for the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island lines, will be $900,000 less than the estimates, the result being that during the first six months there was a difference of $380,000, and during the latter six months a difference of $34,000. Under these circumstances we are prepared to state that the expenditure may be reduced, upon the maintenance of these railways, $900,000, and the general balance may be placed at $200,000, making a net deduction of $100,000 from expenditure, and making an estimated expenditure of $24,978,000 against $24,450,000 or $500,000 of an estimated deficiency. When it is considered, sir, that the deficiency of last year, had it not been for the exceptional circumstances named, being something like $3,000,000, that we are enabled to show a deficiency of $500,000 or thereabouts, I think, under these circumstances, had it not been for the estimate of our predecessors, we would not have been led astray, and our estimates would have been very nearly realized, and our income and expenditure balanced.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1880-81.

The total estimates for 1879-80, including those supplemental estimates laid before Parliament this session, was over twenty-five million for ordinary expenditure. The estimates for the next year exceed the estimates laid before Parliament last session by $1,400,000; if we charge to ordinary revenue the $300,000 for the management of the lands in the North West, which is so improperly charged to capital. What the supplemental estimates, which will be brought down towards the end of this session, will amount to, the Finance Minister did not indicate. Indeed he altogether, and, no doubt, deliberately ignored the fact that such estimates do always come down. He is very wild in his estimate of the revenue from customs for the next year. He asserts that he will receive 14½ millions for the current year, which is at least a million more than the present state of things justifies his calculating upon, and he boldly declares that he will get $15,300,000 next year. Well, if the harvest is very abundant, and the prices are high, and the cattle trade increases, and those engaged in the lumber trade enjoy all the prosperity they almost hope for, and ships are profitably employed, and the fisheries are good, there will, no doubt, be a considerable increase in imports, despite the N. P., and the customs duties may yield much more than they are now yielding. But it is more than doubtful that they will increase as much as he anticipates. It is strange, too, to find him boasting in one breath that imports have fallen in value below exports, and proclaiming this to be evidence of prosperity and of the success of the N. P., and in another calculating that as a result of improvement in business, and an increase of prosperity, imports, and, consequently, the revenue from imports, will increase. It is strange, too, to observe that at one time he asserted that the decline in the excise revenue has been caused by an improvement in the habits and morals of the people, and that again he calculated on a great increase in that revenue next year, as if it were a matter of course that the people will drink more when they have more money to spend. What he said of the railway items is confused in the report. He calculated that the saving effected by Sir C. Tupper on the Intercolonial, will be as large as that gentleman pretends, and that the receipts of the Pembina Branch, etc., will equal the amount asked for the working expenses of that road. He said:—

I now come, Mr. Speaker, to the estimate of the income and expenditure for the next year. The expenditure is estimated at $25,007,208. Customs estimated this year to amount to $14,000,700, and with the amended estimate to $15,300,000. In view of the increased prosperity of the country, and in view of the increased price of articles imported into this country that the application of the present tariff will, it is calculated, produce from customs without any changes made in the tariff, an increase which will leave $15,300,000. We estimate from excise duties to receive $5,213,000. It will be found upon careful consideration, though some of the propositions may give an increased revenue, that, on the whole, we cannot count upon an increased revenue upon the proposals that are about to be submitted. It is proposed to authorize or to grant licenses to individuals, viz., the manufacturers of Chaplan leaf tobacco. An excise duty of 14c. instead of 20c. a pound will be imposed on that manufacture, and under that proposition it is expected to realize $200,000. With reference to Public Works, including railways and canals, it is estimated that we will receive $2,256,000 during the next year. The estimates contain an additional appropriation for railways, not beyond what is asked for during the present year, because is is $150,000 to $200,000 less, for the purpose of working the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Minister of Railways assures us, and the evidence we have warrants him in making that statement, that during the next year the income from these public works will be equalto the expenditure; and it will be found that in the estimate of income we have placed a sum equal to the estimated expenditure. Bill stamps, $208,000. Post Office, $1,210,000. And I may observe here that the interest on investments $600,000, is $250,000 less than was estimated for the present year for the reasons stated that the sums of money loaned and now out at interest will be used in paying off certain liabilities, other revenues $210,000, making an estimated revenue or income for the next year of $25,517,000, against an estimated expenditure of $25,007,000. If our expectations are realized in this matter, it will appear that our pledge will have been redeemed—that the equilibrium between income and capital will have been reached, and there is a very good margin indeed which, I think, justifies us in believing that such will be the case.

This was nearly all he ventured to say about the probable receipts and expenditures of 1880-1. When he claimed that he would have a surplus he spoke as if his own doubts on this point were quite as strong as those he sought to remove.

This was really the whole financial statement, with the exception of his explanation of the changes made in the tariff, which may be regarded as part of that statement.

THE RAG BABY.

The country is now threatened with a Rag Baby of the ugliest sort. We are to begin with an increase of the issue of Dominion notes from twelve to twenty millions of dollars, without any increase in the gold reserve, and this, we may be sure, is but the beginning of a very reckless expansion of paper currency. Sir Samuel did not explain, and, when questioned, appeared not