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THE TORONTO "MAIL" CRUSHING GLADSTONE!

\* See Comments on Page 2.



THE GROWING YOUTH.

Ald. B-x-r.—I congratulate you, my lad, and long may you sprout. It's all owing to our management, you know!

veyor on the valley route, and if it was found to be practicable, then I could let my resignation remain in my pocket; but if it was found not to be practicable, then, gentlemen, I could throw away my resignation and not keep it in my pocket any longer. Just as I did about the governorship. And, gentlemen, believing that you all approve of the course I then pursued, I proceed to consider more pleasant and important questions."

Here Sir Samuel sat down mid great applause, and Sir Leonard took the stand and said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen,—Let the dead past bury its dead.' I wish to explain to you some of the beautiful and marvellous workings of the great N. P. I am proud of the great N. P. I look upon it as my last begotten, or ever will be begotten. I will show you, gentlemen, how marvellously it aids our manufacturers, our industries, our revenue, and our morals, gentlemen. Last winter a gentleman, as representative of all the manufacturers of mowing machines in the upper Provinces, called upon me to endeavor to induce me to increase the tariff on mowing machines. And what did I do with him? Did I at once, with a withering frown, annihilate him from my presence? Not at all, gentlemen. I asked him how many machines he made before the N.P. He said 1,500. How many do you make now? 2,500. How many will you make next year? 4,000. Then, gentlemen, I looked at him, and I would have annihilated him with a single frown, only that I did not want the manufacture of those 4,000 mowing machines, and the duty we get on the raw material, and on the goods consumed by the laborers in this manufactory to be lost to the Dominion, gentlemen. I was considering the case of the poor man, gentlemen, who performs all the labor in our factories, and twenty per cent. on everything he consumes, for the privilege. Well, gentlemen, we make more mowing machines, we employ more labor, and we get more revenue. Isn't it marvellous, gentlemen, marvellous! Well, gentlemen, we are told that if we would take off the duty from raw material and every other material that enters into our manufactures, and take the duty off every thing that is worn and consumed by the operatives in our factories, and instead levy a direct tax for the comparatively small amount that

would then be required for our public necessities, we could then, by the cost of manufactures thus reduced, afford to pay the United States duty and send our manufactured goods into the United States markets. Gentlemen, I don't only admit the force of that argument but, gentlemen, I claim to be the very Sir Knight who originated the theory. And, gentlemen, were it not for the necessity of raising a revenue sufficient to cover the deficits of our predecessors and raise our present surplus of two millions to five millions so that we can have something substantial to fall back on in 1883. (Great applause.) We would all go for free trade now gentlemen. (Dawning applause.) And gentlemen we would have free trade now if it were not for the United States. (A voice, "Why not free trade with England?") Sir L., Yes, yes, free trade with England, thank you, I'm coming to that. But gentlemen the United States have put such a tariff on our products and manufactures as to practically say we won't trade with you. And although Mr. Blake says you mustn't butt your head against a door, unless your head is harder than his is, still, gentlemen, if the United States won't trade with us we're going to show them that we don't care the snap of our finger, and that we won't trade with them nor with any one else unless we want to. (A voice, "What about free trade with England?") Sir L., Yes, yes, thank you, yes, free trade with England because England trades free with us. Gentlemen, you are all aware that we are an integral part—a very small integral part—of a great and vast domain, a domain, gentlemen, which extends from sea to sea and from pole to sunset, gentlemen; and although there is already a population of five millions in this Dominion, yet, gentlemen, there is a vast and immense population that is not in this Dominion. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, there is a vast domain of this vast Dominion that hasn't any population in it that's worth a cent, gentlemen. Now, gentlemen, the policy of the government of which I am an humble member, so far as we have any policy at all, is to fill up the great unsettled parts of our territory with foreign emigrants who would pay twenty per cent. on everything they use, gentlemen. Now what are the facts? Why, gentlemen, if we

should allow the products of Great Britain to come in here free it would make such a huz in their factories that they would at once find employment for all their surplus labor, stop the discontent in Ireland, cut off our tide of emigration, and forever prevent us from settling up our wild lands with settlers who would pay twenty per cent. on everything they eat or wear, gentlemen. (Applause.) Marvellous! why, gentlemen, I think I never heard of anything more marvellous or more beautiful and appropriate, except, perhaps, the reception you have given us to-day. (Great applause.) But some gentlemen say the amount of public money spent in this my native province (applause) is not equal to the amount of duties collected here, and that, therefore, the larger provinces are reaping the greater benefit from confederation. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, what are the facts? Why, gentlemen, I can assure you that for the last fiscal year there was actually seven dollars and twelve cents of the public money spent in N. B. More than the amount of duties we contribute to the public chest; to say nothing of the amount voted for the new post office, which amount is not here yet, and to say nothing of the great amount of goods entered and paid duty in Montreal and then brought down here for our consumption, marvelous, gentlemen perfectly marvelous." (Immense applause.) But now gentlemen I find my voice fails me and I must reluctantly conclude. I hope this great N. P. may lose nothing of its usefulness till I am again returned to power in 1883, and the Yankees have learned to trade with us on a fair and equitable basis. Then gentlemen, when many of us shall have passed away, and you shall have no longer need to defray deficits nor hoard surplusses, I hope you may enjoy free and unrestricted commercial intercourse as the natural result of the great N. P. as long as you live, and that there may arise over my remains an elephant in white marble which shall have paid to the revenue of our Dominion at least twenty per cent on first cost." Sir Leonard retired amid such a burst of applause as would if bottled and utilized make a dozen thunder storms without lightning.

Woodstock, N. B. 29th July 1881.