. THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

and a stage of protest from 1878 to 1880

against the policy when formulated and

adopted. In both periods the same argu-

ments were used. At one time the Grit

party said, " Such a policy would ruin the

country." At the later stage they said,

This policy will ruin the country." Having

thus accurately indicated the position taken

by the Opposition, we proceed to make the

following quotation of the budget criticism

of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. The ex-

Minister's speech, it appears, divides itself

naturally into three parts: First, he as-serted that the country was very much more prosperous than it was a few years

ago, adding, " Sir, that statement is true. " It is beyond all doubt that the condia

tion of Canada is more prosperous than

it was two, three, or four years back."

That is a very remarkable admission. It is the first instalment of further ad-

ublic Works and Buildings....

ean and River So

lailways and Canals ...

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1881.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S BUDGET SPEECH.

THIS year Sir LEONARD TILLEY'S task was, of course, more grateful to himself, as well as more satisfactory to the public. than on previous occasions. Necessarily he was compelled to deal in an exordium with the position of affairs previous to his accession to office, and to the difficulties that he had to face when he took hold of the finances of the country. These things the country now fully understands, and Sir LEONARD has no need to insist on them. As is customary on such occasions the Finance Minister was compelled to deal with not only the present, but with the past year.

ations between the two countries. The statistics of the financial year closed pretence that our securities would be on the 30th June, 1880, were first dealt injured disappears when it is seen that with. His mode of treating these figures our securities are higher than ever before in the London markets. The objection was as already on several occasions indithat the National Policy would shake the foundations of the Confederation was dealt cated in THE MAIL. The apparent deficit of that year was \$1,900,000, but if the with in a very skilful manner. This astariff had not been changed and a large sertion has always been made most sum brought into the treasury in advance of the year's consumption, the deficit of the year 1878-9 would, as we have said, have been \$3,200,000. The change in ed \$1,300,000, which was actually due to the revenue of 1880-81. and not to the year 1878-9, and as a matter of fact the year closed on June 30th, 1880 shows an actual deficit of \$243,228. deduct the sum paid to the Irish fund. \$100,000, and the sum for the Indians. \$200,000, there would have been in fact a surplus of a small sum instead of a deficit of \$243,-228. The fact that the tariff would thus result is plainly proved by the figures this year, which give so cheer-ful a prospect of financial prosperity. 'As our readers know, the estimated revenue of the current year is large—in all \$27, 586,000, including \$17,000,000 of Cus-toms revenue, instead of \$15,300,000 last year. The estimated expenditure is \$25.573,394, leaving for the current year ending 30th June, 1881, a surplus of about \$2,060,000. The manner in which this statement appears to have been received in the House shows that the Commons appreciates so novel a feature in parlia-mentary proceedings as a budget speech without an acknowledgment of deficit, and a prediction of another. For the year ending June 30th, 1882, the estimates are also cheerful in the highest degree. They are in balk as follows : Estimated revenue for one as follows : ated 'revenue, \$27,800,000; estimated expenditure, \$26,389,896; estimated surplus, \$141,014. The estimates of expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1882, are, as we pointed out in a previous issue, of a very generous charac-ter. They include large sums for public works in all parts of the Dominion, for the encouragement of foreign trade, and for the development of the country. The revenue for the year is sufficiently generous for this, and if we interpret the Minister's speech to mean that the Government will try to solve the difficulty of the free navion of the St. Lawrence, we do not made a long speech upon many topics without having been in the least degree magine the public will offer serious opposition to that any more than to any other tiresome, even when dealing, as he did great public improvement. The language of the Finance Minister the tariff and the National Policy will be read with satisfaction. There hesitation in the mind of the Minis is no manner as could well be done. ter on this subject. The National Policy is not to be disturbed. The tariff is not to be altered, ex-cept in some slight matters where an ration is necessary to perfect the policy, and to give greater protection still to national industries. We are glad to ob-serve that the Minister does not presently streams, and creeks, ostensibly for the purpropose to utilize even the largest available pose of protecting the public interest, surplus to lessen any protection that the public industries now enjoy. It will do really to violate the rights of private property. Not only does it do that, but it this country no harm, as the Finance Minundertakes to change the law of the ister points out, to have for two or three years even extraordinary surpluses, for if the tariff operates as in land as interpreted by the ' courts while the case is actually sub judice. the past, and the country pro-gresses with proportionate rapidity, the surplus of the year 1882 may be nearer three The bill, in fact, belongs to a class of measures universally repudiated by millions than a million and a half. The jurists, those namely which, while present tariff has succeeded, not only as a affecting to be general, are aimed at evenue tariff, but in the highest degree as individual rights in a particular case. We protective tariff. This will not, we hink, be denied. Every industry in the can only hope that when the facts are fully understood in the House, few even of the country has had its own rapid ratio of in-There is an increase of nearly two Government's majority will sanction the thousand persons employed in the cotton trade alone. There has been Mr. McLAREN is an extensive lumber increase of \$1,750,000 in the merchant and mill-owner in Eastern On tario. After the purchase from the pro-vince of extensive timber limits, he found that some of the streams were utterly use-less for floating timber, and would have ction of cotton factories. There has een a great increase, of course, in the mport of the raw material, and this has accomplished without raising the price of the manufactured articles. Sir LEONARD TILLEY'S statement on this point will be read with interest. Again, 340,-000 tons of coal more than ever has been

spent no less a sum that Nova Scotia coal. There has been in eighteen months an increase of \$2,000,000 in the produce of woollen goods, and an increase of \$807,297 in hides, the value of which in manufactures, including labour, is \$1,614,000. Also an increase of at \$1,614,000. \$250,000. Years after, another firm, find ing that Mr. McLaren's improvement had made the limits on the Mississippi rive valuable, purchased a small tract, and at once began to use the river which Mr. McLABEN had in fact called into being for

MOLAREN had in fact called into being for any useful purpose, and when solicited by him to pay their share of the cost, de-clined to do so; thereupon that gentleman filed a bill in chancery to restrain them from using his improvements without adcounts commensation. The case On the question of sugar the Finance Minister was of course very strong. On this point the Opposition have always been very bitter and emphatic. They claim that the revenue has lost a million of without adequate compensation. The case was heard before Vice-Chancellor Prour The case dollars, which has gone into the pockets of the refiners. This fallacy has fre-quently been exposed, but it was worth Foor at Perth, and judgment given in Mr. McLarkw's favour. The defendants then appealed to the higher court, where the exposing again. As a matter of fact, the apparent loss of revenue, being the differ-ence between duty on importive sign s and duty on imparts last year, was \$746,000. This sum, it is case is now pending. And now Mr. PARDEE comes forward with a bull to change the law before the plaintiff's rights are fully adjudicated upon.

A more flagrant instance of the abuse of legislative jurisdiction we have seldom met with. The Court of Chancery has decreed claimed, has by some mysterious process gone into the pockets of the reiners, but, as Sir LEONARD TILLEY shows, finers, but, as SIT LEONARD therefiners pay such is not the fact, since the refiners pay that Mr. MCLAREN is entitled to proprie tary rights in the streams, and river and the Commissioner of Crown Lands out as follows sums which they did pay out during the time our imports of the refined article were from the United actually proposes to deprive him of them by Act of Parliament. And this, too, without waiting to sea whether the Court of Appeal will con-

States : They pay for freight, \$247,000 ; for coal, \$96,000 ; for barrels, \$96,000 ; for wages, \$160,000 ; for eartage and wharfage, \$27,000; for charcoal, \$40,000; for interest, \$49,000; for insurance, \$40,000; for pre-miums of insurance (marine), at least \$67,-000 of the state of the st firm the Vice-Chancellor's judgment or reverse it. The defendants evidently perceive the strength of the case against them, and seeing no chance of success at law they have induced Mr. PARDEE to legislate 000, and other sums, amounting in all about \$794,500, or much more than the sum said to have gone into their rway Mr. McLABEN's proprietary rights. It is true they propose to make a sham recog-nition of these rights by making a vague provision for tolls. But that provision is altogether inadequate, and, as Mr. Mopockets. During the coming year the sums paid for freight will be increased. and will be paid in a greater proportion than hitherto to our own ships, in conse-quence of the establishment of the sugar LAREN insists, so far from being any compensation for his vast outlay, would refiners at Halifax and Moncton. pay the cost of collection. this point the speech of the Finance Minis A more outrageous assault upon the

the sound of the speech of the House, and ter was very gratifying to the House, and must be convincing to the country. The calculation that there has been at least an increase of \$6,500,000 in the capirights of private property has never been made. Here is a gentleman who, at his own proper cost, has made a stream avail-able, and by so doing has enhanced the able, and tal employed in public industries, and that value of the provincial timber limits; and now, *pendente lite*, the Government arbitrarily steps in and proposes to con-fiscate his property without so much as there have been at least 14,000 additional men, heads of families in many cases, employed in the last eighteen months, is a cal-culation which may be disputed, but which the offer of adequate compensation. It is impossible to believe that the Assembly will probably be considered as under the mark by these who entertain strong views as to the favourable effects of the tariff. On the subject of the effect of the tariff will venture to consummate an Act so grossly unjust, and so clearly opposed to the first principles of equity. Mr. McLAREN, supposing the law as hitherto laid down to be correct, purchased the limits, with the distinct knowledge that on the agricultural classes Sir LEONARD'S facts are very suggestive. On wheat, oats, fruit, bacon, hams, and in fact all the mis-cellaneous products of the farm, the effect

any improvements he might make would of the tariff has been favourable to the be his own, and now Mr. PARDEE proposes farmer, and no amount of Opposition rhecoolly to deprive him of what the courts toric can convince the farmers of this declare to be his. country that for them the burthens of life

In order to more completely elucidate various objections of the Opposition to the National Policy were apt and conclusive. the carefully detailed figures of the Finance Minister's speech, as regards the finances of the three years necessarily included in the budget statement, we have carefully compiled them in the following manner. The reader will be able to see at a glance the actual receipts and expenditure of the two years past as compared with the estimate ; and the estimated figures of the year 1881-82. We invite the careful consideration of our readers to figures which prove the expanding nature of our resources and the elasticity of our present revenue. Of course expenditure increases with revenue; but all men of practical sense know that in this country increase of expenditure is inevitable when the nature of our public works is considered. The only difficulty in the way of increase of expenditure is decrease of revenue ; and

its of it not o

1879-80.

RECEIPTS.

issions in the same direction. But let us revert once more to the pro bhecies of ruin that were made concerning the National Policy, and contrast them with the admission above quoted. There was in the mind of Sir RICHARD CART-WRIGHT and his friends no doubt at all as to the effect of the tariff. "Ruinous" it would be, without fail. . A few references to their speeches will give our readers some food for reflection. Mr. MACKENZIE, for SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S FIGURES. istance, in his speech in 1879, said, I have simply to say that the protection introduced will, in my opinion, have the effect of degrading the working classes, building up the fortunes of a few manufacturers, and in the course of a few years ruining even those manufacturers, after they have accomplished the ruin of the working classes." It will e observed that Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

now thinks that the manufacturers will not ruin themselves, because the market is too small and the temptations to competition too few. Again, Mr. CHARLTON, for whose views or s question we have quite an interest, d, "To sum up with regard to this remarkable National Policy, let me present Mr. Speaker, briefly a few of the salient points in regard to it. In the first place it will rob the farmer, in the second place it will rob the lumbermen, in the third place it will rob the fisherman, in the fourth place it will rob the labourer, in the fifth place it will rob the ship-owners, in the sainth place it will rob every man who' receives a salary, in the seventh place it will enable the manufacthat difficulty does not exist. The country needs expenditure, and calls for it; and as turers to rob all classes, and for diversion

\$ 23,307,406

1,300,000

\$157.406

this

\$24,607,406

of all that has been urged in mitigation of the case against the Revolution, Un-belief certainly did not alone cause the great catastrophe of the eighteenth century. But it gave to it a peculiar complexion and was distinctly mischievrvice..... 6,140 00 91,500 00 8 776,944 70 complexion, and was distinctly mischiev-ous because of the irreligious creed of its chief apostles. Mr. Monizy has made a here of DIDEROT, and that he was a man These figures all prove the rapid effects of the National Policy in recovering the country from financial disgrace. In 1878-79, the year for which Sir RICHARD CARTof wonderful power and energy there can be no doubt. Of all the avant-couriers of the approaching storm he was the chief, if we take into account direct influence wright was responsible, the deficit but for the expected tariff would have been for the expected tariff would have been \$3,200,000 at least. In 1879-80 there would have been but for the Irish vote and the Indian expenditure a small sur-plus. In 1880-81 there will be a surplus of \$2,000,000. And in 1881-82 a surplus of \$1,410,104 is anticipated, although the estimates of expenditure are what Sir RIGHARD CARTWRIGHT calls extravagant. The country needs no more striking ex-ample of the benefits of the new policy of the Government in this country. if we take into account direct influence by teaching and example. As the apostle of infidelity we expect to find in him a moral example for the coming generation. It was his mission to emancipate France from "superstition," under which oppro-brious term he included all religious belief whatever. And yet his private life will hardly bear rigid scrutiny. We may well ask then, if the hierophant of atheism brought forth corrupt fruit in himself, what was to be expected of the seething mass of the French population, without his intellectual Government in this country. PROPHECIES AND FAILURES. French population, without his intellectual powers and with no motive for self-re-straint? The Catholicism of the Bour-THE opposition to the National Policy had, as we suggested in a recent article. two stages-a stage of struggle against the tide of public opinion from 1876 to 1878,

ons was certainly not a religion to the monarchs personally ; still the mere pro-fession of faith had its influence upon the fession of faith had its influence upon the general herd. The King was looked upon as a privileged person; but the bourgeois and the peasant had not yet learned the pernicious doctrine that they themselves could live as they pleased, seeing that there was no Gop to call them unto judgthat nent-no hereafter where the sins of the flesh are reviewed in the light of eternal

bated the atheists." We are quite aware

day. The profligacy of courts does not neces sarily diffuse the seeds of a licentious im-morality amongst the people. CHARLES II. and GEORGE IV. of England were personally bad ; but there is no evidence that the English people were generally per-verted by their example. But once popularize an agnostic and epicurean philosophy, and no limit can be foreseen to the mischief which will follow. In France, in Italy, and largely in Germany, those who know these countries best, and are not by any means spiritually inclined, tremble for the future of societies shorn of their faith. Hardly a week passes without some foreboding of this sort finding expresion in book or periodical. In Italy, the latest play-ground of atheistical inanities, there is no man possessed of prescience who is not alarmed at the outlook. The danger does not so much threaten the leaders of the ungodly crusade against faith as the masses. The former are combelled to be more or less circumspect in their conduct—many of them, who are thoughtful and often despairing men, would live virtuously from choice; but it is the people as a whole whose morals and social manners are being depraved by the

current teachings of agnosticism. There is no use in pleading that this philosopher and that scientist live pure and spotless lives ; the question is, braces of Continental Socialism. effect will their creed have upon the bulk of their fellow-men? Very few men who porate suicide. pose as moral instructors can afford to belie their own teaching by bad living but those who have no such restraining power or necessity need care very little for public opinion. Once convince the

common understanding that there is no GOD and FATHER of all, to whom every nan must answer for the deeds done in the oody, and that there is no judgment after death, and what is the logical inference all too easily drawn ? Surely that as this is the only sphere of man's activity, he should take as much pleasure out of his life as possible. If men have no soul, no higher nature to cultivate, what is there but to minister to the body and exist only for the lust of the flesh, "the "lust of the eye, and the pride of life"? exist only for the lust of the flesh, The philosopher tells men that they ought lands to the company. But on the whole to live for their nobler selves ; but why

one dollar per a

of all the objections.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A correspondent of the Montreal With

leaders, and a wanton betrayal of their want the right of suffrage and to assume the dupes. There are only two ways of re-forming the land tenure in Ireland-by rebellion or by influencing the Imperial Parliament. The Land League leaders privileges and obligations of the other sex. The bill provides that any women who fails to vote upon this question, unless prevented by certain specified silments, shall be liable to a fine of not less than a hundred dollars, had not the courage to enter upon the first, and by their system of obstruction or imprisonment for not less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the ourt.

Kansas has a prohibitory law, but, as else-" constitutional means"? Most people still cherish the notion that the constitu where, it has not been found to work satisactorily. The wicked people go to Missouri tion includes the obligation to obey the and fill themselves and their canteens with intoxicants. A senator from the State pro-poses to stop this traffic by an amendment to the Federal constitution prohibiting the manu-facture, sale, and importation of all intoxicalaw of the land. If assassination, arson, cattle houghing, "Boycotting," and uni-versal intimidation be constitutional means of promoting reform, there is an end to all argument. The Leaguers are just now loud in their denunciations of terrorism ting liquors except for scientific, medical, and mechanical purposes. The whole population of Kansas will shortly consist of scientists. but who commenced it? Who rendered the Coercian bill a necessity but the League leaders themselves? A convention It is alleged that the English Government

have been opening letters from America adof murderers to protest against capital punishment would be justly regarded as absurd ; and the League has placed itself dressed to prominent Fenians in Ireland, suspecting they may reveal treasonable plots. The action is very generally condemned on the other side, but surely our neighbours virtually in the position of a criminal pro testing against the vindication of outraged law. Mr. PARNELL, in the House of Com would not have the Government aid in disin would not have the Government and in disin-tegrating its own country, as it would be doing if it exercised no supervision over the mails. Obscene documents may be seized in transit, and why not treasonable, both being mons, ventured upon the assertion that he had always deprecated outrages. His statement was not true, and what is to be thought of it in the face of his latest boast alike dangerous to the welfare of the com " his police are five-sixths of the Irish munity? people"? If so, and he disapproves of The Chicago Trade and Labour Union has

agrarian lawlessness, why does he not set his "police" to work in the interests of law and order? His police, who by the appointed a committee to arrange for an antirent meeting at an early date. It would thus way are a small minority in Ireland, are in fact the criminals whom the League has seem that Ireland is not the only place where tenants have grievances. It is rather singuencouraged, and often commanded, to perlar, however, that her companion in trouble should be the United States, who are always petrate deeds they are too cowardly to avow or defend upon the platform. so brimming over with sympathy for others. It will now be in order for England and each Mr. SHAW'S nanifesto has naturally thrown the perturbed ranks of the League into fresh disorder. He is the legitimate of her colonies to pass resolutions condoling of her colonies to pass resolutions condoling with our neighbours on the oppression of the landlord class, and denouncing the Govern-ment that permits such a state of things as tyrannical and unjust. successor of Mr. BUTT, the late Home Rule eader, and speaks the views of that portion of the party which alone restrains its

efforts within constitutional limits. Ther We are pleased to learn from the chief is nothing to prevent any man, or body of organ that the Reform party has "a conmen, from advocating the re-establishment firmed habit of imitating the Phœnix," The of an Irish Parliament; but there is every ob simile is a triffe threadbare, but we do not jection against a policy which is based upon quarrel with its present application. The Phœnix is a nice fowl, but it never lays any intimidation and a systematic violation of the law. Mr. PARNELL's position is in every way untenable. If, as he says there is no hope that the Imperial Parlia eggs, although it sometimes lies our learned morning contem porary's mythological lore be not at fault, its ment will concede a measure of land reparty is now lying in ashes. It can hardly form satisfactory to his party, the only e a consolation to our contemporary to alternative is insurrection. Obstruction is certainly the clumsiest device which could know that it is accused in certain quarters of having stupidly started the configration of have suggested itself to a muddled brain. which those ashes constitute the product. Had the practice been adopted as agains

Lady Macdonald appeared at a ball held the Opercion bill, no one would have been surprised. But, both under the late and recently in a dress entirely of Canadian manupresent Governments, the obstruction has facture. How much might be done were her en systematic, with the avowed purpose ladyship's example generally followed can be of preventing all legislation whatever. Th vell understood from the result of Miss Kate result is that Mr. PARNELL has alienated Field's experience abroad. While in Paris, from him the support of the English she wore a costume built from American silk Liberals, the countenance of the head of Mrs. J. W. Mackey, wife of the famous bonanza king, admired it and had a similar dress made by M. Worth, the man-milliner, the Church, and taken refuge in the em-The Land League has, in fact, committed corwho gave it as his opinion that in a few years Americans would excel the French as makers of silk, as the French material is constantly deteriorating. Canadian ladies travelling will always, therefore, please wear THE SYNDICATE'S LAND. dresses made from home-manufactured goods, so that while not detracting a single jot from WE have reason to believe that the arrangements to be made by the syndicate their own attractiveness, they may confer an enduring benefit on their country. for the sale of their lands include terms

very favourable to the settler. It is stated It is a feature of Mr. Blake's character that that the lands will be sold at from \$2 to he is too ready to seize upon and repeat any \$2.50 per acre, and that half the purchase rumour prejudicial to his country, if only money will be returned when the lands are he can thereby make a point, or the semblance put under cultivation. In fact this ar-of a point, against his political opponents. The Chatham, N.B., Star calls attention to The Chatham, N.D., Star cans accurate an instance of this. In a recent speech the leader of the Opposition alluded to the feel-ing of hostility to Confederation cherished in dollar per acre on their lands. Of course the expense of immigration business will ing of hostility to Confederat Newfoundland, and said :--be great, and this with other expenses, will naturally reduce the net value of the Such is the feeling that I believe it is an

ever, the arrangement were well and the matches were held wit regularity. Some points were n ordinary custom for the electors of that pro-vince to require from their candidates that meeting to which I

DOMINION RIFLE ASSO

Proceedings at the Annu ing at Ottawa.

AN ADDRESS FROM HIS EXC

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 .- The annu the Dominion Rifle Association morning in the Public Accounts room. House of Commons. occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Botsford, one of the vi The CHAIRMAN, in opening expressed his regret at the ab president, to whose advice and society owed a great deal of its was an adjourned meeting. The provided that the annual meetin held on the third Wednesday af ing of Parliament, but owing meeting of the House this yes thought convenient to hold the time in question, and it was : the present date. This was d ance with the provision in the He would therefore simply say would be proceeded with in th ner, taking up the regular bus Hon. G. MACDONALD, Hali seconded by Lieut.-Col. MacN bourg, that the annual report |

The motion was carried. The total receipts from all The total receipts from an 29th January, 1880, to 13th Jan have been \$12,697.69; balance ward from last year's statemen total amount, \$14,133.39; the

amounted to \$14,120.82, leaving \$12.57 to the credit of the Asso SPECIAL DONATIONS TO THE CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION

His Excellency the Governor-G and her Royal Highness the P Louise. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. R. Masson Terrebonne Jeut.-Col. Allan Gilmour. Ottawa., Jeut.-Col. Kirkpatrick, M.P., Kings Jeut.-Col. Macpherson, Ottawa....

The following donations have also for prizes to the members of on team for 1881, and will be r association prior to the sailing of don team for 1881, viz. :--Sir John Rose, Bart, G.C.M.G., Le England, £100 sterling...... Colonel Gzowski, A.D.C. to the and President of the Association

LIST OF SPECIAL DONATIONS OFFER TOWARDS THE PRIZE LIST F

Bank of Ornish North America.... Merchants' Bank of Canada... Banque du Peuple, Montreal... Ontario Bank... Imperial Bank, Toronto Bank of Toronto.... Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving that

report be adopted, said :- It

necessary for me to go into de leave that to the chairman of the

Council, which has the managem trol of the funds of the association

remark that it is satisfactory,

penditure has been kept within

our resources, and that, althoug is a small one, it is on the right

Lieut.-Col. KIRKPATRICK, M. H Ing this resolution, said :--I sho give some account of the v

give some account of the association during the pas may say, in the first the Council has great stating that the last meeting w

The number of competitions wa

should

successful the association

strongly by the Lower Province Grits, but the fact that Ontario and Quebee pay the highest proportion of taxation disposes of the cry. The destruction of our shipping was foretold, but from December, 1879, to Denber, 1880, the drawbacks-a fact which show danger to the public credit, but consistent with a considerable surplus, the public that the shipping business still flourishe The exodus argument hardly needed the last blow dealt it by the will hardly disapprove of estimates that are the last blow dealt it by the Finance Minister, for Mr. Pore had fairly generous in the right direction. Without further preface, we will present the dedemolished it, but it was as well that in a ailed statements : formal speech, which will be widely read, the statement of the Government that the exodus has been grossly exaggerated Estimated receipts for last yea should be made. If the Finance Minister gave a portion of his time to disposing of Mr. PATERson's fallacies, he was justified in so doing as he promised to do on a previous day, but there was nothing in Mr. PA TERSON'S export sensation which deserved serious consideration. The budget speech of this year was, it will be seen, a comprehensive address on the whole business of the country. Not a single aspect of our trade, commerce, and finance was omitted from the speech. Towards the close the Minister dealt with the general aspect of the public prosperity; basis ... with the increase of bank deposits by \$18,500,000, the increase in railway receipts by \$5,452,000, and the decreas in the sum of bank ruptcies. His statements on these points were carefully prepared He settled the question of "enormous" taxation by taking the increase of the population in the last decade at the same proportion of increase that took place in the previous decade, and showing that in fact the country is paying a less percentage of taxation per head than was paid from 1873 to 1876 There was a singular appropriateness in the reflection, at the close of the speech that the wave of prosperity was too certain to be avoided, and that it would submerge those who foolishly placed themselves i the way to protest in vain against th advancing tide. The Finance Minister is certainly entitled to the praise of having

INTEREST."

have been made heavier by the tariff.

The replies of Sir L. TILLEY to the

The idea that our export trade via St.

Lawrence is going to be ruined is disposed of by the following figures of our exports of grain from Montreal :--In 1878, 6,743,-

771 bushels; 1879, 9,439,727 bushels; 1880, 11,148,590 bushels. The objection that our trade with England was going to

be "ruined" is settled by the fact that

our trade with England has increased. The contention that England would resent our policy is dissipated by the friendly re-

ending June 30th, 1880, including \$1,300,000 borrowed from 1879-80 in 1878-9..... \$ 24,450,000 Total cash receipts rrowed from this year in 1878-79 Excess..... EXPENDITURE. Estimated expenditure for 1879-

500.000 Actual deficiency on same basis. 243,228 1880-81. RECEIPTS. Estimate for current fiscal year ending 30th une, 1881 :-Justoms, net, after paying drawback.....\$17,000,000 Excise 5,600,000 1,210,000 Post Office..... Public Works, including rail-2.286 000 ways..... Bill Stamps..... Interest on investments 190,000 600.000

All other sources..... 200,000 \$27,586,000 Estimate made in March last \$25,517,000. EXPENDITURE. Estimated expenditure for current fiscal year \$ 25,575,000 Surplus.....\$ 2,011,000 PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.

Estimate of '80..... \$ 25,315,786 Supply estimate '80-'81...... 457,608 extensively, with figures. It was, as we have said, a very complete and very con prehensive address, and stated the case of Total......\$ 25,773,394 Less votes not expended......\$ 200,000 the Government in as clear and telling a \$ 25,573,394

"PROTECTING THE PUBLIC 1881-82 RECEIPTS. THE Commissioner of Crown Lands has Estimated receipts and expenditure for introduced a measure regarding rivers. 1881-82 ----

Customs.....\$ 17.000.000 Excise. Post Office..... Bill Stamps. Public Works, including railways..... Interest on investments...... 2,360,000 All other sources.....

Total estimated receipts..... \$ 27,800,000 EXPENDITURE. Estimated submitted.....\$ 26,189,896 Sup lementary estimates prob-200,000 ably \$ 26,389,896-

Probable surplus. \$ 1,410,104 COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE. Estimated expenditure :--Current year, 1880-81......\$ 25,305,788 Do. for fiscal year 1881-82..... 26,189,896

Increase in 1881-82....\$ 884,108 SOME OF THE ITEMS OF INCREASE. nterest Public Debt and Sink-

prey upon each other. These, sir, are " the features of this celebrated policy." If, as Sir RICHARD admits the country admits, it follows, of course, that robbery on the extensive scale indicated has not taken lace, for which Mr. CHABLTON will no doubt be sincerely sorry. Again, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT in his

speech in 1879 said: "And, under all these circumstances, knowing full well that our political position at the present moment is of a most precarious character. you are entering on a policy which seems purposely contrived to exasperate all these difficulties and to split our new Confederation into a thousand pieces." Sir RICHARD now admits that the country prosperous and the Confederation is consedly intact still.

We will conclude with one more quota tion from Mr. MACKENZIE. In 1879 he aid : "I have indicated my views as far "as time would permit me. I trust by fair argument to show that the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite is wrong. If this policy should prove right, and I ' should live long enough to find that it is ' right, I should be the first to acknowledge But, sir, I believe that this is humanly impossible. Nothing but miracle could make that policy a success I believe it is contrary to the laws of nature, and that it is contsary to the

beneficence of the Maker of the world. It is contrary to all just laws, human and di vine, which tend to ameliorate the condition of man, and show the beneficence that "all Legislatures should show to their "people." Nevertheless, as we have quoted, Sir Rachard admits that the country is prosperous, and we may ask if indeed the miracle has been wrought. We are not concerned at this moment

nor are the public concerned, with the argument that the present prosperity is to causes other than the Nat Policy. The questions we have put forth are these :- Have not all the prophecies of the Opposition concerning the National Policy been ludicrously out of keep-ing with the results? Did they not with great deliberation grossly exaggerate all the evils likely to arise from that policy ? Did they not attempt to deliberately humbug the people of Canada ? Men who have failed as statesmen when in power, who have failed as prophets in Opposition, and who have failed as politician in all the elections before' the people, are not likely again to be entrusted with the

government of this country. 5,600,000 and the second second 1.300.000

190,000

650,000

700,000

RELIGION AND MORALITY. THOSE who are ready to join their voices

in the note of triumph heard ever and anon over the supposed decay of religious faith, would do well to examine the palpable effects of even a temporary loss of it upon the continent of Europe. The story of the first French revolution is an old one; but its lessons have never been taken to heart by agnostics. Prior to the great cataclysm, VOLTAIRE, iconoclast though he was, fully perceived the drift of the nascent atheism of his time upon the national standard of morality. It was on this account that he uttered his celebrated dictum that "if there were no Gon, it "would be necessary to invent one." And rection, as Mr. SHAW has aptly put it, one so forcibly impressed was the French cynic with the danger to society of a total subversion of faith and the destruction of all part of Ireland, whilst the leaders wer

ught they? Having destroyed all tenab basis of human obligation, why speak of it at all? It is certain that for most men the sensual life is the more pleasurable one : and there is no earthly rea son whatever why anyone should subordinate his own natural tastes for those of another. Outside religion, there can be no valid preference for one sort pleasures over another, and there is question that the lower class yield much more temporary delight to their votaries than the higher to their particular votaries. Once eliminate faith from the human heart, and the result must be that every man will follow the bent of his own personal predilections, heedless of argu-ments, ethical or prudential. And then, when it is considered that the vast majority of mankind naturally incline to purely physical pleasures, it is not difficult to foretell the effect of removing the olemn restraints of religion. The agnostic creed is in fact a gospel for the few, the Gospel of Christ is of universal applica-bility. Unbelief may leave the moral nature untainted amongst philosophers ; but beneath would welter a Serbonian bog of wickedness and vice.

> -IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE attitude of Mr. PARNELL and his associates is not the most dignified that might be chosen at the crisis of a popular agitation. The story that the leader of the Land League had fled to Frankfort and real and permanent. Paris to avoid arrest may have no foundation in fact ; still he has evidently done may be said to be both funny and strong. both himself and his cause more harm than good by these Continental excursions. But supposing it to be true that he suffered from temporary panic, he has evidently discovered that to remain abroad longer was to forfeit all claim to the confidence of on this side of the Atlantic. his followers. His speech in King's county is characterized by all the faults of his bolder utterances, without their boldness and perspicuity. The Land League leader evidently desires, as vehemently as ever, to goad on the tenants to the verge of insurrection, but, at the same time, to keep on the windy side of the law himself. His cursed like herds of beasts, and if plausible counsels of moderation and sub-mission were taken for what they were

worth by his Hearers at Clara. aware that he was acting a part, they knew that a man who counselled them to refuse to pay rent—"unjust rents" he said, ough his utterances were at once translated into the vernacular of the Leaguewith its ally the Montreal Herald, which has strongly charged it with the most despicable and the man who counselled them not to falter in this, " perhaps the last and the description of sectionalism. Wounded in the house of its friends, it is in no condition to greatest struggle Ireland ever made for the freedom of her land," did not desire invite additional bruises from the hands of its them to take his pacific advice literally. opponents. Mr. PARNELL referred to the gallantry of Irishmen when they battled "with the myrmidons of HENRY and ELIZABETH. "and the troopers of CROMWELL. Will "you be worse than they?" he asked, and

in spite of every effort this cannot be done the audience shouted "Never." What is the meaning of language like that, if its purpose be not to incite to armed rehal ion? The fact is the course of the League has been a series of blunders throughout. It was a gross mistake in the first place to can understand; but a deep-laid scheme to entrap the tenantry into crime, and to inaugurate a reign of terror over a large

33,919 78 sense of responsibility, that he ordered to 10,438 58 be inscribed upon his tomb ;--"He com- means, was cowardice on the part of the requiring women to vote at the next State election on the direct question whether they

receive, supposing them to get the best available price originally for their lands. shall take a solemn oath not to advobest cate Confederation before they will trust them with their suffrages." If this view of the matter be correct, and it is stated to be so, we fancy that the public will agree with us in recalling for

The editor of the Star, himself a Newfoundlander, declares this statement to be utterly without foundation, and expresses the fear that a good many passages in Mr. Blake's condemnation the statements of those who that a good many passages in Mr. Blake's speeches are no more reliable than the one quoted. contended that the syndicate would hold their lands, and that the lands were

worth \$5 per acre. This objection will have to disappear like other objections. The Globe rightly surmises that the Finance The great objection as to the standard o Minister does not know much about whiskey. the road, about which so much labour and A certain protégé of the Globe's, who runs a eloquence was wasted, disappeared at an large distillery, and also runs the Reform early stage of the discussion. The objecticket, could give him points on that article. tion as to the meaning of the capital stock But as head of his department Sir Leonard of the company, after a considerable career of pinchbeck brilliancy, was also compelled Tilley knows more about the revenue derivable from whiskey than the chief Opposition organ o dissolve into thin air along with " ' most of the objections" of Messrs. BLAKE and is in a position to know. But the organ imp is in a position to know, but the organ imprice a thorough acquaintance with the tastes of those who look upon the rye when it is dis-tilled, inasmuch as it assures the public that "if there is any increase in the use of rye for "tilling is in a state of the tast of the tast Scorr. The land-holding objection will also have to go into darkness. All the fine oratorical flights about a new Ireland in the North-West, and the establishment distilling it is owing to some freak of fashion of rack-renting and other objectionable nur among dram-drinkers, and not to Sir Leonard. suits. will have to cease for good as they The "freaks of fashion among dram-drinkers" have ceased for a time ; and possibly when is a subject upon which Sir Leonard will is a subject upon when a summents with our hardly care to exchange arguments with our esteemed contemporary. "Where ignorance is blies 'tis folly to be wise." The Minister next the *Globe* publishes the pictures of the syndicate it will have to chronicle also the esteemed contemporary. "Where it is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." The success of the scheme and the disappearan will be content to know that if whiskey is made in this country, as it always has been made, the N. P. has turned distillers from the consumption of Yankee corn to the use of Canadian rye. With Mr. Mackenzie's

Buffalo Express :- "Canada finds herself reply to the temperance delegation before him, he will not be blamed for not refusing prospering under the tariff policy. It is to to accept the revenue accruing from the be hoped that her prosperity may prove to be traffic -----In vituperative eloquence the Land Leaguers

OBITUARY.

GEORGE H. CONNELL, M. P. Mr. Healy, M.P., lately denounced Judge Mr. Geo. H. Connell, M. P. for Carleton Fitzgerald as "an old crocodile, whose prope place was the mud of the Nile." It is in N. B., died suddenly at Ottawa last week. About eight days ago Mr. Connell caught a order for some of the opposite party to cal Parnell an obelisk whose habitation should b evere cold, which culminated in erysipelas of a very acute type. The services of Dr. Sproule, M. P., and Senator Brouse, both resident in the hotel, were secured, and the patient received the best of treatment and fixed among the sands of Egypt. Evidently the hotmeats of rhetoric are not all cooked attention. He began to rally some days ago, and Wednesday morning was so well that he was able to partake of a compara-tively substantial breakfast. He continued to An immigrant rate war has recently pro vailed between several railways across the border. Besides giving them low rates, it improve until about six o'clock, when his friend, a Mr. Johnston, who had been most would be a good thing if the railway com panies would pay some attention to the treat nent of immigrants. On some lines in the assiduous in his care of the sick man, went o dinner. He had hardly sat down when he United States they are driven about and they hapwas sent for, and on arriving in Mr. Connell's room, found him with a telegram from his wife in his hand. Mr. Johnston thought the pen to be foreigners in language all the wors excitement of receiving the telegram was excitement of receiving the telegram was not to the advantage of the patient, and sent for Drs. Brouse and Sproule, who were quickly in attendance. Mr. Con-nell directed Mr. Johnston to send a reply to The chief Opposition organ is very sore at being accused of sectionalism. If it will provide us with a better name for its offence we shall be glad to use the word supplied In the meantime it had better settle accounts

the telegram, and the medical men were in conversation when Mr. Connell suddenly beame convulsive, and died in a very few minates. The doctors think death was occasioned by the excitement of receiving the telegram. Mr. Connell was the son of the late Hon. Charles Connell, who represented Carleton from Confederation till 1873. He was born at Woodstock, N.B., and was first returned

to Parliament at the last general election. suggests that in future the Reformers should NOTES. let the N. P. alone. The Witness thinks that The Earl of Seafield died on Thursday in

In spite of every effort this cannot be done. Such language as this shows that at least some of the opponents of the Government are becoming alive to the 'folly of persistent attacks upon a policy under which the country is prospering. From a mere party point of view, Conservatives could wish for nothing better than a continuance of such tactics. his sixty-sixth year.

his sixty-sixth year. A cable despatch says :--Wm. Pitt Lennox, son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, is dead, in his \$2nd year. He was a well-known author, especially of sporting sketches. The death is announced by cable of Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, a member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for East Cumberland. He was the eleventh baronet, and his baronetcy is one of the old-est in England, dating from 1611, in the reign of James the first. He succeeded eight years ago, and was only forty-one years old His son, who is his successor, is nine years of age. Shall they have the franchise, is a question which a Wisconsin legislator is anxious women shall decide for themselves. He has introduced into the State Assembly a bill

that this association was found for the purpose of giving priz purpose of giving encouragem militia force of the Dominion. should understand this. It was mind by the appearance of some teers who appeared at the mee perly dressed, and presenting a v appearance. It was observed by e there is one marked exception t was the appearance of the Queen's ronto. (Applause.) I make this cause I think all the volunteers these prize meetings should dressed, as they would on pa events, all who turn out sho be a credit to their corps. The the Wimbledon team last year w increased, owing to the fact the who went over were not prop They went to England as repro the Canadian volunteers, and y provide many things for them hink it would be a very good p the Council would direct the ing the team to parade its memb and not allow any man to g properly dressed. The report was adopted.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAMS I am sure it is hardly necessar accompany the resolution I am pose with any words of my o interest which his Excellency General has taken in rifle known and appreciated, n those who have been associat the Rifle Association, most insignificant shot in (Applause.) Although the dona his Excellency is so large and so is but a small portion of the gree has conferred upon this assoc the country by the encourage given in other ways to the deler Canada to acquire a thoroug of the use of the rifle. beg to move, seconded by Bergin, that the members of Rifle Association desire to expres to his Excellency the Govern the great interest he has conti in the progress of the associati past year, and for the liberal nted by his Excellency a Highness the Princess Louise at the annual matches. Lieut.-Col. BERGIN-I have I

seconding that resolution. is not in the Dominion a mem inteer force who does not feel ful to his Excellency for the i taken in the militia, and for t prizes he has given, to be our annual meetings. The in cellency has taken in our natio of rifle-shooting in this country immense amount of good, n way of encouraging rifle-otherwise. I know my the section of country, I come his Excellency's been the means of inducing young men who previously rom the force to join it. The motion was passed.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR His EXCELLENCY rose ami plause, and said :--Gentleme minion Rifle Association,--I how to thank you suffici kind manner in which you the flattering remarks of the

gentlemen who have been so pose this resolution. Col. Wi captain of the team which so at Canada last year at William ada last year at Wimble ciated without duty with whose absence to-day we all re mention, as you have been só g o kindly of the Princess, th lately received a letter from she has been in consultation Gzowski, I believe concocting p measures which I hope may to the benefit of this associat

It is most satisfactory to see