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Goderich, March 29th 1879.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, March 26, 1879

Festive vs. "Incidental Proof."

Our very unwise friend around the corner hath the following:

"The *Signal* is wonderfully wise. In the following paragraph it thinks it has a chance for a hard hit at the National Policy:—'Our friend, Mr. Crabb, asks 25 cents per hundred more for iron since the N. P. has been announced. Why said it we the extra duty that has caused the higher price?'"

The *Star* then quotes an extract from the Philadelphia *Record* showing that the prices for iron, some time ago, advanced from $1.50 to $2 per ton in Pennsylvania, and concludes:

"And considering that the prices of iron, in consequence of the advance in the United States, were increased in Canada before National Policy was announced how can the *Signal* prove that it was on that account that Mr. Crabb or any other merchant asks 25 cents per hundred more now because of the National Policy being announced. Get up and explain."

We could easily explain why this rise of the price of iron in Canada was not due to American influences, by stating that no rise did take place here until immediately after the promulgation of the tariff increasing the duties from 17½ to 25 per cent. No rise took place in Canada until after the 15th March.—We shall not, however, rest our case with this clear showing. We shall demonstrate that the increased cost of iron in Canada is not owing to the increase of value in the American markets, by showing that but a very small proportion of our importations are from the United States and consequently we are not all ruled in prices by them. Last year we imported as follows:—

	From Great Britain.	From U. S.	
Iron: Bars puddled	17,062	196	
" Bar and Rod	562,014	103,638	
" Hoop and Sheet	...93,789	10,213	
" Bolts and spikes galvanized	 1,808	436	
" Canada Plates	 44,735	580	
" Tinned Plates	 73,212	12,649	
" Galvanized	 19,676	1,197	
" Nail and spike, rod, round, square and flat	 27,557	33	
" Wire, whether galvanized or not, except for wire rigging	 23,299	5,966	

The above table is reproduced from the Trade and Navigation returns and convincingly proves, by the most direct evidence attainable, that it is the British, not the American, prices of iron which rule the prices in Canada; and as the duty is the same whether we get ours from Great Britain or the States, the increased prices which the consumer will have to pay are altogether owing to the extra duty with which we have burdened ourselves. Another proof can be deduced from the above table, and that is, that as we buy from England from 400 to 2700 per cent more of iron than we buy from the States, we must buy it cheaper, thereby proving that free trade England, under circumstances being equal, can and does undersell highly protected America.

Superannuation Wrong.

A great deal of discussion has already taken place in Parliament as to the propriety of superannuating civil servants or public officials. The way to cut the Gordian Knot and solve the difficulty would be to do away with the custom of superannuating gentlemen who have for ten, fifteen or twenty-five years been employed, and well paid, by the country for their services. It seems to the great mass of the people that a Government employee, with a fair income and a certainty, during good behaviour, of the retention of his office, can have himself only to blame if he does not lay up sufficient, during a long term of years, to enable him, in a pecuniary way, to comfortably pass the evening of his life.—The mechanic or business man with the uncertainty invariably attending his occupation, and the fluctuations in his annual income has, in his old age, no redress from government if he has been unfortunate. And yet his services have, possibly—in fact positively—been of far greater value to the country than those who have been fed at the public corn crib. Then take those whose labor is directly productive, and upon which productiveness is based the whole of our civilized and politico-economical structure—the farming class—what, we ask, class of the community have a better right to be pensioned off in poverty stricken old age than they? But who ever heard of a farmer or a laborer or a mechanic being superannuated at the expense of the whole country. The system is wrong. The disputes, in Parliament, over the carrying of it out adds further to the expense. It should be done away with; abolished. Its existence is a premium to unthriftiness and an invidious distinction in favor of a class who are practically of the least value, and against the immense majority who are of the greatest value to the country. In fact many of these beneficiaries do not even pay taxes; their income being by law exempt.

We understand that the large flouring mill of Ordlyie & Hutchison is to be closed. On Saturday last the men employed were given notice that their services would no longer be required. The capacity of the mill is 500 barrels a day.

School Matters.

The Educational Department (Ont.) has now proper to issue a circular explaining the amendments to the School tax and the effect of the Regulations on matters of general interest. We give the portion bearing on the latter, it may be of interest to Municipal and School corporations and officials.

II.—QUESTIONS UNDER THE REGULATIONS.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express the proper effect of the Regulations on some questions of general interest.

1. The Regulations generally are to be understood as being a standard or model, to be reache. as far as may be, having reference to the varying resources and different circumstances of each particular school as compared with another. In their application to any given case Inspectors and Trustees are to exercise a wise and prudent discretion, and upon this mainly depends their beneficial and useful operation.

2. Inspectors will understand that they have no power to withhold the Legislative grant from any School Corporation, but should report the facts to the Minister, in case where it is considered there has been wilful omission or neglect. It is to be specially noticed that the hints for the guidance of Teachers as to the programme of course of study should govern, (and that) is to for the Trustees and Teacher to impose any time or limit table for use in the School.

3. As to School accommodation, Inspectors should consider the Regulations as recommendatory; and that the circumstances of each section must be regarded, in order that its resources may not be unduly affected.

4. Inspectors are requested to be careful in exercising any authority to set aside any election or proceeding at a school meeting, or to summon one on their own motion, and should proceed only upon formal reasons in writing While the law and regulations are explicit as to their duties, they should endeavour always to act impartially, and thus justify the continued confidence of the County Councils who appoint them, and of the Education Department.

5. Inspectors should carefully consider the grounds on which they may recommend to the Minister the granting of a temporary Certificate or other extension of third-class Certificates.

6. The constant attempts to evade the law in introducing unauthorized Text Books is an evil which demands the immediate and personal attention of every Public School Inspector.

7. The functions of County Boards of Examiners, since August, 1877, are confined solely to the granting of Third-class Certificates or their renewal upon re-examination or their withdrawal or suspension.

8. The duties of the County Board first begin when the answers are placed before them by the presiding Inspector. Persons with an approved substitute conducts the examination itself, and as there will now be only one Intermediate Examination in each year there need be no misapprehension as to this in the future.

9. As to authorized Text Books, the Regulations of July 1877, expressly prohibit Teachers from substituting for any of the old Text Books, any newly authorized one unless and until he has received the sanction of the Trustees and of the Public School Inspector. All the old Text Books if in use in any school before the end of the year 1878, remain authorized in such school and can only be changed by the Trustees and School Inspector jointly concurring.

10. The Regulations of July, 1877, were intended to meet the urgent and general demands for a revision of the Text Books, and to carry out the work which the Council of Public Instruction had begun. It was not the policy or intention of the Minister to go further, or to recommend any new Text Books, or the abolition of those where the Council of Public Instruction had begun. It was not the policy or intention of the Minister to go further, or to recommend any new Text Books, on the subject except where the Council of Public Instruction had proposed this, it was clear there existed a special want; yet, notwithstanding knowledge of this by publishers and others, persistent efforts have been and are constantly made to induce Inspectors, Teachers, and officials to recommend for purchase and use in the schools new works not only unauthorized but as to which no publisher could have had any reasonable expectation that any of them would be authorized. The law expressly prohibits any Teacher, Trustee, Inspector, or other person officially connected with the Education Department, Normal School, Model School, Public or High Schools, to become or act as agent for any person to sell or in any way to promote the sale of any School, Library, Prize or Text Books, Maps, Charts, School Apparatus, Furniture or Stationery for use in any School, or to receive any compensation or other remuneration for such sale or for the promotion thereof. In his endeavors to secure the observance of these provisions of the Law, the Minister hopes to obtain the co-operation of all School Corporations and officials, interested in the matter.

11. As to County Model Schools—there is no institution more important in its educational results. It is for all Counties of the Province, except two, this is fully appreciated, it is to be noticed that the Model School is for County purposes, and County Councils must rely on them for supplying their Public Schools with qualified Teachers. The Department has discharged its duty in affording the opportunities that the Legislature in providing a share of the expense. Nothing so economical or beneficial can be offered for the continued confidence and support of County Councils.

12. The subject of Text Books in the High Schools require the same observations as have been made in the case of Public Schools.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Educational Department (Ont.),
Toronto, March 14, 1879.

More for wast we buy less for what we Sell.

The Toronto *Mail* in a futile attempt to show how an increase of the tariff means a lesser taxation and cheaper goods, even of the kinds highly protected, quotes some remarks made, by a member of Congress in the House while supporting the high duties in vogue in United States. "Why, he says, in the article of cotton, prints, there is a duty of 8 cents per yard and it can buy them here for 6 cents. Now Sir, do you mean to tell me that the consumer who purchases these cotton goods at 6 cents gave the duty of 8 cents?" Well, it cannot be said that he does. The chief reason being that there are none imported, and even without any duty at all they would not be imported. The American grow the raw material, they have a surplus of it, their machinery is so perfect that they can manufacture as cheaply as can be done in any other country. It can easily be seen that, presuming the statement as to the prices at which the material can be bought at and the rates of duty are stated correctly, it is no argument that the higher tariff does not increase the price of goods imported into the country when this country does not produce sufficient for its own use.

We shall take the article of wheat. There is under the new tariff 15 cents a bushel duty put upon it. The price has not advanced, nor will it do so from this cause. The reason is very plain, we produce more than we require for our own use—that is to consume—and the only way in which we will import it is as brokers, middlemen or manufacturers. Putting this duty on will only cause Canadian men of these classes to transfer their operations to the American side and do their business there, instead of doing it in Canada and giving this country the benefit of their profits and the expenditure of large sums of money in the manufacturing line; for labor in various ways, by teamsters, coopers, blacksmiths, etc, etc.

How do we know that the tariff on wheat *will not* raise the price when the higher tariff on sugar will raise the price of that article? Because we do not produce of sugar sufficient for our consumption, and are compelled to buy it and pay not only the cost of production and handling but also the amount of the duty as well. In the article of wheat we are not compelled to buy because we have a home price fixed upon in the article of sugar we are compelled to buy because we do not produce a sufficiency for our wants and are compelled to pay the legitimate price and the extra amount added to its cost through the obstruction of a tariff. It is a well known fact that neither Canada and the United States are wheat-to-consume and the United States are wheat-to-sell, the whole of the wheat they grow. They sell their surplus to foreign countries. The prices prevalent in foreign markets rule the prices here. A grain merchant wishes to buy; his gauge of price is the Liverpool market, he knows what he can afford to give by taking this price and giving as much, less cost in union charges, freight, insurance, profit etc. This buyer can buy in Chicago, Milwaukee or elsewhere in the States for 90 cents a bushel and *get all he wants at this price*; will he, under these circumstances, come and pay the Canadian farmer 90 cents and 15 cents duty added? We rather think not, it would be folly to expect he would.

Now in the case of Indian corn our position is reversed. We cannot, as a general thing, grow this cereal successfully. Nor will a duty of 7½ cents a bushel alter the soil and climate. We are, perforce, compelled to buy this article; if we use it to any extent we shall have to import it and pay the foreign cost *and the duty*.

As the matter of how this high tariff and the duty on wheat will affect the price of this staple article of farm produce, the agricultural community will do well to especially mark the effect of the new order of things in relation thereto. That system which shall materially enhance the price of what the farmer has to sell, without disproportionately increasing the value of what he buys, is certainly the one best calculated to advance the interests of the whole country, for the farming community are very much greater in numbers than all other classes combined. The contention of those opposed to the tariff introduced by the present Finance Minister is, that it will work inimical to the farmer by causing him to pay more for what he buys, without enabling him to obtain any material advance for what he sells.

Mr. John Bright on Protection.

Any thing that Mr. John Bright, M. P., writes or says is worthy of consideration. Our attention has been called, by our townsman, John Kirkpatrick, Esq., to a reprint of the following letter in an English newspaper:—

"One Ash, Rochdale,
Jan 21, 1879.

"My dear Mr. Field,—I never write for reviews or other periodicals. It is so long since I have written that my hand has lost its cunning, if it ever had it. I do not think anything an Englishman could say would have any effect upon an American protectionist. The man who possesses a monopoly by which he thinks he gains is not open to argument. It was so in this country forty years ago, and it is so with you now. It is strange that a people who put down slavery at an immense sacrifice are not able to suppress monopoly, which is but a milder form of the same evil. Under slavery the man was seized and his labor was stolen from him, and the profit of it enjoyed by his master and owner. Under protection the man is apparently free, but he is denied the right to exchange the produce of his labor except with his countrymen, who offer him much less for it than the foreigner would give. Some portion of his labor is thus confiscated. In our protection days our weavers and artisans could not exchange with American flour. They exchanged with an English farmer, who gave him sixteen ounces of the quantity the American would have given him. Now your farmer is forbidden to trade with the English man and must give to an American double the quantity of grain and flour for manufactured articles he is constantly requiring that he would give if your laws did not forbid his trade with England. A country may have democratic institutions, its government may be Republican and based on a wide suffrage, and yet there may be no freedom to men for that which is the source of life and comfort. If a man's labor is not free, if its exchange is not free, the man is not free. And whether the law which exacts this restriction be the offering of Republican or autocratic government and power it is equally evil and to be condemned and withdrawn as soon as the people see and understand what it is. Nations learn slowly—but they do learn—and therefore, I do not doubt that the time will come when trade will be as free as the winds, and when freedom of industry will do much to put down the miseries and the peril and suffering of war. But I am writing you almost an article instead of a short note—as if I would teach you, which would be an impertinence. If you could teach your farmers, and ask the "solid South" to help them and you, you might soon convince Congress. Believe me always your friend.

JOHN BRIGHT.

"C. W. Field, Esq., New York."

Money wanted for 1879-80.

The Government brought down on the 11th a statement of the demands they will make upon Parliament for money for the total amount of $23,427,882 as against $23,669,073 for the preceding fiscal year. Now, to give the Government the full amount of the difference, there is then only that of $241,191 of a decrease. But if an increase is only apparent, because in the estimates as presented last week there are omitted various items of expenditure which they shall have to provide for by supplementary grants, then the total of the previous year includes the whole of the year's expenditures. To show that we are correct we find that the original sum asked for last year was $23,440,051 which, with increased Supplementary Estimates to $23,669,073. Our knowledge of the peculiar economy incident to Tory Government justifies us in assuming that the apparent lesser amount taken from Parliament will, before the end of the session be augmented to a sum much above that of last year. Then we find many items which could not be controlled by the late Government, but which must be provided for this year, not any they included in the present estimates. There is $50,000 which, last year, had to be asked for for general elections expenses, this, of course does not appear this year. There is also a $25,000 for the Paris Exhibition, a smaller sum for the Australian one, a grant to relieve sufferers by grasshoppers and many items which the late Government had to provide for, and some of which were unforeseen, which will show that the nominal petty reduction of amount asked for in the estimates this year is really no proof of retrenchment, but nothing can be more certain than that when provision is made for the hungers of those who are clamoring loudly for a share of the spoils, we shall have an "equitable" establishment which shall be very largely weighted down with extravagance, and an increased expenditure over last year. Why, even the oily and impecunious J. J. Hawkins has had nothing, as yet, to pacify his troubled soul, and allow a hundred-and-one-man as he have to be provided for, to say nothing of the gallant knight, Sir Hugh Allan, whose outlay some six years ago with accumulated interest and good will shall have to be "recouped." To money in the manufacturing line; for labor in various ways, to teamsters, coopers, blacksmiths, etc, etc,

941,183. But what do you think was the real total of the expenditure for which estimates had been asked to do it? Why, it was swelled up $20,035,000.

A GREAT deal ado is being made by Col. Ross' opponents as to the actions of the Ontario Government in fixing, by telegraphy constrained, the *status* of the village of Blyth for electoral purposes. An impression is sought to be conveyed that a grave wrong was done Mr. Kelly by the portion of legislation enacted by the Mowat Administration which confirms the village of Blyth in the position it was at last election. The village is beyond doubt, in North East Huron, but as Mr. Mowat said, it was probably better to leave it as it is until the next session, when it could be placed permanently in accordance with the figures which will then be forthcoming. When the friends of Mr. Kelly talk of "gerrymandering" they must do so after an impressive review of their own inner consciousness, and gauged the measure of their opponents accordingly. The following from the *Brussels Post* will give an idea of who those are that have been guilty of gerrymandering:

"We don't wonder at Mr. Pat Kelly and his organ, the *Goderich Star*, raising sore about the fact of Blyth being drifted out of a electoral purposes just as it was at last election. By a casual glance at a general map of Huron County, we find that a number of Townships in Brussels and vicinity, thinking that the Blyth would be placed wholly in the West Riding, made bogus pretensions to property in that Burg, and were sneaked on the voters' list. Most of the property upon which the bogus names were assessed belongs to Mr. Kelly, the Tory candidate, and when we state that with, perhaps, one exception, none of the persons from this section have any right, title, claim or interest in the village of Blyth, the fraudulent nature of the dodge will at once appear. The efforts of Mr. Kelly and his "pets" to build-up the Blyth voters' list have been frustrated by the partition of the municipality. Hence those tears.

A FARMER living a few miles from Goderich, in the township of Colborne, finds it advantageous to buy a certain amount of corn for cattle feed. A little over a week ago he made inquiries as to the price of it and came in yesterday to bring a load home, but was much astonished to find that the price had gone up five cents a bushel. He remonstrated, but the seller told him that a duty of 7½ cents on the bushel was the cause of it, and that legitimately he was entitled to an advance of ten cents, but as he was doing very well on the stock he had on hand he was going to give purchasers a portion of the benefit. Any future importations, however, would be held 10 cents in advance of what it would be were there no duty on it. The farmer "blew about tariff any how, any duty on wheat?" O yes, 15 cents a bushel. How is it then that I did not get any more than usual for the wheat I sold to-day, you buyers are frauds. Not so fast my friend, what did you get for your wheat? 90 cents a bushel. I had has that it coming, if it ever had it. I do not think anything an Englishman could say would have any effect upon an American protectionist. The man who possesses a monopoly by which he thinks he gains is not open to argument. It was so in this country forty years ago, and it is so with you now. It is strange that a people who put down slavery at an immense sacrifice are not able to suppress monopoly, which is but a milder form of the same evil. Under slavery the man was seized and his labor was stolen from him, and the profit of it enjoyed by his master and owner. Under protection the man is apparently free, but he is denied the right to exchange the produce of his labor except with his countrymen, who offer him much less for it than the foreigner would give. Some portion of his labor is thus confiscated. In our protection days our weavers and artisans could not exchange with American flour. They exchanged with an English farmer, who gave him sixteen ounces of the quantity the American would have given him. Now your farmer is forbidden to trade with the English man and must give to an American double the quantity of grain and flour for manufactured articles he is constantly requiring that he would give if your laws did not forbid his trade with England. A country may have democratic institutions, its government may be Republican and based on a wide suffrage, and yet there may be no freedom to men for that which is the source of life and comfort. If a man's labor is not free, if its exchange is not free, the man is not free. And whether the law which exacts this restriction be the offering of Republican or autocratic government and power it is equally evil and to be condemned and withdrawn as soon as the people see and understand what it is. Nations learn slowly—but they do learn—and therefore, I do not doubt that the time will come when trade will be as free as the winds, and when freedom of industry will do much to put down the miseries and the peril and suffering of war. But I am writing you almost an article instead of a short note—as if I would teach you, which would be an impertinence. If you could teach your farmers, and ask the "solid South" to help them and you, you might soon convince Congress. Believe me always your friend.

JOHN BRIGHT.

"C. W. Field, Esq., New York."

Legal.

APPOINTMENT.—Jas. McGee, London, has been appointed Crown Counsel for the Assizes here, on the 14th April. The business, we understand, will be heavy, although no very serious cases are on the calendar.

THE KEITER ARSON CASE.—At a session of the County Judges Criminal Court yesterday the prisoners Shand, Keerr and Dr. Hall were up for trial. The Crown not having been able to get all their witnesses a further adjournment for one week was granted. The Court Room was in a perfect blaze of light, legal luminaries appeared for the defendants from Toronto, London, Stratford and St. Marys.

THEFT.—A number of persons—six in all—from Bayfield, were yesterday charged before C. Crabb, Esq., J. P., with stealing sets placed out in the lake for fishing purposes. There are about twenty witnesses to be examined and it is likely the case will have to be continued to-day.

SENTENCED.—Fullington, the jail breaker, etc., was on Wednesday last sentenced by Judge Squers to six months in the Common Jail, two years in Central prison, and Toronto and three years in the Kingston Penitentiary on the charges of theft, etc, making 5 years and six months during which the outside world shall know him no more.

"The Cavendishes" says the London *World*, are scarcely the people to relish a joke, especially when made at their expense. A pretty lady, American by birth, but English by marriage, the other day asked the noble leader of the Opposition whether he had ever seen a goose stand on one leg, and, on his replying in the negative, advised him to get up and see what it was like. The countenance of the noble Lord's face, though he took it very good naturedly, was a study."

Hon. Mr. Cartwright in Reply to the Finance Minister.

It would be impossible to give a sixth part of the Hon. Mr. Cartwright's speech on the tariff. We, however, give the first extract which will convey an idea of the able manner in which the member for Centre Huron deals with this, the most important question now before the people of this country:—

MR. CARTWRIGHT—I rise to call attention to this fact, in as the customs returns show, that this tax on iron is a tax directly levied against Great Britain. The great proportion of the raw iron which we import as the customs returns show, is brought from Great Britain to this country; so that in this case, at any rate, there is not even the paltry excuse of a reciprocity of trade or tariffs, because we are about to tax the only country in the world, perhaps, which admits our own manufactures at this moment free. As for the tax on salt, could any greater mockery be invented? Does the hon. gentleman not know perfectly well that vastly the greater proportion of the salt brought into this country comes in British ships; that is brought for our farmers as ballast, and it will be utterly impossible for the acutest customs officer that ever breathed to distinguish how much of a barrel of salt is going to cure fish and how much to other purposes? I am afraid, although I am myself a member for a constituency which takes an interest in this question, and I might consider it a special concession to them and to myself, that when the operation of this tax comes to be understood the hon. gentleman will get extremely little thanks from any gentleman connected with the salt interest. It is established that we can compete with Americans in their own market, and there is now a very considerable importation of salt from Canada into the United States. At the present moment Canadian salt commands the market I believe as far as Kingston, and the hon. gentleman knows perfectly well that under the expenditure he proposes all that is at present brought into Canada is safe to continue to be brought in. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, with respect to the article of coal, the hon. gentleman tells us that he purposes to put a tax of 50 cents on all coal of every kind and description. Now, Sir, what can have induced the hon. gentleman to propose that tax I cannot imagine, unless, indeed, it may have been the overpowering influence that redoubtable champion of his, the Minister of Public Works. I am sure that the inhabitants of St. John must know that when the hon. gentleman proposed that duty he was sinning against the best interests of his own constituency and Province. If there be any principle of political economy which is clearer or plainer than others it is this, that the moment that tax you can put on, of all others, is a tax on a necessary of life (hear, hear), and this in addition sins against every known rule, being not merely a tax on a necessary of life, but also on the motive power which drives very manufacturers whom he designs to protect are compelled to use. It is a tax on transportation, and an exceedingly prejudicial and unjust tax in its operations, as it operates most heavily on the very poorest classes of the whole community, the poor of the large cities. Sir, these people it falls heavily in the depth of the Canadian winter. The revenue it brings in will be wrung from about the most unremunerative part of the people of Canada. It is absolutely sectional in its influence, and bears heavily on the people of the Western Outcrts, and not at all on the large number scattered through the other Provinces. As for the duties on flour and several other articles, to which the hon. gentleman has alluded, I must forbear making any extensive remarks, and wait until I get full details in my hands; all I can say is this, if they can have any effect beyond pure waste, that effect must be to enhance the price of a necessary of life with respect to the very poorest classes of the community, while the agricultural class is one which we cannot help, because they necessarily find the whole market for the products of their industry abroad. Then, when the hon. gentleman comes to the consumer, we find that the hon. gentleman's secrets do not appear to be so well kept as was desirable, lest it would seem that this great interest obtained some little information on the subject before the hon. gentleman brought his policy down to the House. I find that on a certain class of woolens, I believe, the hon. gentleman proposes to impose 10 cents per square yard, 74 per cent. on some and 10 per cent. on others.

MR. TILLEY.—It is 7½ cts per pound.

MR. CARTWRIGHT—In that case the proposition would have to be reversed a little on certain classes of woolens. This is a very important matter to the poorest classes of the community how ever will amount to about 20 per cent. while in the other it will amount to about will be about 6 per cent., and so on.—As we go down we find that

THOSE WHO USE THE WORST AND MOST DEFECTIVE CLOTH,

because they cannot afford to buy the better article, will have to pay fully 15 or 20 or 28 per cent., while those who purchase the most expensive and valuable goods will only have to pay about 12 and 10 and 9 and 8 per cent. Sir, this is one of the most curious ways that I have ever heard of, of promoting the greatest happiness of the greatest possible number. Then, sir, the hon. gentleman, although I do not in the least degree propose on the present occasion to go through the tremendous and minute details which the hon. gentleman has been kind enough to read to us night—I think they will occupy us, probably or unpleasantly, for several weeks hereafter. Now, it is a matter of very grave difficulty to ascertain exactly what quantity of goods are likely to be affected by this tariff which is now held in the country, and which has been imported and during the four long weeks that this tariff has been in suspense, and I am inclined to believe, judging from what I have heard to-night, that very nearly from thirty to forty millions of dollars worth of goods are in stock now in this country which will be largely affected by the increases the hon. gentleman proposes. Who, sir, are to benefit by this? There is sir, an average of from 10 to 12 and 15 per cent. duty being added by the influence of the hon. gentleman's magic wand to the value of the stocks held by individual merchants and wholesale houses throughout this country. These men will to-morrow morning wake up and bless the Finance Minister and find themselves, all around, 12 per cent. richer as to stocks which they have to hand than they were when they went to bed. These gentlemen toiled not, neither did they spun, they only over imported, and, as far as they possibly could, in many cases they contributed to bring about

THAT EXTRAVAGANCE

which I as pro nounced the present deficit in on the country, and as the practical result of this beneficent legislation there has been bestowed on them from four to five millions of dollars in the shape of a bonus to be stock on goods they now possess. I had occasion in this case also to make some little enquiries as to how this was likely to affect certain individual parties, and I obtained from a gentleman of very high standing in his trade the following estimates of the quantities of goods which were held by certain individual houses at the stated period that could be ascertained in anticipation of the existing tariff.—Some considerable time ago, according to the information of this gentleman, eight importing houses in the dry goods trade had about $1,685,000 worth of dry goods, wholly exclusive of American goods. The probability is that these eight houses now held, in anticipation of the chances which the hon. gentleman has found it necessary to make in bringing down the tariff, about $8,000,000 worth of dry goods collectively, and consequently these alterations make these eight houses worth about $500,000 more in money taken from the pockets of the people, just as much as if it was paid them out of the National Treasury. This in one case represents a trifling bonus of $65,000, in another of $30,000, and in another of $28,000, and so on until the hon. gentleman found himself obliged to put up with the miserable bonus of some $15,000. Sir, this, and it is only one example of the effect of these [illegible] operations of the tariff, will show better than almost anything else how difficult and dangerous and delicate a task is that which the hon. gentleman has chosen to undertake. Now, I know it is difficult under the existing system to make changes in the tariff without allowing certain men to take unreasonable advantages of this kind at the expenses of the public at large but, sir, there is one thing regarding which I desire to take opportunity of making enquiry of the hon. gentleman. It has been stated to me, on authority which I cannot disregard, although I can hardly bring myself to believe it, that in connection with the very long and unfortunate delay that has occurred in bringing down the tariff, which has disturbed commerce in no ordinary degree, the Hon. Minister of Finance has absolutely encouraged, and has absolutely created and afforded facilities to the banking institutions of this country to anticipate the tariff, the means of anticipating their own tariff, and reap in this way at the

PUBLIC EXPENSE A LARGE BENEFIT OUT OF THE POCKETS OF THE CONSUMERS.

I would like to ask the hon. gentleman if it be possible, as I have heard, that he has made agreements with various banks in the country by which they were encouraged to aid in affording facilities to their customers to anticipate the tariff and to obtain in the way I have shown, at the expense of the people of Canada, a large augmentation in value of their stocks of goods. Is the hon. gentleman prepared to reply?

MR. TILLEY—The facilities which were given, Mr. Chairman, were to those persons in business who desired to obtain discounts to pay duties who no doubt met with difficulties, because under the arrangements made the delay of one was to be paid into the Bank of Montreal, and instructions were given that the accounts with the Customs and the Excise Department should be paid into the banks granting these cheques.

MR. CARTWRIGHT—I informed wrongly to the effect that they were to be left there for a certain period?

MR. TILLEY—This was not at all the case. No arrangement of the kind was made. They were subject to the call of the Government at any moment.

MR. CARTWRIGHT—They were subject to the call of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Then, sir, the hon. gentleman is very much in the position of the merchant who has been assisting to rob his own till.

MR. TILLY—Not at all.

MR. CARTWRIGHT—By his own confession on the floor of the House the hon. gentleman has connived to assist a great number of merchants and persons in that position to anticipate his own tariff, and to make out of the importation of these duties which were to be brought down to-night a profit which ought never to have gone into the individual pockets, but into the public treasury of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) Such an extraordinary confession never yet was made by any Finance Minister before in any country in the world. (Hear, hear.) Such a confession, I repeat, never was before. I do not wish to say to the hon. gentlemen what under such circumstances, I might be justified in saying, that this was a most immoral transaction, because I think he has gone into it hastily without considering what he was doing; but I do say this, that he ought to have known that every Finance Minister, when consid'ering a change in tariff, has always felt the extreme inexpediency of allowing individuals to make profit at the public expense, against which it was his duty to be most careful to guard in not giving the slightest intimation of the measure he is about to bring down.

MR. TILLEY—I gave no intimation.

MR. CARTWRIGHT—I am sorry to say that a great many proposals which I have heard to night were anything but strange to my ears, and they had been very freely discussed in mercantile circles. (Hear, hear.) If the hon. gentleman gas discreet, I am afraid that a good many persons whom he has temporarily into his confidence were hardly equally discreet, but that is not the point. It has always been laid down by writers on the subject that if it were possible the tariff ought to be made with retrospective incidence, for the express purpose of preventing individuals profiting at the expense of the public interests just in this way, but practical inconveniences of course are so great that no Government in Canada, at any rate, ever ventured to adopt that plan. And I therefore do not blame the hon. gentleman for not doing that but I hold him deserving of the very severest censure because he has shown, to night, by his own confession, that he connived at these men taking out of the pockets of the people of Canada, sums varying, in half a dozen business cases I have instanced, from $16,000 to $60,000 apiece. Sir, the hon. gentlemen entered into an elaborate explanation of the causes which delayed him in coming down the tariff. The hon. gentleman is perhaps not blameworthy for not having brought down his tariff before, but he is very blameworthy, I will say, for allowing Parliament to be summoned before he was prepared to bring down his tariff. (Hear, hear.) And

THE COUNTRY HAS SUFFERED VERY SERIOUS LOSS IN CONSEQUENCE

of the extreme delay which has occurred. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I am very severely censured by the Hon. Minister of Public works because in 1874 there was a total anticipation of the customs changes to the extent of $645,000, was then told that I had been guilty of a great wrong, that I had distorted the whole relations of trade and commerce throughout the country and that the country had suffered severely therefrom (Hear, hear.) What has been the case in the year of grace 1879? In February, 1879, sir, we have received $2,036,353 as against $998,937 in the same month of the preceding year, and therefore the revenue has been anticipated to the extent not of $645,000, but of $1,127,416, a great part of which might have been saved to us had. The hon. gentleman decided not to bring Parliament together until he was prepared to come down with his tariff. The hon. gentleman at any rate, although he only entered office on the 19th October and I entered on the 17th November, yet managed to bring down his tariff by the 14th of March, whereas ours was brought down on the 14th of April. But here he forgot to tell the house that the 14th of March, whereas ours was brought down on the 14th of April. But here he forgot to tell the house that the very first thing I was subject to, after taking office, was a sharp private election contest in my own constituency, and that immediately after there was a general election extended into the month of February, and therefore there is no fair comparison between the zeal that was then displayed and that which is displayed now.

THE OPEN EXULTATION OF THE FOES OF ENGLAND.

We have had renegade Englishmen supporting the policy of the right hon. gentleman opposite, not because, as they avowed, they thought it was or good, but because they believed it would speedily render the position of the people of Canada intolerable, so that we should soon be forced to seek refuge from the position we had ourselves introduced in annexation to the United States. But a few weeks have passed since the sides of this house were resounding in expressing gratitude to Her Majesty for having confided her child to our care. If that illustrious lady should return to England I am afraid she will be obliged to tell her royal mother that this talk was mere lip loyalty that we had adopted a policy antagonistic to the interests of Great Britain—a policy which, whatever may be the intentions of the Hon. Finance Minister and his colleagues is, in its practical results especially designed to injure Britain's interests. (Cheers.) Sir, there are other contingencies, which are likely to flow from this policy in the not very distant future. If it works as I believe it will, I fear that we shall be confronted with the problem of a demand for irredeemable paper currency like that of the United States. All history teaches that an irredeemable currency is the twin sister of protection—(hear, hear)—and we have already seen evidence of that government's taking the line of the hon. gentleman's policy, and actually being sufficiently deluded to believe that people proposed, if it came to pass, that they should be many years before they would be able to pay them back, and that they would be able to make that by printing bits of paper to pass for pay. Sir, let me in conclusion say that I am written in the general bearing of this whole policy. The hon. gentleman told us that the country is in a desperate state, and the hon. gentleman proposes to relieve this great, but imaginary difficulties and to aid our people by taxing them, some as quadruple, unnecessarily as he thinks, and by imposing taxation on the people. We are to become rich by spending in taxation three or four millions in excess of what we would otherwise be required to raise. Instead of being threatens our civilization more than another, it is the existence of monstrous fortunes at one and of the other the wants and misery of paupers at the other; however, as he says, that if there is one thing more than another which the Government has produced, it has been great profits for the fortunate manufacturers and great misery for those who have to work for them together in the retailer. We and the hon. gentleman deliberately legislating so as to enable the poor man to pay more for the community—(hear, hear); knowing, sir, that there are, say what he will about it, great hardships. The country has from the tendency to crowd together in towns and cities and to hand together; knowing that this is a separated land in North America from causes which I cannot here properly discuss and analyze, we find the hon. gentleman fostering and encouraging that evil, and knowing in a country like this the immense danger of encouraging sectional feeling, and showing one part of the country that power has been exercised so as to serve another part of the country at its expense, we find him bringing down a tariff which will afford every man in the large maritime a ready mode of agitating, and a ready standing grievance against the Government of this country. Knowing, sir, that there is very great difficulty always experienced in collecting sufficient revenue in a time of depression like this to meet the ordinary wants of the country, and that along an extensive frontier like ours, smuggling on the largest scale is avoided with extreme difficulty; we find him introducing a tariff which gives every possible inducement for hundreds of miles to men to engage most actively in the business and occupation of smuggling; knowing, as we do, from dearly bought experience, how injurious this legislation is. Our Provincial Legislatures have suffered in times gone by from improper influences brought to bear upon them by wealthy and powerful corporations, or even by wealthy and powerful individuals, and we find him deliberately making it the interest of the wealthiest portion of the country to exercise influence in obtaining any how, and by any means whatsoever, power over the legislature of the country in the interest alone of an analyse, sir, how much of this may result in the most pernicious and fatal injustice; how much to a reckless desire only to obtain some way or other power; how much of corruption and fraud and the foundation of the laws of political economy; how much to deliberate evil designing.

Local News.

ABOUT TOWN.

The Callaway farm near Bayfield was last week, sold for $8,500.

ESCHEAT.—C. H. Parsons has removed to the store formerly occupied by Moore & Gordon, adjoining T. J. Moorhouse's.

Now is your chance to sell. G. H. Olds wants to buy 1000 bushels of Dried Apples. Highest market price of goods for sale and you will likely purchase. There is value for your money and a margin in your favor.

T. J. MOORHOUSE comes out with a new statement, in this issue, of what he has for sale for the public. He is more liberal than the present Government, and offers goods with any additional tax. He will treat customers as fairly as under the Reform regime.

Mr. Thos. Saunders and Mr. Wm. Salts, Jr., started yesterday for Manitoba. They are industrious and energetic young men—just the class for for the country they are going to—and we hope they will succeed.

NO EXTRA TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.—To those who purchase immediately, of books and reading matter, at Sheppard's Huron School Book Store, no extra prices will be charged. A variety of other goods will be sold at Free Trade prices.

DOWN.—The old wooden buildings at the corner of Market Square and North Street have been pulled down to make way for several fine brick stores. Achesson, in the building line, is like the tax-gatherer, pretty in trade matters, he takes away to add more thereto.

BUTLER don't care whether his custom is R. P. or no R. P., he will treat all alike. Just now persons in want of WALL PAPERS or any of the staple and fancy goods which are to be found in his store at the corner of the Square and Kingsway Street, will be repaid by giving him a call.

THE ACME LACROSSE CLUB.—The annual meeting took place on Monday evening last. The following officers were elected:—President, Murray McIntosh; Vice President, Hodgie Shannon; Secretary, Thos. Dixon; Treasurer, Ennes McDougall; Captain, W. Hutchison. "The boys" are in training.

DON'T FORGET IT.—That pictures are framed "cheaper" at Saunders' Variety Store than by any other dealer in town. Also a stock of Chromos of rare colors, engravings and panel