

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

VOL. 7—No 18. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 3, 1881. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

BUSINESS NOTICES. The 'MIRAMICHI ADVANCE' is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning...

General Business. 500 BUSH SALT, in Bags and Bulk. 30 Dba. Hay, in bales and half...

GEORGE WATT. MURHEAD'S WHARF. WARNING. I have been informed that W. B. Brown, now of Newcastle...

MONARCH BILLIARD TABLES. We are agents for the Brunswick & Balda Co., celebrated Billiard Tables and Billiard Furniture...

Fraudulent Note. I hereby warn any person from accepting or negotiating any note for \$5 bearing date of 2nd Decr. 1880...

Oil. Outfit furnished free, with full instructions on making gas from any kind of oil...

STEAMER LORNE. To be sold by private contract the Steamer LORNE, of 4 tons tonnage and one horse power...

Hotels. Metropolitan Hotel. The subscriber, having purchased the well known residence lately occupied by Hon. W. M. Kirby...

DOMINION HOUSE, CHATHAM. The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has had the Dominion House...

BARKER HOUSE, Fredericton. I BEG to announce to the travelling public that I have again assumed charge of the Barker House...

PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN. I shall continue to run THE LIVERY STABLES at my usual time...

Waverley Hotel, Newcastle, N. B. This House has lately been refurbished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort...

Canada House, Chatham, New Brunswick. WM. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR. CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house...

ROYAL HOTEL, King Square. I have the pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have...

CHATHAM RAILWAY. WINTER 1880-81.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 29TH, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: GOING NORTH.

1880. HARDWARE. 1880. 580 Bars Sheet Steel, all sizes. 1,200 Bars Best Reformed, all sizes. 1,000 Bars Best Reformed, all sizes.

JOINER'S TOOLS. 120 pieces, all kinds cheaper, yet those plain are of genuine, and will sell at remarkably low prices...

Locks and Builders' Findings. Mortise, Rim, Chest, Night, Top, Chest Drawers, Dead Bolt, Pad, Turn, Key, Padlock, and Lock.

VARNISHES. Best quality Coal, Pale Oak, Carriage Furniture, Domestic, Japan, and other Varnishes.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! FANCY GOODS. D. M. LOGGIE & CO. are now opening a large and varied stock of goods most desirable for the trade.

Ladies' Mantles & Ulster Cloths. Ladies' Mantles & Ulsters, Misses' & Children's Ulsters. MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Tea. COAL SCUTTLES. COAL SHOVELS. Tubular Lanterns. Zinc Stove Boards. Mrs. Pott's Irons.

Wholesale and Retail. Direct from Manufacturers. SODA WATER, Mineral Waters. Apparatus for Making, Bottling and Dispensing.

Wholesale and Retail. Direct from Manufacturers. SODA WATER, Mineral Waters. Apparatus for Making, Bottling and Dispensing.

Wholesale and Retail. Direct from Manufacturers. SODA WATER, Mineral Waters. Apparatus for Making, Bottling and Dispensing.

MUNICIPALITY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, etc. for the year 1880-81.

1880. Jan. To paid accounts passed at January Sittings 1880 viz: County Contingent Accounts with Secretary-Treasurer...

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880.

Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00. Southack 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT ARREARS 1880. Ludlow \$500.00. Blaisfield 100.00. Blackville 100.00. Derby 100.00.

BY LAWS. At a meeting of the Council of the Municipality of the County of Northumberland...

At a meeting of the Council of the Municipality of the County of Northumberland, held at the Council Chamber, Newcastle, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1881.

Resolved, That the following Bye-Laws be made and established for the government of the said Municipality.

A BYE-LAW Relating to Dogs. Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland:

A BYE-LAW Relating to the going at large of Cattle. Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland:

A BYE-LAW Relating to the going at large of Cattle and Horses. Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland:

A BYE-LAW Relating to the going at large of Cattle and Horses. Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland:

A BYE-LAW Relating to the going at large of Cattle and Horses. Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland:

PRINTING. Invitation Cards. Raffle Tickets. Bill Heads. Business Cards. Handbills. Pamphlets. Reports. Books, etc., etc.

By amount collected on Default list 3 36. Due Parish 36. William Masson, J. P., with Parish of Newcastle.

By amount collected on a/c Default list 8243 07. James T. Griffin, J. P., with Parish of Chatham.

By amount collected on a/c Default list 836 84. A. J. W. McKenzie, J. P., with Parish of Altonville.

By amount collected on a/c Default list 82 57. A. J. W. McKenzie, J. P., with Parish of Altonville.

By amount collected on a/c Default list 82 57. A. J. W. McKenzie, J. P., with Parish of Altonville.

By amount collected on a/c Default list 82 57. A. J. W. McKenzie, J. P., with Parish of Altonville.

By amount collected on a/c Default list 82 57. A. J. W. McKenzie, J. P., with Parish of Altonville.

By amount collected on a/c Default list 82 57. A. J. W. McKenzie, J. P., with Parish of Altonville.

Medical.

Family Balsam Familine.

Pain and Inflammation. PROMPTLY RELIEVING FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.

Familine.

It Relieves Pain. Good for Swollen Limbs. Physicians Prescribe and use it.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have lately written you a letter... I am very truly yours, GEO. L. AUSTIN, M. D.

Familine.

For Croup and Sore Throat. Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have had your Familine in constant use in my family...

Lime Juice.

PURE QUEBEC LIME JUICE. For sale by J. R. GOOGIN.

100 Kegs, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.

HARDWARE. For sale by J. R. GOOGIN.

French Plate, Leo and common Hand Mirrors.

Dressing Cases, Silver Capped Smelling Bottles, Cigar Stands.

Metallic Hair Brushes, (inlaid and plain Backs) etc.

TOILET SOAP. In the following varieties: Honey, Crown Window, Glycerine, Jockey Club, Almond, Almond-Olive, Castile.

TOILET ARTICLES. are constantly being replenished.

NEW DRUG STORE, MACKENZIE & CO.

FISHING NETS. Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc.

NETTINGS. of all kinds in stock.

Parish Returns and County Accounts.

In Store.

50 CHESTNUT TEA, very good and cheap.

Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, etc.

Also, in Stock.

General Dry Goods.

ARGYLE HOUSE, CHATHAM.

WM MURRAY

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, MARCH 3, 1881.

Our Ottawa Letter.

During the week just ended, the House has been favored with the estimates and the Budget speech.

The Budget speech was tame enough, and delivered to the thinnest house and gallery that have greeted a "Budget day" since Confederation.

Familine.

It Relieves Pain. Good for Swollen Limbs. Physicians Prescribe and use it.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have lately written you a letter...

Familine.

For Croup and Sore Throat. Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have had your Familine in constant use in my family...

Lime Juice.

PURE QUEBEC LIME JUICE. For sale by J. R. GOOGIN.

100 Kegs, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.

HARDWARE. For sale by J. R. GOOGIN.

French Plate, Leo and common Hand Mirrors.

Dressing Cases, Silver Capped Smelling Bottles, Cigar Stands.

Metallic Hair Brushes, (inlaid and plain Backs) etc.

TOILET SOAP. In the following varieties: Honey, Crown Window, Glycerine, Jockey Club, Almond, Almond-Olive, Castile.

TOILET ARTICLES. are constantly being replenished.

NEW DRUG STORE, MACKENZIE & CO.

FISHING NETS. Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc.

NETTINGS. of all kinds in stock.

Parish Returns and County Accounts.

In Store.

50 CHESTNUT TEA, very good and cheap.

Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, etc.

Also, in Stock.

General Dry Goods.

ARGYLE HOUSE, CHATHAM.

WM MURRAY

his powerful rejoinders, replies to Sir Richard, and Mr. Mackenzie replies to Sir Charles.

On this occasion both Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Mackenzie were too ill to take part in the Budget Debate.

Sir John Macdonald scarcely ever does so. And really, after the Finance Minister had spoken, there was no one on either side who appeared to know anything about the question.

It was a matter of some speculation who would be put up to make the second speech on the ministerial side.

There was Mr. Dalton McCarthy, a lawyer of considerable ability, who is a sort of a coming man on the Conservative party.

But he attempted some years ago to make a financial speech, got "badly mixed" while on the floor, and gave it up.

He has never ventured on the same ground since. Then there is Mr. Thomas White, editor of the Montreal Gazette and member for Cardwell, Ontario.

He had attempted last year to speak on the Budget, but Mr. Snowball who replied to him, showed that he did not know the difference between the "estimates" and the "supply bill."

After which it came to general agreement that Mr. White had not the elements of a Finance Minister in him.

This year the Ministry put Mr. Plumb as their second man. Now Plumb is the most worthy and windy member of the House, and represents the District of Niagara.

In the eternal fitness of things, the representative of the great great ports out a Niagara of words in one of his speeches.

It is not usual for members of the Press gallery to report Plumb at length. The usual report of one of his three hours speeches is two words in length, as "Plumb spoke" or "Plumb followed."

This year Plumb followed Cartwright, but at a great distance. He spoke a whole afternoon, and the only good result that I know of is that the House has decided that notice of motion was given the same evening, to abolish the Hansard.

Does the reader know that the official report of speeches in the House of Commons costs the Country over \$18,000 a year? Besides this the Government last year actually paid \$125 more for 5000 copies of Plumb's speeches for gratuitous distribution.

But to return to the Budget debate. On the Liberal side the debate was sustained, remarkably good speeches being made by Messrs. Charlton, Ross of Middleton, and Burpee of St. John.

The latter was a carefully prepared effort full of important information. Probably no speech ever made in the Commons included more valuable information in the same concise shape.

What has happened to the Finance Minister's deliverance? It is not purely imaginary, it is more than counterbalanced by ill effects in other ways.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in a masterly reply of three hours, very clearly and happily exposed the fallacies and sophistries of the Finance Minister.

I need not repeat them here. None know so well as the people of New Brunswick, who have learned the lesson at a terrible cost, that kind of sophistry and fallacy they are. Did he not tell us in 1866 that "for a quarter of a century to come" thirteen millions of dollars would be sufficient for the annual expenditure of Canada.

He did so tell us in good set terms, yet Sir Leonard's estimates just brought down in this fourteenth year of our federal history, provide for an expenditure of ordinary economy, a round sum of twenty millions of dollars.

In a word, the people of Canada are now taxed to raise more than twice the sum that Sir Tilly promised in 1867 would be enough. We are but four millions of people too, instead of eight or ten millions he told us we should be in eight or ten years, that is in 1877.

But yet we are to borrow this year sixteen millions to supplement an enormous tax-doll.

These bold points show at a glance that we are living at a ruinous rate. If we descend from generalities to details, we shall find, that while the party now in power, at the late election blamed the late Government for increasing the cost of collecting the Customs, the superannuation allowances, the Post office and other public works, they have enormously further increased the cost of every one of these, and of almost every other public service.

Hon. Joseph Howe, at the Detroit Trade Convention in 1865 said—"I see before me men who think in millions, men who daily transactions would sweep the harvests of a principality. Our rulers have come to think in millions. They have lost all respect for mere hundreds of thousands, and as for thousands of dollars, they are quite too trivial for account. For instance the proposed expenditure for 1881-82 as against that of 1880-81, is more than a million of dollars. That is more than the annual revenue of the Province of New Brunswick as it was before Confederation. Think of it. The revenue of a Province done away in the mere "toting up" of the figures and scarcely causing a moment's thought. But the people pay for this, and the time has come, when to many a poor farmer on the sterile hillside, burdened with a crushing mortgage, that if he pays his taxes, could such a man, honest, industrious, economical but poor, come for a day to Ottawa and see how his rulers lavish day to day his earnings, he would record his vow to-day and his vote hereafter to sweep away the most extravagant and corrupt Government that has ever ruled in Canada.

It is thought the session will last three or four weeks yet, in which it is not likely any very long or important debate will occur. The trucking money which will vote the millions which the Government ask of them, and when once in their power, they will not fail to spend them.

THIS WEEK'S LETTER.

Since my last, the Budget Debate, which occupied just one week has run its course and been concluded. It took a somewhat different turn from the ordinary one. It is well known that there are comparatively few members among the 206 holding seats in the Commons who have any special knowledge of Finance. It is, therefore, usually known beforehand who the principal speakers on both sides will be. In ordinary circumstances, Sir Richard Cartwright, having been Finance Minister replies to the Finance Minister of the day. Sir Charles Tupper, famous

for his powerful rejoinders, replies to Sir Richard, and Mr. Mackenzie replies to Sir Charles. But on this occasion both Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Mackenzie were too ill to take part in the Budget Debate.

Sir John Macdonald scarcely ever does so. And really, after the Finance Minister had spoken, there was no one on either side who appeared to know anything about the question.

It was a matter of some speculation who would be put up to make the second speech on the ministerial side.

There was Mr. Dalton McCarthy, a lawyer of considerable ability, who is a sort of a coming man on the Conservative party.

But he attempted some years ago to make a financial speech, got "badly mixed" while on the floor, and gave it up.

He has never ventured on the same ground since. Then there is Mr. Thomas White, editor of the Montreal Gazette and member for Cardwell, Ontario.

He had attempted last year to speak on the Budget, but Mr. Snowball who replied to him, showed that he did not know the difference between the "estimates" and the "supply bill."

After which it came to general agreement that Mr. White had not the elements of a Finance Minister in him.

This year the Ministry put Mr. Plumb as their second man. Now Plumb is the most worthy and windy member of the House, and represents the District of Niagara.

In the eternal fitness of things, the representative of the great great ports out a Niagara of words in one of his speeches.

It is not usual for members of the Press gallery to report Plumb at length. The usual report of one of his three hours speeches is two words in length, as "Plumb spoke" or "Plumb followed."

This year Plumb followed Cartwright, but at a great distance. He spoke a whole afternoon, and the only good result that I know of is that the House has decided that notice of motion was given the same evening, to abolish the Hansard.

Does the reader know that the official report of speeches in the House of Commons costs the Country over \$18,000 a year? Besides this the Government last year actually paid \$125 more for 5000 copies of Plumb's speeches for gratuitous distribution.

But to return to the Budget debate. On the Liberal side the debate was sustained, remarkably good speeches being made by Messrs. Charlton, Ross of Middleton, and Burpee of St. John.

The latter was a carefully prepared effort full of important information. Probably no speech ever made in the Commons included more valuable information in the same concise shape.

What has happened to the Finance Minister's deliverance? It is not purely imaginary, it is more than counterbalanced by ill effects in other ways.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in a masterly reply of three hours, very clearly and happily exposed the fallacies and sophistries of the Finance Minister.

I need not repeat them here. None know so well as the people of New Brunswick, who have learned the lesson at a terrible cost, that kind of sophistry and fallacy they are. Did he not tell us in 1866 that "for a quarter of a century to come" thirteen millions of dollars would be sufficient for the annual expenditure of Canada.

He did so tell us in good set terms, yet Sir Leonard's estimates just brought down in this fourteenth year of our federal history, provide for an expenditure of ordinary economy, a round sum of twenty millions of dollars.

In a word, the people of Canada are now taxed to raise more than twice the sum that Sir Tilly promised in 1867 would be enough. We are but four millions of people too, instead of eight or ten millions he told us we should be in eight or ten years, that is in 1877.

But yet we are to borrow this year sixteen millions to supplement an enormous tax-doll.

These bold points show at a glance that we are living at a ruinous rate. If we descend from generalities to details, we shall find, that while the party now in power, at the late election blamed the late Government for increasing the cost of collecting the Customs, the superannuation allowances, the Post office and other public works, they have enormously further increased the cost of every one of these, and of almost every other public service.

Hon. Joseph Howe, at the Detroit Trade Convention in 1865 said—"I see before me men who think in millions, men who daily transactions would sweep the harvests of a principality. Our rulers have come to think in millions. They have lost all respect for mere hundreds of thousands, and as for thousands of dollars, they are quite too trivial for account. For instance the proposed expenditure for 1881-82 as against that of 1880-81, is more than a million of dollars. That is more than the annual revenue of the Province of New Brunswick as it was before Confederation. Think of it. The revenue of a Province done away in the mere "toting up" of the figures and scarcely causing a moment's thought. But the people pay for this, and the time has come, when to many a poor farmer on the sterile hillside, burdened with a crushing mortgage, that if he pays his taxes, could such a man, honest, industrious, economical but poor, come for a day to Ottawa and see how his rulers lavish day to day his earnings, he would record his vow to-day and his vote hereafter to sweep away the most extravagant and corrupt Government that has ever ruled in Canada.

It is thought the session will last three or four weeks yet, in which it is not likely any very long or important debate will occur. The trucking money which will vote the millions which the Government ask of them, and when once in their power, they will not fail to spend them.

THIS WEEK'S LETTER.

Since my last, the Budget Debate, which occupied just one week has run its course and been concluded. It took a somewhat different turn from the ordinary one. It is well known that there are comparatively few members among the 206 holding seats in the Commons who have any special knowledge of Finance. It is, therefore, usually known beforehand who the principal speakers on both sides will be. In ordinary circumstances, Sir Richard Cartwright, having been Finance Minister replies to the Finance Minister of the day. Sir Charles Tupper, famous

for his powerful rejoinders, replies to Sir Richard, and Mr. Mackenzie replies to Sir Charles. But on this occasion both Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Mackenzie were too ill to take part in the Budget Debate.

Sir John Macdonald scarcely ever does so. And really, after the Finance Minister had spoken, there was no one on either side who appeared to know anything about the question.

It was a matter of some speculation who would be put up to make the second speech on the ministerial side.

There was Mr. Dalton McCarthy, a lawyer of considerable ability, who is a sort of a coming man on the Conservative party.

But he attempted some years ago to make a financial speech, got "badly mixed" while on the floor, and gave it up.

He has never ventured on the same ground since. Then there is Mr. Thomas White, editor of the Montreal Gazette and member for Cardwell, Ontario.

He had attempted last year to speak on the Budget, but Mr. Snowball who replied to him, showed that he did not know the difference between the "estimates" and the "supply bill."

After which it came to general agreement that Mr. White had not the elements of a Finance Minister in him.

This year the Ministry put Mr. Plumb as their second man. Now Plumb is the most worthy and windy member of the House, and represents the District of Niagara.

In the eternal fitness of things, the representative of the great great ports out a Niagara of words in one of his speeches.

It is not usual for members of the Press gallery to report Plumb at length. The usual report of one of his three hours speeches is two words in length, as "Plumb spoke" or "Plumb followed."

This year Plumb followed Cartwright, but at a great distance. He spoke a whole afternoon, and the only good result that I know of is that the House has decided that notice of motion was given the same evening, to abolish the Hansard.

Does the reader know that the official report of speeches in the House of Commons costs the Country over \$18,000 a year? Besides this the Government last year actually paid \$125 more for 5000 copies of Plumb's speeches for gratuitous distribution.

But to return to the Budget debate. On the Liberal side the debate was sustained, remarkably good speeches being made by Messrs. Charlton, Ross of Middleton, and Burpee of St. John.

The latter was a carefully prepared effort full of important information. Probably no speech ever made in the Commons included more valuable information in the same concise shape.

What has happened to the Finance Minister's deliverance? It is not purely imaginary, it is more than counterbalanced by ill effects in other ways.

for his powerful rejoinders, replies to Sir Richard, and Mr. Mackenzie replies to Sir Charles. But on this occasion both Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Mackenzie were too ill to take part in the Budget Debate.

Sir John Macdonald scarcely ever does so. And really, after the Finance Minister had spoken, there was no one on either side who appeared to know anything about the question.

It was a matter of some speculation who would be put up to make the second speech on the ministerial side.

There was Mr. Dalton McCarthy, a lawyer of considerable ability, who is a sort of a coming man on the Conservative party.

But he attempted some years ago to make a financial speech, got "badly mixed" while on the floor, and gave it up.

He has never ventured on the same ground since. Then there is Mr. Thomas White, editor of the Montreal Gazette and member for Cardwell, Ontario.

He had attempted last year to speak on the Budget, but Mr. Snowball who replied to him, showed that he did not know the difference between the "estimates" and the "supply bill."

After which it came to general agreement that Mr. White had not the elements of a Finance Minister in him.

This year the Ministry put Mr. Plumb as their second man. Now Plumb is the most worthy and windy member of the House, and represents the District of Niagara.

In the eternal fitness of things, the representative of the great great ports out a Niagara of words in one of his speeches.

It is not usual for members of the Press gallery to report Plumb at length. The usual report of one of his three hours speeches is two words in length, as "Plumb spoke" or "Plumb followed."

This year Plumb followed Cartwright, but at a great distance. He spoke a whole afternoon, and the only good result that I know of is that the House has decided that notice of motion was given the same evening, to abolish the Hansard.

Does the reader know that the official report of speeches in the House of Commons costs the Country over \$18,000 a year? Besides this the Government last year actually paid \$125 more for 5000 copies of Plumb's speeches for gratuitous distribution.

But to return to the Budget debate. On the Liberal side the debate was sustained, remarkably good speeches being made by Messrs. Charlton, Ross of Middleton, and Burpee of St. John.

The latter was a carefully prepared effort full of important information. Probably no speech ever made in the Commons included more valuable information in the same concise shape.

What has happened to the Finance Minister's deliverance? It is not purely imaginary, it is more than counterbalanced by ill effects in other ways.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in a masterly reply of three hours, very clearly and happily exposed the fallacies and sophistries of the Finance Minister.

I need not repeat them here. None know so well as the people of New Brunswick, who have learned the lesson at a terrible cost, that kind of sophistry and fallacy they are. Did he not tell us in 1866 that "for a quarter of a century to come" thirteen millions of dollars would be sufficient for the annual expenditure of Canada.

He did so tell us in good set terms, yet Sir Leonard's estimates just brought down in this fourteenth year of our federal history, provide for an expenditure of ordinary economy, a round sum of twenty millions of dollars.

In a word, the people of Canada are now taxed to raise more than twice the sum that Sir Tilly promised in 1867 would be enough. We are but four millions of people too, instead of eight or ten millions he told us we should be in eight or ten years, that is in 1877.

But yet we are to borrow this year sixteen millions to supplement an enormous tax-doll.

These bold points show at a glance that we are living at a ruinous rate. If we descend from generalities to details, we shall find, that while the party now in power, at the late election blamed the late Government for increasing the cost of collecting the Customs, the superannuation allowances, the Post office and other public works, they have enormously further increased the cost of every one of these, and of almost every other public service.

Hon. Joseph Howe, at the Detroit Trade Convention in 1865 said—"I see before me men who think in millions, men who daily transactions would sweep the harvests of a principality. Our rulers have come to think in millions. They have lost all respect for mere hundreds of thousands, and as for thousands of dollars, they are quite too trivial for account. For instance the proposed expenditure for 1881-82 as against that of 1880-81, is more than a million of dollars. That is more than the annual revenue of the Province of New Brunswick as it was before Confederation. Think of it. The revenue of a Province done away in the mere "toting up" of the figures and scarcely causing a moment's thought. But the people pay for this, and the time has come, when to many a poor farmer on the sterile hillside, burdened with a crushing mortgage, that if he pays his taxes, could such a man, honest, industrious, economical but poor, come for a day to Ottawa and see how his rulers lavish day to day his earnings, he would record his vow to-day and his vote hereafter to sweep away the most extravagant and corrupt Government that has ever ruled in Canada.

It is thought the session will last three or four weeks yet, in which it is not likely any very long or important debate will occur. The trucking money which will vote the millions which the Government ask of them, and when once in their power, they will not fail to spend them.

THIS WEEK'S LETTER.

Since my last, the Budget Debate, which occupied just one week has run its course and been concluded. It took a somewhat different turn from the ordinary one. It is well known that there are comparatively few members among the 206 holding seats in the Commons who have any special knowledge of Finance. It is, therefore, usually known beforehand who the principal speakers on both sides will be. In ordinary circumstances, Sir Richard Cartwright, having been Finance Minister replies to the Finance Minister of the day. Sir Charles Tupper, famous

for his powerful rejoinders, replies to Sir Richard, and Mr. Mackenzie replies to Sir Charles. But on this occasion both Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Mackenzie were too ill to take part in the Budget Debate.

Sir John Macdonald scarcely ever does so. And really, after the Finance Minister had spoken, there was no one on either side who appeared to know anything about the question.

It was a matter of some speculation who would be put up to make the second speech on the ministerial side.

There was Mr. Dalton McCarthy, a lawyer of considerable ability, who is a sort of a coming man on the Conservative party.

But he attempted some years ago to make a financial speech, got "badly mixed" while on the floor, and gave it up.

He has never ventured on the same ground since. Then there is Mr. Thomas White, editor of the Montreal Gazette and member for Cardwell, Ontario.

He had attempted last year to speak on the Budget, but Mr. Snowball who replied to him, showed that he did not know the difference between the "estimates" and the "supply bill."

After which it came to general agreement that Mr. White had not the elements of a Finance Minister in him.

This year the Ministry put Mr. Plumb as their second man. Now Plumb is the most worthy and windy member of the House, and represents the District of Niagara.

In the eternal fitness of things, the representative of the great great ports out a Niagara of words in one of his speeches.

It is not usual for members of the Press gallery to report Plumb at length. The usual report of one of his three hours speeches is two words in length, as "Plumb spoke" or "Plumb followed."

This year Plumb followed Cartwright, but at a great distance. He spoke a whole afternoon, and the only good result that I know of is that the House has decided that notice of motion was given the same evening, to abolish the Hansard.

Does the reader know that the official report of speeches in the House of Commons costs the Country over \$18,000 a year? Besides this the Government last year actually paid \$125 more for 5000 copies of Plumb's speeches for gratuitous distribution.

But to return to the Budget debate. On the Liberal side the debate was sustained, remarkably good speeches being made by Messrs. Charlton, Ross of Middleton, and Burpee of St. John.

The latter was a carefully prepared effort full of important information. Probably no speech ever made in the Commons included more valuable information in the same concise shape.

What has happened to the Finance Minister's deliverance? It is not purely imaginary, it is more than counterbalanced by ill effects in other ways.

for his powerful rejoinders, replies to Sir Richard, and Mr. Mackenzie replies to Sir Charles. But on this occasion both Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Mackenzie were too ill to take part in the Budget Debate.

Sir John Macdonald scarcely ever does so. And really, after the Finance Minister had spoken, there was no one on either side who appeared to know anything about the question.

It was a matter of some speculation who would be put up to make the second speech on the ministerial side.

There was Mr. Dalton McCarthy, a lawyer of considerable ability, who is a sort of a coming man on the Conservative party.

But he attempted some years ago to make a financial speech, got "badly mixed" while on the floor, and gave it up.

He has never ventured on the same ground since. Then there is Mr. Thomas White, editor of the Montreal Gazette and member for Cardwell, Ontario.

He had attempted last year to speak on the Budget, but Mr. Snowball who replied to him, showed that he did not know the difference between the "estimates" and the "supply bill."

After which it came to general agreement that Mr. White had not the elements of a Finance Minister in him.

This year the Ministry put Mr. Plumb as their second man. Now Plumb is the most worthy and windy member of the House, and represents the District of Niagara.

In the eternal fitness of things, the representative of the great great ports out a Niagara of words in one of his speeches.

It is not usual for members of the Press gallery to report Plumb at length. The usual report of one of his three hours speeches is two words in length, as "Plumb spoke" or "Plumb followed."

This year Plumb followed Cartwright, but at a



