

Mr. TILLEY declared—no Intercolonial Railway, no Confederation—and Canada gave him what he wanted. (Hear, hear.) It is not New Brunswick alone that is to get something handsome over and above its necessities. I have here a letter from the Charlottetown (P. E. I.) *Examiner*, wherein **Mr. WHELAN**, the editor, and one of the delegates at the Quebec Conference, sums up the advantages to be obtained by Prince Edward Island pretty much as **Hon. Mr. TILLEY** does for New Brunswick. He says:—

By this arrangement the debt of Prince Edward Island will be guaranteed to the amount of \$2,025,000—the interest of which, at five per cent, will be \$101,250. Add to this the proportion which the Confederation has given to each province for the support of their local administration, at the rate of 80 cents per head, giving for the population of Prince Edward Island, which is 81,000, the sum of \$64,800; we have then a total of \$166,050, which Prince Edward Island will receive annually. Deduct from this sum \$12,000 for interest at five per cent. on our debt of £75,000 or \$240,000, and the balance in our favor will be \$154,050, which sum exceeds by nearly forty-eight thousand dollars the actual cost of our local affairs, the Central Government undertaking to pay certain general expenses. (Hear, hear.)

The general expenses he alludes to are the salaries of the governor, judges, and so on, which the General Government will pay. Thus, sir, we have **Mr. WHELAN**, one of the delegates, and **Hon. Mr. TILLEY**, another, chuckling over the good bargains they have made at the expense of Canada, and endeavoring in this manner to carry the scheme of Confederation by showing that New Brunswick is to have \$34,000 over and above its necessities, and Prince Edward Island \$48,000. I would advise the **Hon. Finance Minister**, when he is in distress for want of money, to go down there and borrow this surplus which we will have to pay to these provinces; they will no doubt, be willing to lend on favorable terms. (Laughter.) I have entered into a short calculation to show what proportion Upper and Lower Canada will respectively have to bear of these additional burdens,—\$63,000 a year for ten years to New Brunswick, would make a capital at five per cent. of about \$350,000.

HON. MR. HOLTON—More near \$400,000.

HON. MR. DORION—My calculation is rather under than over the mark, but let us take \$350,000 as the capitalized value of this annuity for ten years. That gives an interest of \$17,500 per annum forever. Now, supposing the increased extent of territory to be

defended under the Confederation augments the militia expenditure to the extent of a million a year—this, I think, is a very reasonable estimate, and will not go very far towards carrying out the intentions of the Conference respecting military and naval defence, as explained by the President of the Council to his Toronto audience. Then add the interest of the sum required to build the Intercolonial Railway, five per cent. on \$20,000,000, and we have an annual payment of \$1,000,000 more, which is increased by \$150,000, the indemnity paid to Newfoundland for its valuable mineral lands. Then we have to pay the local governments, at the rate of 80 cents per head, \$3,056,849. The interest on the debt of Nova Scotia, \$8,000,000, will amount to \$400,000; on that of New Brunswick, \$7,000,000, to \$350,000; on that of Newfoundland, \$3,250,000, to \$162,000; and on the debt of Prince Edward Island, \$2,021,425, to \$101,071. Adding all these sums together, we find that the annual expenditure, in addition to it remembered to the burdens which we now bear, will be \$6,237,920—(hear, hear)—representing a capital of \$124,758,400. (Hear, hear.) The share of Canada in this annual expenditure will be \$1.89 per head, amounting to the sum of \$4,725,000. This is altogether irrespective of the debt of \$62,500,000 with which Canada enters the union. The share of Upper Canada, according to population, will be \$2,646,000; but Upper Canadians have long claimed that they paid upwards of two-thirds of the expenditure, and the *Globe* lately said that this was the proportion ten years ago, but that the disparity had greatly increased since. If Upper Canada really pays two-thirds of the expenditure, its share in the additional but necessary expenditure will be \$3,183,334 per annum. (Hear, hear.) This is taking for granted that the Lower Provinces should pay their share according to population. I have my doubts about that, and I believe that the city of Montreal pays a little more duty on imports than Prince Edward, and more, perhaps, than Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland put together, and that the population of the District of Montreal pay a good deal more per head than that of New Brunswick.

MR. H. F. MACKENZIE—Do you mean the local consumption?

HON. MR. DORION—I mean to say that the inhabitants of the city of Montreal pay a great deal more than the inhabitants of any similar portion of any of the provinces, and that the district of Montreal consumes as much as any other section of the same extent and