

Britain for the last fiscal year were as follows:—

For army.....	\$ 77,500,000
For navy.....	55,000,000
Interest and principal of debt..	131,000,000
All other purposes.....	94,000,000

\$360,500,000

The expenditure of our Government for the same year were:

For army.....	\$ 35,800,000
For navy.....	19,431,000
Interest and principal of debt..	246,311,000
All other purposes.....	141,370,000

\$442,912,000

Surveying these figures the *Courier* says:—"Aside from the cost of maintaining the army and navy and the interest on the public debt, it costs nearly twice as much to administer the government of the United States as it does that of Great Britain!" This is undoubtedly the truth; but we submit that it is not the whole truth. The above record is that of the expenditure of the United States Federal government; to it must be added that of the several State Governments, if we are to have a fair view of the total cost of the framework of Government in the Union. In England there are no State Governments: the above record shows the total of the British expenditure. Consequently the comparison should be between the \$441,370,000 expended by the Federal Government for "all other purposes," and that expended by the different States in carrying on their local government and the \$94,000,000 spent in England "for all other purposes." The result is sufficiently favorable to the land of "Court jobberies and bloated aristocracies" already; but were the above addition made to the American expenditure, it would be a crushingly complete refutation of the pretensions set up for democratic republicanism as being the one form of cheap government in the world.

The fact that the Government of the United States is a very dear one is pretty clearly proved by the above statistics. Nor need we go very far to discover the reason why democratic governments must always be expensive. The cause is to be found in the fact that the cliques who settle what men shall be put forward as candidates for office, or for seats in the legislature, constitute a large body without whom no man can obtain an entrance to public life. They consequently are in a position to make their terms with every man who aspires to take any part in politics; and do not forget to bind all such persons to give them that on which their hearts are set—Government employment. The patronage of the country thus comes to be distributed by party cliques who, as they are totally irresponsible for their conduct, distribute it in a manner more extravagant than any official liable to be called to account for his actions would dare to do. The people, in despair at the corruption around them, seek relief in contracting the powers of the Executive by rendering an increased number of offices elective; but this only aggravates the evil, as it widens the field of action open to conventionists. Party conventions are the most recklessly extravagant dispensers of public money in the world, for the simple reason that each member of the body seeks a personal gain from its actions and that it is responsible to nobody for anything which it may see fit to do. So long as the patronage of the United States remains in their hands will the expenditure on civil government remain unabated. And it will remain in their hands so long as the elective fran-

chise is so degraded that the intelligent part of the community can exercise no practical influence in it; in other words until the framework of government ceases to be democratic.

Our contemporary, the *United States Army and Navy Journal*, seems to be of opinion that the people of Canada are hesitating about building their Pacific, because they have no paying portion of the line on the Atlantic seaboard, and that it would be mere waste of funds while the Southern Pacific from New York to San Francisco is in operation; at the same time there is no great city in British Columbia to serve as a depot for the Japan, Chinese and East Indian trade. It is also pointed out that California, with its metallic wealth, has attracted a mere tithe of the emigration which has peopled the Pacific States and as a consequence British Columbia must also fail to direct any portion of it to her shores, and, therefore, a railway would not be a paying enterprise. Our answer to all this is simply that the Dominion is bound by the terms of union to British Columbia to build this railway within ten years; that, as shown by the annexed extract, over three-fourths of its length will be through the richest arable and prairie land in the world, while over one third of the Southern Pacific Railway (United States) lies through the great central desert and nearly another third through the sterile slopes of the Rocky Mountains; that on the eastern slopes of those mountains within the period of ten years, a larger population will be settled in British territory than California now owns, and finally whenever our railway touches the Pacific, a depot amply sufficient for the direct trade between Liverpool, Canton, Yeddo and Calcutta will be established. Canada requires this railway for the purpose of opening up her territories and for political considerations apart from the actual traffic it is sure to command. Our neighbors should remember that we possess mineral regions of vast extent immediately on the line between Canada and the Red River country and on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains; the largest and most productive coal fields in the world being on the eastern, while gold is found abundantly on that and on the western slopes, while we must have access to the 50,000,000 acres of black earth which are destined to be the wheat granary of North America, and when our contemporary thinks over these reasons, he will be satisfied that the railway must be a productive investment.

"From Mr. Waddington's Report on the route he has surveyed from Canada to the Pacific coast, we obtain the following information. The distance by the proposed route is:—

	Miles.
From Montreal to Ottawa.....	115
Ottawa to the Matawan.....	195
Matawan to Fort Garry.....	935
Fort Garry to the Yellow Head Pass.....	985

Thence to the limit of British Columbia..... 52
Route by the Upper Frazer (British Columbia), by 'short cut'.... 445

Total length from Montreal to the Pacific..... 2,777
Against 3,305 miles from New York to San Francisco, or 528 miles less.

The above distances may be classed in three categories, as regards the nature of the soil and country traversed, viz:

1, level, rich, arable country; 2, rolling country, less fertile; 3, poor, mountainous and timbered, in the following proportions: Valley of the Ottawa, 80 miles rolling; Montreal Valley, 50 miles level; clay level country, 250 miles level; Laurentides, north of Lake Superior, 20 miles level; Neepigon and Black Sturgeon district, 41 miles level; height of land to White Mouth River, 335 miles poor; great Western Plain, 1,012 miles, level; great Western Plain, approach to Rocky Mountains, 25 miles rolling; Valley of the Assiniboine, 30 miles rolling; Rocky Mountains to the Cache, 80 miles poor; Bald or Gold Range beyond, 116 miles poor; along Horseshoe Lake and River, 20 miles rolling; Chilcoaten Plain, 152 miles level; Cascade Range (the Valley itself fertile), 84 poor. Being a total of 1,544 miles of level country, 200 of rolling and 723 of poor.

RECAPITULATION.—Rich and cultivable territory, 1,744 miles; grazing, timbered and mountainous, 723 miles. Total, 2,467.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR ARCHIBALD and Wemyss M. Simpson, Esq., Indian Commissioner, signed a treaty with the Ojibbeway, Swampy Cree and other tribes of Indians, at the Stone Fort (lower Fort Garry), Manitoba, on Thursday, 3rd Aug. The wisdom of protecting the interests of the aboriginal tribes is apparent, and the people of Canada have the satisfaction of knowing that they have secured the good will of valuable allies and of a people capable of making good subjects by the simple as well as inexpensive act of doing them justice.

The contrast presented by the condition of the Indian tribes in the United States and the miserable result of the policy pursued towards them, has been a salutary example for our benefit; not that the people of Canada has aught to accuse themselves of with respect to the Indians who have been well treated by both French and English colonists, and of this the following treaty is the latest evidence:

"The Ojibbeways and Swampy Cree tribes of Indians, and all others of the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to Her Majesty the Queen and successors forever, all the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—Beginning at the International boundary line near its junction with the Lake of the Woods at a point due north from the centre of Rosseau Lake; thence to run due north to the centre of Rosseau Lake; thence northward to the centre of White Mouth Lake, otherwise called White Mud Lake; thence by the middle of the lake and the middle of the river issuing therefrom to the mouth thereof in Winnipeg River; thence by the Winnipeg River to its mouth; thence westwardly, including all the islands near the south end of the