## THE GAMPAIGN

KENZIE-SCOTT Ministry, said :

"We look with confidence to the new

s auspices."

How grievously our contemporary's lack not only wisdom but honesty why they should be condemned by the people who five years ago elected them

## THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

1872, need be told that Economy was one of the first principles of the Reform party when it was in Opposition. In the conventions both of the Reformers of Ontario and the Rouges of Quebec, Economy held almost the first place: and it was owing in no small degree to the persistent declaration in behalf of Economy of the leading ment, in the contest of January, 1874. | tures :

It is not to be denied that under the (1.) Annual surpluses 1867-8. ald Government there was a large, even a vast increase in the public expenditure. (2.) Surplus, 1873-4. \$889,000 The figures are as follows, vide Public

recom															
1867-8.					١,					 			\$13	.486.0	0
1868-9.								,	,				14	.038,0	0
1869-70													14	,345,5	0
1870-1.															
1871-2.													17	.589.5	ŏ
1872-3.							,	 					19	.174.6	õ

Expenditure. \$13,486,000

1869-70 1870-1 1871-2 1872-3	14,345,500 15,623,000 17,589,500 19,174,600	15,512,000 19,335,600 20,714,800 20,813,500			
	\$94,256,600	\$104,442,800			
1867-8		Surpluses. \$ 201,900			
1868-9		. 341,000			
1869-70					
4871.2	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
1872-3		3,125,300 1,638,900			
ROMERS CONTRACTOR AND AND RESIDENCE OF A	CARREST SE TRANSPILLADOUS SERVICE AND AND A				

1868-9 . . . . 14,038,000

years was increased by \$6,000,000, the abundant revenue not only met the increase, but left a surplus of nearly \$10,-

On the 5th November, 1873, four months after the close of the fiscal year 1872-3, Sie John MacDonald and his colleagues resigned and the present Government took office. Now, though the Mackenzis Administration thus ruled for eight months and the Macponald Administration for only four months of the fiscal year 1873-4, it would be manifestly unfair to hold the would be manifestly unfair to hold the former responsible for the whole outlay that year, inasmuch as when Mr. Mackenzis came in the public expenditure was being conducted on the basis of Mr. Tilley's estimates for that year. Mr. Tilley's estimates of the expenditure for 1872-4, i.e., the amount the old Gov.

\$22,483,000

He announced that the supplementary sum of \$1,542,000 was required to meet the charges arising from the assumption by the Dominion of the Provincial debts, the expenses connected with the admission of Prince Edward Island into the

ting down the expenditure, Mr. Mac-kenzie has increased it. He has, in fact, violated his pledge in a two-fold degree—first, in not having been more economical than his predecessor; On the 7th Nevember, 1873, the Globe, in announcing the names of the Macamount Mr. Cartwright asks for the current year, there is a difference of nearly \$1,750,000. It is contended on Government for a broad, liberal policy, a behalf of Mr. MACKENZIE and his col-under the late regime, and anticipate a long career of material prosperity and material prograss for the Dominion under its auspices."

How grievously our contemporary's figures, what excuse is that for the in-How grievously our contemporary's hopes and predictions have been disappointed the country generally knows. We purpose, now that the hour of the Ministry's trial is at hand, to show in detail how far they have fallen short of their own professions; how sadly they lack not only wisdom but honesty, and lack not only wisdom but honesty. associates acted either in ignorance or bad faith.

ad faith.

The pledges of public men should be there were reasons even as cogent as a regard for their honour that pressed on the Reform leaders the necessity for Economy. Shortly after they took of-No one acquainted with the politics of the country since 1867, or even since the revenues which had been so abundant under their predecessors began to wane. The following table, showing the revenue as well as the ex-

		Expenditure.	Revenue.
1873-	4	\$23,316,000	\$24,205,000
1874	5	23,713,000	24,648,700
1875-	6	. 24,488,400	22,587,600
1876-	7	23,519,000	22,059,000
		\$95,036,400	\$93,500,300

men and journals of the Party as a revenue \$23,500,000. But on the 10th whole that it achieved such signal success in the general election of 1872, and over \$600,000 short, so that a deficit of close on \$1,500,000 is almost inevitable. close on \$1,500,000 is almost inevitable. after the resignation of the old Govern- We have, therefore, these three pic-

to 1872-3..... 1874-5. 935,700 \$1,824,700 (3.) Deficit, 1875-6.\$1,900,800 000 1876-7. 1,460,000 Probable do. 1877-8. 1,500,000

From these striking pictures Mr. Mac

afford to improve his estate when his income is buoyant and ever-growing, so the old Government was able out of their splendid revenues, not only to deal liberally with the ordinary demands of expenditure, but to put aside every other legitimate means of making both ends meet fail him, he considers it his duty to cut down his running expenses. An honest statesman would do likewise. But Mr. MACKENZIE appears to lack not only the honesty that should have impelled him, even had there been no deficits, to cut down the running expenses of the country, but 14,379,000 the running expenses of the country, but the running expenses of the country, but the honesty that would have impelled even an unpledged man to that course.

Take these running expenses from be-

ginning to end:

First, a large increase has taken place
in the cost of the Ottawa Departments.

When he was leader of the Opposition, Mr. MACKENZIE always bewailed the extravagance under this head, which he ascribed to the "immoral coalition." In the fall of 1870 he took special pains 

"When the Government was first formed in 1867-8, the offices were filled with a great army of employés, but notwithstanding the entire expenses of Civil Government, including the Governor-General's salary and those of the Lieut.-Governors were \$594,445.82. What was it now? The very same items now reached \$661,675.82—an increase of nearly \$70,000 in two years, in consequence, as he figure he. two years, in consequence, as he firmly be-lieved, of the naturally bad system of Gov-ernment that existed under a coalition." At St. Catharines, on the 15th of No-

vember of the same year (Globe of the 16th) he said:

These are but samples of his utterances on this subject taken at random from his Opposition speeches.

The Rouges were also strong on Economy in Civil Government. Their platform of 1872 contained these three

3. Reduction of the number of Ministurs.
4. Diminution of the Governor-General's salary.
5. Reduction of the number of public employés to what is strictly required for the efficient performance of the public

The medians we are the Weter Expected.

We believe so to the plant for the garmed deciding to the garmed continue of public friends with the plant immediantly. The problem of the write the garmed deciding with the plant immediantly. The problem of the write the garmed deciding with the plant immediantly. The problem of the write the garmed deciding with the plant immediantly. The problem of the write the garmed deciding with the plant immediantly. The problem of the write the garmed deciding with the plant immediantly. The problem of the write the garmed deciding with the plant immediantly. The problem of the write the garmed deciding with the plant immediantly. The problem of the write the plant immediantly. The problem of the write the plant immediantly. The problem of the write the plant immediantly is a plant in the write tumber of the Consideration. In Comment in an arrange of the problem of the write the plant immediantly is a plant in the write tumber of the Consideration. In Comment in an arrange of the problem of the write the plant immediantly is a plant in the write tumber of plant in the w

sum of \$144,000 for special expenditure in Keewatin in connection with the small-pox quarantine there, and for Icelandic and Mennonite loans and re-It is evident, then, that instead of cutfunds, must be deducted in order to bring the expenditure of that year to the ordinary level of that of 1872-3. This will make the total for 1876-7 \$210,000. So likewise the sum of \$96,-000 for Mennonite loans and transport must be deducted from the apparent ex-penditure in 1875-6, leaving the ordinary expenditure that year \$289,900. The number of immigrants by the St. Lawrence route has been as follows:

1873-4 23,894 1874-5 16,038 1875-6. 7,743 1876-7. 7,743 The per capita cost of each immigrant is therefore as follows:

1876-7.... 7,743 209,000 1876-7.... 7,743 209,000 27 00
The immigrants who enter the country by the St. Lawrence route are the only immigrants who can be justly claimed by any Government as the result or fruit of Dominion expenditure. Last year, indeed, there were two Dominion agents in the States engaged in the work of repatriating French Canadians of whom they say they secured 836, vide Minister of Agriculture's report for 1877. But aside from this, the whole appropriation aside from this, the whole appropriation is spent in behalf of European immian immigrants; and the persons who cross the linesfrom the States and settle here or pass through here to the Western States come of their own accord, and certainly not because of the money spent or the efforts made by Dominion agents in Europe.

Moreover, if the immigrants from the
States are to be claimed, then to make our population account an honest one, we should also keep official returns of the annual Canadian hegira to the States. Of late years the majority, i.e. the Minsterialists, on the Immigration Committee of the Commons have taken to claiming these arrivals from the States as,

equally with the St. Lawrence route nmigrants, the fruit of the appropriation, their object being to reduce the per capita cost of the European immigrant, which has increased so largely under the present Administration. Thirdly, there has been an enormous increase in the cost of the outside Departments, that is, the Customs and

0	Excise Departments. In the former this increase is most marked:
t	Revenue Collected. Collecting.
,	1672-3 \$13,053,900 \$568,000
	1873-4 14,410,600 658,300
r	1874–5 15,387,000 682,700
d	1875-6 12,841,300 721,000
d	1876-7 12,556,800 721,600
t	The cost of collecting each \$100 of
t	Customs revenue has therefore been as
е	follows:
e	1872-3 \$4 35
as	1873-4 4 56
L.	1874 5 4 44
	1875-6 5 61
y	1876–7 5 75
8	A noteworthy feature in this Customs
	record is the astounding increase in the
g	salaries, &c., at the port of Montreal:
	Revenue Cost of
1	Collected. Collecting.

1876-7 5 75	100
A noteworthy feature in this Customs record is the astounding increase in the salaries, &c., at the port of Montreal:	11 12 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Revenue Cost of	ä
Collected. Collecting.	è
1872-3\$5,017,200 \$ 87,700	8
1873-4 5,639,000 95,800	S
1874-5 5,866,700 99,800	8
1875-6	
1876-7	Ę
The port and city of Montreal, it may be added by way of explanation, has	N 125 1
been the scene of several closely con-	Ĝ
tested elections since Mr. MACKENZIE	
took office.  The Excise returns are almost as significant:	C CLEAN
Revenue Cost of	
Collected Collecting	1

\$4,527,000 5,651,500 5,141,300 201,200 199,300 ..... 5,597,000 The cost of collecting each \$100 of Excise revenue has therefore

Fourthly, there has been a large increase in the cost of the Administration of Justice, as follows: 1872-3..... 565,600 Miscel

\*\*Fort Erie, May 21.—Mr. C. W. Bunting called a meeting of his Conservative friends in the drill shed this evening, and had an audience of about three hundred, fully half of whom were Reformers. He spoke in a wild, rambling way for about an hour and a half, and his statements were completely refuted by Mr. Hershey, the Reform candidate, who spoke for an hour and a half in a manner which showed that he was completely master of the great questions of the day. The sympathy of the entire audience seemed to be with the Reform candidate, who handled Mr. Barting without gloves. If the people present to-night express the opinion of the electors of the county, Mr. Bunting's chances of election are very slim. The meeting closed with three cheers for the Queen and the several candidates."

A greater travesty of the truth was laction has been to some purpose, it is evident by the above paragraph and other circumstances, the effect is not what either the friends of this country or humanitarians might desire. Let us say once more, there is no room in this country for penniless were completely refuted by Mr. Hershey, the Reform candidate, who spoke for an hour and a half in a manner which showed that he was completely master of the great questions of the day. The sympathy of the entire audience seemed to be with the Reform candidate, who handled Mr. Bunting's without gloves. If the people present to-night express the opinion of the electors of election are very slim. The meeting closed with three cheers for the Queen and the several candidates."

A greater travesty of the truth was laction has been to some purpose, it is evident by the above paragraph and other circumstances, the effect is not what either the friends of this country or humanitarians might desire. Let us say once more, there is no room in this country of a pental standard the friends of this country or humanitarians might desire. Let us say once more, there is no room in this country of a pental standard the friends of this country of the trust was might desir 
 1873-4
 56,400

 1874-5
 63,700

 1875-6
 110,200

 1876-7
 112,500
 1872-3 ....\$ 53,000 1873-4 ....\$ 64,400 1874-5 ....\$ 77,300 

Beauharnois 72,119 62,829 30,680 Cornwall 20,687 21,025 det by Chambly 26,219 22,851 det by Chambly 26,219 22,851 det by Chambly 26,219 22,851 det by Chambly 27,735 29,000 Chambly 26,219 22,851 det by Chambly 26,219 28,218 det by Chambly 26,219 22,851 det by Chambly 26,219 22,

made all the new appointments, even Jenkins', during their four menths' tenure that year, and that in their eight months' tenure the Mackenzie Ministry disappointed their followers and absolutely refused to give an office or an increase to anybody. Assuming all this, let us compare the running expenses of 27 00

made all the new appointments, even debt over that amount, viz., \$10,500,000, devolved on Ontario and Quebec, the former becoming responsible for five-ninths, or \$5,833,000, the interest of which at 5 per cent., viz., \$291,000, became an annual charge on the revenues of Ontario, and was paid from 1868 until the Tilley Act placed the whole \$10,500,000 on the Dominion.

That under Conservative rule the country was prospersus;
That under Conservative rule the extravagance, increasing expenditure, millions of deficits, closed to workshops and scarcity of work have been the order of the day;
Vote and work for Sir John Macdonald and Canadian prosperity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

318,600 201,200 Justice..... 56,400 Superannuation 64 400

This shows an increase of \$90,000. Now let the reader remember what has been yielded in the Government's favour in this table : (1.) That the MACDONALD Government made all the appointments of 1873-4 and that the present Government made none; and (2.) the sum of \$144,000 has been struck out of the Im-Mennonite expenditure. Yielding all that, and it is giving the Government their whole case, the fact remains that plus during each year since Confederation, the gentlemen who took office to cut the gentlemen who took office to cut down the expenditure have increased the running expenses of the country \$90,000 at a period of extreme depression and in

an era of chronic deficits. Not only that—they have spent this much more in doing less work, for there is a wide difference in the Immigration and Revenue Collection returns of the two years :

1873.4 Immigrants secured ...... Customs Revenue 23,894 collected...... \$14,410,600 \$12,556,800 Excise Revenue collected..... \$5,639,000 \$3,869,700

In the above even the impossible has been yielded in the Government's favour. It is impossible, for instance, that gen-tlemen who had been out of office twenty years and who were beset on every side by clamourous friends should have made no appointments in the first eight months of their tenure. It is reasonable to suppose that they were as much responsible for the increases that year as their pre-decessors, and fair, therefore, to go back to the last full year of the latter for the purpose of comparing the running ex-

penses : Civil Government ..... \$750,900 277,400 568,000 Immigration . . oms salaries. Excise salaries 171.700 399,000 Justice ..... Pensions ..... 49,200 Superannuation Fund ..... 53,000 Fund ...... 53,000 Public Works... 1,408,300 \$3,677,500

Or an increase of \$1,320,000. According to the Reform leaders the figures of 1872-3, nay of each year of the old Government's management, were grossly extravagant, the extravagance being due in the main, as Mr. Mackenzze expressed it, "to the naturally bad sys-"tem of government that existed un-"der a Coalition." Yet the fact is patent that after governing the country for five years, with a majority at their command that would probably have supported them in measures of economy as cheerfully as it defended their extravagance, the Reform party is allowing the running expenses to exceed those of the last full year of the Coalition by \$1,320,000, or exactly 33 cents per head of the population. Is this what the Reformers of Canada expected of their

The capital expenditure since 1872-3 has been as follows: 1872-3. 1878-4 Fifthly, there has been a large increase in Pensions and Superannuation
Fund. Reformers, at least the more Intercolonial

Algorithm Science St., 526,800 \$2,781,500 \$ | Intercolonial | Railway . . . | 4,827,200 | 3,417,700 | North-West . . . | 63,200 | Nil. | Debts allowed | Provinces . . | 13,859,000 | 4,927,000 | 4,827,200 3,417,700 2,645,500 Nil. Nil. Nil.

Debts of other Provinces to the amount of nearly \$3,500,000 were assumed at the same time. This accounts for the enormous increase in the debt in 1873. But as a matter of fact it is not an increase at all, being merely a transfer of the debts from the Provinces to the Dominion. As to the other increases between the provinces to the Dominion. As to the other increases between the provinces to the Dominion. As to the other increases between the provinces to the Dominion. As to the other increases between the provinces to the Dominion. As to the other increases between the provinces to the Dominion. As to the other increases between the provinces to the Dominion. As to the other increases between the provinces to the Dominion. tween 1873 and 1867, this is what Mr. Cartwright told the London financiers in his circular of the 19th October, 1875, when he was negotiating a loan there:

"The whole of the debt has been incurred for legitimate objects of public utility.

The indirect advantage from these public works has already been found in the remarkable rapidity with which the commerce and the material prosperity of the Dominion have been developed; while a substantial increase in the direct returns may fairly be expected from the improvement. migration total of 1876-7 because it is from the improvements now in progress and to be special Icelandic and and to follow the steady progress of populations and the steady

in 1867, although it has in the interval been charged with much heavy expenditure of an exceptional kind, such as the outlay connected with the several Fenian attacks on the country, the acquisition and organization of new territory, and providing an adequate defensive force for the Dominion.

The eight years The eight years since Confederation, therefore, exhibit an

aggregate surplus of two millions four hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and eleven pounds (equal to eleven millions eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and eight dollars, and not including the sinking fund) which has been partially expended in new works. The annual payment for sinking fund is included in the current expenditure, and forms in the aggregate a further sum of seven hundred thousand pounds (or three millions four hundred and sixty-eight dollars) since Confederation."

Mr. Cartwright has since alleged that.

The efforts of the Kingston News to induce the Whig to discuss the live issues of the day, are up to date unavailing. The Whig is just now immersed in an effort to prove that Sir John Macdonald was responsible for the removal of the seat of Government from Kingston in 1843, which is, no doubt, the forerunner of a powerful article on the burning of the Parliament buildings in Montreal in 1850.

The Grit press labour strenuously to prove that there is no national policy senti
Mr. Cartwright has since alleged that

Mr. CARTWRIGHT has since alleged that which means in plain English that he got their money under false pretences.

We prefer to accept his circular as an honest statement. His friends can have it struck out of this record as bogus on shouldering the inference.

The what has been established in the form what has been established in the

the foregoing chapter—and to make the narrative plain the figures in the Public Accounts have been accepted as they stand, no exception being taken to the manner in which the Finance Minister

Many of the miseries of modern womanhood might be prevented by the judicious use of Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi. It is an infallible remedy for those many serious complaints which have their origin in derangement of the kidneys, and for all affections of the bladder and urinary organs. Bright's disease, diabetes, etc., are always relieved and often cured by the remedy. For sale by all dealers,

THE CONTEST IN WELLAND. THE following appeared in Wednesday's

works begun there in 1874-5 rendering a large staff on the old works unnecessary. But that aside there has been no tangible decrease.

Now let us make a total of these running expenses. It is often contended on behalf of the Government that the Machon DONALD Ministry made so large and increase of the public staff prior to their resignation in November, 1873, that their successors have found it impossible to reduce the running expenses. Put in logical form this pleasis—— a was so outrageously extravagance, found the task impossible after a five years' effort.

But assuming that the Macdonald Machon Machon

Debts of other Provinces to the amount | telligencer says :- "Walker is a highly

Four years ago it was "Mr. Robert Hay, the leading manufacturer, "Mr. Hay, one of the most energetic," &c., "Mr. Hay, whose eminent firm," &c.; but now it is plain "Mr. Furniture-Manufacturer Hay," with a batch of adjectives thrown in among them "selfish," "demagoguish," &c.

A Contradiction with experience and knowledge of the task they had in hand, namely, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John Macdonald, and Mr. Montague Bernard." If a Canadian colleague were required now, for such august company, who would be the man? Ah, who? Cornwall Reporter.

A Contradiction with experience hand, namely, the task they had in hand, namely, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John Macdonald, and Mr. Montague Bernard." If a Canadian colleague were required now, for such august company, who would be the man? Ah, who? Cornwall Reporter.

A CONTRADICTION.—A Barrie correspondent writes us:—"Some time ago.

Those of Mr. Blake's friends who some months ago were greatly concerned as to the state of his health and rejoiced to find from the operous duties of the Presidency of the Council, will be pleased to know that he is now every day in Court and able to attend to his briefs.

Quebec Constitution:—"Mr. Mackenzie's on a hotel. The friends here are anxious that the erroneous report, which has had a figure on the wheel' policy has been tried wide circulation, should be contradicted." and it has wofully failed, another way must be attempted to restore our prosperity; and it is satisfactory to know that this will be the issue upon which the elec-tions will be fought out. It is a definite (her husband having died last winter), and live issue, by the result of which Mr. Mackenzie must stand or fall.

The Grit press labour strenuously to prove that there is no national policy sentiment in the Maritime Provinces. The following of a constitution of the Maritime Provinces. The following of the Maritime Provinces. The following of the Maritime Provinces. The following of the Messrs, Robert Graham and Hender Graham of Graham o in this circular he merely showed the London capitalists the "silver side of "the shield," concealing the brazen side —which means in plain English that he citation of Sydney. Care Posterior Sydney. tution, were recently adopted at a large meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Asso-ciation of Sydney, Cape Breton:—

tection to native industries in a readjustment of the tariff for the development of the natural resources of our common country.

Mr. Mackenzie's policy of making Canada "a cheap country to live in," does not appear to bring the results that are claimed for it by its advocates. We observe that an enterprising Detroit tailor advertises.

The Guelph Herald tells this story in the country of the country and the country is to day alive to relate his experience.

The Guelph Herald tells this story in the country of the country is to day alive to relate his experience.

peeple of all kinds against coming to Manitoba; and our warnings have been very generally republished by our Canadian exchanges. But, while without doubt, this action has been to some purpose, it is evident by the above paragraph and other circumstances, the effect is not what either the friends of this country or humanitarians might desire. Let us say once more, there

senting himself as a brother of the prisoner and that the latter was a married man. He got quite a large number of contribu-tions. The fellow was an imposter, and

efforts are being made to bring him to justice. Napanee has an hotel-keeper who pos tively refuses to sell liquor to a confirmed drinker, be he drunk or sober. Men of this troduced by the proprietor to the bar-keeper, who is asked to survey him so that he can in future recognize him. He is then cautioned to sell him no liquor, drunk or sober. The bibulist is then shown to the door by the landlord, who wishes him all

the compliments of the season.

Mr. M. Scherer, late of the Colonist, has decided upon starting a German Conserva-tive journal in Stratford. The first issue tive journal in Stratford. The first issue will make its appearance in about three weeks, and the name of the paper is to be called the *Volksfreund*. Mr. Scherer was formerly a Reformer, but like thousands of others, he became disgusted with his party, and has joined the ranks of the Conservatives.—*Mitchell Advocate*.

This is what the New York Sun says of This is what the New York Sun says of the gentlemen who represented British in-terests on the Joint High Commission, some years ago:—"England sent five of her ablest and shrewdest men, who united rank and social distinction with experience and knowledge of the task they had in

port appeared in the Toronto papers from the corrrespondent at Winnipeg, giving a very graphic account of the death, result-ing from a brawl in a house of ill-fame in Winnipeg, of a Daniel Bell, said to have been formerly of Barrie. The Daniel Bell who formerly lived here, and whose relatives and friends reside in this neighbourhood, is alive and well, and has lived for some time, and at present resides, at Prince Arthur's Landing, where he carries on a hotel. The friends here are anxious

have all been down with that disease. The youngest, a boy of about six years of age, died last week. Tho people of that place are so afraid of the disease that no son in the shop, and that Graham offered Henderson a glass of wine from a bottle on the shelf, which he, Graham, supposed contained port wine. On Urquhart returning he was asked by Graham what was in that particular bottle as Henderson said it was not wine. Urquhart was startled, and it is needless to say that Graham and Hender-

as "a cheap country to live in," does not appear to bring the results that are claimed for it by its advocates. We observe that an enterprising Detroit tailor advertises freely in the Windsor papers, a practice in actually was, and the expenditure in 1876-7 look less than it actually was, and the expenditure are patent:

(1.) That the Reform leaders who took office to cut down the general expenditure have increased it.

(2.) That they have not only broken their pledges but ignored the urgent enter pledges but ignored the urgent in ecessity for Economy created by "hard "times."

(3.) That so far from reducing the running expenses of the machinery of government which they denounced as grossly extravagant, they have largely increased them.

(4.) That instead of reducing the national debt they have added more to it in four years than their opponents did in six.

(5.) That instead of enjoying "a "career of material prosperity and "material progress" under their management, the country is suffering griev-ously from deficits by which its credit is being impaired and its future injured.

MANY of the miseries of modern womanhood might be prevented by the province of the special by the consequences of the prompt for it by its advocates. We observe that are claimed for it by its advocates. We observe that an enterprising Detroit tailor advertises in expenditure in 1876-7 look less than it actually was, and the expenditure in 1876-7 look less than it actually was, and the expenditure in 1876-7 look less than it actually was, and the prompt for it by its advocates. We observe that an enterprising Detroit tailor advertises freely in the Windsor papers, a practice in actually was papers to bre flat he will actually a large of the sealing in the Windsor papers, a practice in while. But if he does succeed in getting Canadian custom to make it worth the constant is to-day alive to relate his experience. The Guelph Herald tells this story "A Toronto gentleman will astonish in feeling the prompt in the Windsor papers of papers and

wheat buyer to the writer:—"Wheat will drop to 60 cents in Minnesota this fall, to 85 cents in New York, and I believe we will be able to lay it down in Liverpool at close to \$1 per bushel."

Referring to Mr. Mowat's statement that Ontario is already fully supplied with farm labourers, the Winnipeg Free Press gives this warning, which cannot be too exsume the worst cases of colic we ever the worst cases of colic we ever the worst cases of colic we ever saw, and we cheerfully recommend it to

The New Brunswick Murd

New Brunswick has a murder ca

the Courts which promises to take

among the most celebrated criminal

of the century. Timothy McCarthy,

kept an unpretending but profitable to in Moncton, had a wife who under business and loved to attend to it. was a managing woman, and much success of the establishment was d her shrewdness and activity. As bank account grew larger, Mrs. McCarl bank account grew larger, Mrs. McCarenergetic devotion to business increase while her husband grew fat and lazy as grew rich, and indulged in fast horses other pleasures. McCarthy had grespect for his wife's abilities, but a deed aversion to her sharp tongue, and so consolation for his wounded self-love in society of other women. On the Islast October he told his wife he had ness north, and started for Prince Edv Island to see a girl with whom he had Island to see a girl with whom he had intimate. His wife, with her usual sheness, suspected his purpose, confronted him at Point du Chene he had gone to take steamer for the Island. He took return train for Moncton, leaving his at the Point, and drove to Shediac same day, intending, it is supposed drive from there to Point du Chene take the steamer. He put his horse ur the Weldon House stable, left some art there, and said he intended staying at the Weldon House stable, left some art
there, and said he intended staying at
borne's Hotel. He went out with 0
man Smith (a brother of the Minist
Marine and Fisheries), spent some tin
the Osborne House bar, and then visit
house of ill-repute kept by "the I
girls," where he was refused admis
Mr. Smith, who swears to these f
says that he parted from McCarthy,
Osborne's, about 11 o'clock, and has
knowledge of his subsequent movemen
Mrs. McCarthy returned after a
days' stay, to find that her husband
left. This vexed, but did not alarm
In a few days she heard of the horse
ing been left at Shediac, and supposed ing been left at Shediac, and supposed husband had gone to the Is Then she began to make enqui and learned that the girl he and resident that not seen him.

anger changed to alarm, and anxious quiries were made in every direction. disappearance was commented on by papers, and the theory advanced the had left the country. This suppose was strengthened by his wife's states that he had a large sum of money in the state of the states of the st pockets, as much as \$1,000 she said, weakened by the fact of his having \$1,000 to his credit in the bank. "ever heard of an Irishman running from a good property and a paying ness?" asked those who questioned the planation of the disappearance.

The Osbornes denied having seen after he left the house with Smith, elaimed to have retired at 10 o'clock. statement, however, was contradictor some respects, and many suspected something was wrong. The magist took the "solemn declarations" of all could be supposed to know anything a the missing man, and nothing was lear And then Annie Parker began to talk a what she knew, and her formal stater was taken by the magistrates was taken by the magistrates. She w French girl, about seventeen years old, a servant at the Osborne House. She scribed the visit of McCarthy and Sn and said that she heard McCarthy re ne ; that she listened at the head o stairs and heard an altercation in the room; that something heavy fell on floor; that she heard laboured breath some time afterwards a waggon, something large in it, was driven from the front door. This statemen supported as it was by the evidence of supported as it was by the evidence of one else who slept in the house, was larted at by the townspeople and the matrates, more especially as the girl did have a good reputation. No arrests made. But Mrs. McCarthy believed her husband had been murdered, and tinued to bush enquiries energetic ned to push enquiries energetic as Moncton Times took up the m and kept it constantly before the pr goading the authorities into ma unwonted exertions for the unravelling the mystery. Shediac was indignang the supposition that McCarthy could been nurdered there. Moncton persi in advancing this theory as the most bable explanation, and the country are bable explanation, and the country are was divided between the two. At e table, bar-room, and fireside in the c try the matter was a subject of discuss In January a hat was found in Scadouc river and sent to Mrs. McCar who recognized it at once as her husbar who recognized it at once as her husbar Her barkeeper identified it also, as Moneton hatter remembered that he sold one like it to McCarthy. This creased the interest. Shortly after discovery the girl Annie Parker, who heen living with Mrs. McCarthy. weeks, said that she saw the Osba kill McCarthy, and knew where the was. Her story was taken down, the bornes arrested, and an examination in the relationship of the control of the contr Her statement was that McCarthy re-ed to the house on the night his disappearance, hung up brown overcoat and rubber brown overcoat and rubber and spent some time in the bar with and the Osbornes, treating and drin freely. Finally Mrs. Osborne put a v powder in his liquor, which soon stup him, when Eliza Osborne took a roll of out of his treatment and the relationship. out of his trowsers pocket, right side, Harry Osborne stripped him of his wand meerschaum pipe. Then Mrs. Osh told Harry to take the hatchet and f him, which Harry proceeded to destriking him two blows back of the striking him two blows back of the arear, after which he tied a stone around neck of the corpse, carried it out, with help, to an express waggon, and daway with it. He afterwards told that he drove across Atkinson's farm the Scadouc river, about a mile above bridge, and put the body in the way to suit Mr Osborne, who was sick in when the murder was committed, to suit Mr Osborne, who was sick in when the murder was committed, the money used in paying a She frankly acknowledged that previous testimony was false, an three days' examination by Mr. A Palmer strengthened rather than were dher testimony. She answered quest quickly, described every detail, told we the rope was obtained for tying the strength of the rope was obtained for tying the son with, and related how she washe the blood and swore on the Bible to the secret. A careful examination of premises neither materially weakened strengthed her evidence. Spots found in the bar-room floor, but it was clear that they were blood stains, and thing was found which had belonged to missing was I. missing man. It appeared that Osborne missing man. It appeared that Osborne paid some debts, but his counsel pron to account for the money at the trial nightwatchman had seen an express gon, driven by a man, going away fron village and returning on the night of disappearance, but that was not an unioccurrence, and he did not renize the driver. Wheel tracks also been seen in Atkinson's nize the driver. Wheel tracks also been seen in Atkinson's Few doubted, at the close of the exantion that McCarthy had been murde but most people questioned the accuration that McCarthy had been murde but most people questioned the accuration that McCarthy had been murde but most people questioned the accuration that McCarthy had been murde but most people questioned the tragedy seemed ridiculous to believe that the bornes did the deed in her presence, that the boy could have exercised the rand strength required for depositing corpse in the river. The cool bearin the Osbornes also cast doubt on the story, and the breaking up of the ice eagerly looked for, so that the body mit possible, be found. The Governmoffered a reward of \$400 for the disco of the remains, and many people ke lookout for it. A piece of cord simila the rope which Annie Parker says stone was tied on with was recently in the river by a raftsman, and a vieter mat feet for the control of the remains, and many people ke lookout for it.

e river by a raftsman, and a not far from the spot where the id to have been sunk, he so floating down stream.
Tim McCarthy," he shouted if

mate, and they soon secured the prize anded it over to the coroner.

This discovery confirmed Annie Par