question of the expenditure of Appleby, Ballantyne, a motion to go into Committee of Supply (Votes and Proceedings, 1879, p.

ply (Votes and Proceedings, 1943, p. 135) as follows:

"That the ordinary expenditure of the Province increased from \$1,056,541 in the year 1868, to \$1,173,600 in the year 1871, under the administration of the late Mr. Sandfield Maodonald, being an increase at the rate of less than twelve per cent. for the four years; while the like expenditure has increased from \$1,173,600 in the year 1871, to \$2,109,925 in the year 1878, under the administration of Mr. Blake, and the present administration, being an increase at the rate of more than seventy per cent, for the seven years; that the ordinary revenue of the Province was \$2,057, 304 in the year 1868, and \$2,217,588 in the year 1878; and that this House regards the continuous and rapid increase in the ordinary expenses of Government as excessive and unwise, especially in view of the almost stationary character of the revenue, and is of opinion that, unless more strict economy be observed in the general outlay of the Province, grave evils will speedily arise, a resort to direct taxation in order to avoid the accumulation of a Provincial debt be rendered inevitable, and the existence of our present system of Federal Government imperilled, a result which would be most disastrous to the best interests of the whole country." 135) as follows:

Mr. MEREDITH arrived at his figures by deducting what is known as the extraordinary from the ordinary expenditure in each year, thus :

Public Buildings, capital account— Government Buildings...\$ 47,659 81 Lieut.-Gov. Residence..... 2,838 00 Government House...... 27,709 64 Provincial Asylum, Toronto 47,640 84

Total expenditure. Payments of Special Funds-(1) Municipalities Fund ... \$63,884 00 (2) Land Improvement Fund ... 94,258 00 Relief Ottawa and Sague-nay Fire Sufferers.... 30,000 00 General Elections..... 19,505 00

Total ordinary expenditure

In this method of dealing with the expenditure Mr. MEREDITH excluded, (1.) Expenditure for public works and buildings which is so-called capital exfairly enter into a comparison of the ordinary or normal expenditure.

(2.) Payments on account of trust funds, such as municipalities and land improvement funds, which is really not expenditure of an ordinary character, but should be deductions from Orown

Lands revenues.

(3.) The \$30,000 paid in 1871 for the relief of the Ottawa and Saguenay fire sufferers—exceptional expenditure of an extraordinary character.

(4.) The expenses of the general election of 1871

tion of 1871.
Mr. Meredith's method was a very favourable one for the Government, be-cause he included in the expenditure of 1871 \$29,712.56 expended for Immigration, which was an item that did no tion, which was an item that did not appear at all in the accounts of 1868—in fact an entirely new service—and which might properly, for the purpose of comparing 1868 with 1871, be deducted from the expenditure of the latter year. Then again the refunds in 1868 were only \$13 229.39, while in 1871, they amounted to \$23. in 1871 they amounted to \$23,-098.82. This expenditure is not of an ordinary character, and is in fact a deduction from the in fact a deduction from the Crown Lands revenues. It represents sums paid as deposit on lands which are not sold eventually, sums allowed for deficiencies in quantities, and such like items. Strictly the expenditure should have been deducted on both years. The Refunds in 1878 amounted to only \$11,588.75, though in the abstract they are placed at \$56,148.29. This, however, is, by including as Refunds the payments on Municipalities and Land Improvement Funds.

BEVENUE IN 1868. As to the Revenue in 1868, it was \$2,260,176 49

Account Muni-

\$202,872 21 REVENUE IN 1878. Dominion Subsidy \$1,233,569 42 Public Interest

because the sums in questions were of was voted down by the following Re

Lyon (Algema),
Lyon (H. den),
McCraney,
McLawa,
McMahon,
Massie,
Master,
Mowatr
O'Donoghue,
Paxton,
Robinson,
Ross,
Sexton,
Sinclair,
Snetsinger,
Springer,
Striker,
Watterworth,
Widdifield,
Williams,
Wilson, Baxter, Bishop, Chishola Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The Issues to be Decided by the People at the Polls in June.

MR. MEREDITH'S MOTION.

MR. MEREDITH'S M

ned with our member, Mr. Lauder, venture to write this letter to you. East Grey, as you no doubt know, is very strongly Conservative, and any Reformer running the straight party ticket stands but little chance of election. Mr. Rorke, who would be a better man for your Government than Mr. Lauder, wants the seat, but cannot get a party nomination although a number of the Conservative party will vote for him, and if we can get the solid Reform vote no doubt he can be elected.

If you will help us I think you can do so by writing to leading Reformers in the riding, and suggest to them the plan of not running a candidate of their own, but to turn in and help Mr. Rorke and thus prevent Lauder from getting a seat in the new House of Assembly. Should you see fit to follow my plan, please let me hear from you, and I will keep private any information you see fit to entrust me with. I remain, yours respectfully,

I remain, yours respectfully, JEROME FAREWELL, DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-

upon the Censervatives of East Grey—
"seems the correct one!" Is this your
Christian politics, Mr. Mowar? Call
you this henourable warfare? And the
Premier, it will be seen by his note,
also "did something in the direction"
of influencing the Reformers in the
riding to join in the little plot! The
Conservatives of East Grey now know
in what manner Mr. RORKE expects
success, and who is his ally, and
the Reformers of the country must
now be convinced that their Christian
politician is, after all, somewhat of a
very small and very shabby politician.

AMERICAN CONSULS ON ENG-LISH TRADE.

Following the report of the American consul at Bradford, on English trade, comes a similar report from our old acquaintance, Col. SHAW, now United States consul at Manchester. These reports of American consuls are, as the

exhausted meanwhile. We venture again to repeat a former observation: that a very hazardous and not at all fortunate experiment was tried in the Commons when, too confident of their

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

In an Commerciality disasting materials convert them into manufactures shee to you. East Grey, as rise, it seems, and anisotitute these torse at home, and anisotitute these trues at home, and an anisotitute these trues at home, and anisotitute these trues at home, and the ward that the pain of the said harden at the grain of only a remaining the plant of the anisotic promise of the anisotic promise of the anisotic promise to do. It remains for Northern and to there it is clear you can only a how there of the anisotic promise to do. It remains for Northern and the province of the anisotic promise to do. It remains for Northern and the province of the anisotic promise to do. It remains for Northern and the province and the province of the anisotic province of the a Toronto, June 3rd, 1878.

My Dras Sir.—Thanks for your letter about East Grey. The policy you suggest seems the correct one, and I have taken a very decided step in a very serious matter, and as the event occasion to do something in the direction which you suggest.

J. Farewell, Esq., Thornbury.

"The policy you suggest"—that is of aiding Mr. Reare to perpetrate a fraud upon the Censervatives of East Grey—"seems the correct one?" Is this your Christian politics, Mr. Mowar? Call you this headourable warfare? And the Premier, it will be seen by his note, also "did something in the direction" of influencing the Reformers in the riding to join in the little plot! The Conservatives of East Grey now know in what manner Mr. Roeke expects success, and who is his ally, and the Reformers of the Commons fresh from the people and fully repealed or radically amended next session. This is resorted to the "material advantages" system when their cause was in the ascendant, what will they not do to hold Ontario at this dark period of their for the public will feel that substantial justice has been given that the Insolvency act will be either fully repealed or radically amended next session. This is itself, however, may tend to precipitate a number of insolvencies during the properties of East Grey now know in what manner Mr. Roeke expects success, and who is his ally, and the Reformers of the country at large, for until the Mowar Ministry is for the properties of the country at large, for until the Mowar Ministry is for one properties. The country at large, for until the Mowar Ministry is for the properties of the country at large, for until the Mowar Ministry is for one properties of the country at large, for until the Mowar Ministry is for one properties.

THE GOVERNMENT OF FALSE PRETENCE

Ir any elector, whether Reform or the majority in the Chamber decided to repeal without conditions the law regarding insolvency.

Conservative, seeks to know upon what grounds Mr. Mowar and his colleagues claim a new term of office. be can only claim a new term of office, he can only expect an evasive and unsatisfactory reply. That they have been extravagant, No one can fail to have remarked how suddenly and completely the National laid up for the Prevince by the judicious Policy bogy has disappeared in Reform economy of Mr. SANDFIELD MACDON-speeches and leading articles throughout Ontario—the Ottawa House alone away upon special classes and "rings" Manchester Guardian well says, of special interest, because they present the thoughts of observers whose chief business it is to ascertain the actual facts of the British commercial position, this, bowers with thought of observed when the following its to assert the third of the Petitide control is a control of the Petitide control in the Petitide control is a control of the Petitide control is a control of the Petitide control is a control of the Petitide control is a control in the Petitide control in the Petitide control is a control in the Petitide control in the Petitide control is a control in the Petitide control in the Petitide control is a control in the Petitide co

THE WHICH MAD I TORONTO, PRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879

WHITE WHICH STAND I TORONTO, PRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879

WHITE WHICH STAND I TORONTO, PRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879

WHITE WHITE STAND I TORONTO, PRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879

W

n Canada, the principals and their friends' who are Pittsburghers, proposing to fight on the Canadian side of the Niagara. If Mr. Mowat is not too busy with other mat-ters, perhaps he will remember that we keep a stipendiary magistrate on that fron-tier with a special police force.

campaign Mr. Crooks thought of running in West Toronto as well as in South Oxford. It would have been a pretty sight— three Ministers doing the double-horse act. Unfortunately Mr. Orooks' agents reported that his success was out of the question, so he clung with both arms to South Oxford.

them in the service of the Dominion Government, and the Quebec Telegraph tells this story.—"A coroner in one of our parishes died on Monday. He was a relative of the Living to the story of th enem in the service of the Dominion Gov-ernment, and the Quebec Telegraph tells this story:—'A coroner in one of our par-ishes died on Monday. He was a relative of the Lieut.-Governor. On Tuesday, be-fore the old one was buried, the Governor appointed a relative to his place."

The Americans, who, as every free trader knows, were killed some years ago by their protective tariff, are sending locomotives to Switzerland; and the London Engineer says "English people are wanting work and yet for some reason, or want of it, our locomotive builders allow a country nearly 3,000 miles further away from Switzerland than we are to supply locomotives to that country."

The Reform papers are publishing the following extract from Mr. Mowat's Woodstock speech to prove that he has never favoured bringing Dominion issues into the

Local contest:

"The subjects agitated at the late Dominion elections are subjects which do not belong to Provincial jurisdiction, and at the approaching elections you will have nothing to do with them."

"The annual meeting of the Council of the The Belleville Ontario says the above

"settles this question." Friends, go easy. This is what Mr. Crooks wrote to the South Oxford Reformers in his letter accepting their nomination, which was published in the Globe of the 5th February last:

"It is upon Ontario chiefly that the great burden will rest which the present Dominion Government are about imposing for the Canadian Pacific railway construction. It is the time for Ontario to interprese a check went this which it any color

This makes it pretty clear that the Local Ministry and Ottawa Opposition are "hunting in couples" in this contest as keenly as they did in the contest last sum-

keenly as they did in the contest last summer.

From what a height the Dutch have fallen. First there were fisheries questions, including English jealousies, which resulted in the revocation of Dutch licences to fish in English waters; then there was the whaling business, and next the fight for the carrying trade of the seas; and it may be mentioned that Cromwell did a good deal to break down foreign trade to England and Dutch shipping, which was largely employed by English traders, by imposing heavy customs upon foreign produce, and making the employment of homebuilt vessels compulsory. Then the Dutch, just as England has done, went into stock-jobbing and foreign loans. In 1700 the Dutch were the bankers of Europe, that had claims upon foreign debtors to the amount of 3,000,000,000 guilders. At the height of their prosperity their decline began. During the wars with France and Spain, Holland lost much of her trade to France, and England presently challenged her trade with other countries. First the English got hold of the Dutch trade with the Russis; then they secured most of her Swedish and Danish trade; then they imposed fierce duties on foreign fabrics and shut out Dutch linens; they fought her for the commerce of the Mediterranean; France and England beat the Dutch in their competition for the Indian trade.

The notorious depredator Kate-Arrh, who has for so many years eluded the most of so warrant more than a passing notice,

morgue, on Monday evening, when a freight train came along and the engine struck him in the small of the back, breaking his spine and two ribs on each side. He died almost immediately. Several Torontonians witnessed the disgusting prize fight on Leng Point on Thursday last week, between James Elliott and John J. Dwyer, both of Brooklyn, N.Y., when the latter knocked the former out of

four or five of his ribs.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons commenced on Tuesday. Dr. Macdonald, of Hamilton, was elected President, and Dr. Hyde, of Stratford, Vice-President. A resolution of condolence with the widow and family of the late Dr. Campbell was presided, and a special committee was a straight of the complete was a special committee was a straight of the complete was a special committee was a straight of the complete was a straight of the complete was a straight of the complete was a straight of the council to the complete was a straight of the council of the counci

and family of the late Dr. Campbell was passed, and a special committee was appointed to investigate the disorderly proceedings at the recent examinations.

On Tuesday, F. W. Rimer, formerly in the grocery and coal and wood business in this city, was arrested at Winnipeg, Man., with his brother, in whose company he absconded last March. He was passing himself off as Rev. Mr. Westman, of Southampton, Eng., and his brother called himself Mr. Ford. Rimer is charged with forgery to a large amount, and with raising several cheques. A detective left on Wednesday to bring the prisoners down to stand their trial.

No Composition Him.—When sweezing

misrepresentation, etc., of such a character as to warrant more than a passing notice, The notorious depredator Kate-Arrh, who has for so many years eluded the most accomplished and skilful detectives, has been caught at last in Buffallo, N.Y. For further particulars, ask your druggist for a bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, admitted to be the best remedy for catarrh yet compounded.

The Grand Lodge of True Blues is in session at Peterboro', representatives from all parts of the Dominion being present. The delegates were met at the station on Tuesday by No. 35, O.Y.B.'s, and No. 25, O.T.B.'s, accompanied by the 'firemen's band and escorted in procession through the principal streets to the Orange hall. A sermon was preached to the delegates at the Bible Christian church by Rev. Mr. Roberts.

The Quebec Ship Labourers' Society is again asserting itself with reference to the payment of its members. An advertisement was published on Tuesday in the organ of the society, notifying ship-masters and owners that they hold all vessels wherein they are employed responsible for their wages to be paid every Saturday evening by the master on board, and that they hold

pendent on Grits name of the pendent of Grits name of the pendent of Grits name of the pendent o

AFFAIRS AT OTTA

Proceedings in Parliam

(Continued from Second Page.) THE PACIFIC RAILWAY RESOLUTION THE PACIFIC RAILWAY RESOLUTION OF TAWAR, May 12.—Dr. Tupper's of appeach received the tribute of reperounds of applause fellowed by loud characteristic and eloquent. In coning he made an appeal to the patriotis the House to unite on a great nat work to which both parties were equemmitted.

THE DEBATE AFTER RECESS The debate after recess was on the desultory, a number of members to part in it. Mr. Mackenzie, on concurr delivered a very long and not ill-temp speech in which he minutely criticized provisions of the resolutions worthy of mark. The people of Ontario should loss sight of the declaration made by Mackensie in his Saturday night speec the effect that if he was a British state that the control of the state of man he would not give the Governm scheme any aid. Here is a great wor which the people of Ontario are deeply terested, from which they expect and good reasons for expecting a increase of prosperity, and Mr. Macked declares that if he were a British steman he would refuse to aid the Gow

ment in building it. It is a fortunate t for the people of Ontario that Mr. I kenzie is not a British statesman. It

IN THE SENATE. In the Senate to-day the bill concer the Prince Edward Island county in and the bill providing an additional of the bill providing an additional of the bill providing an additional of the providing an additional of the several other bills were advanced a several other bills were advanced as several other bills were advanced a several other bills were advanced as several other bills were advanced He defended Mr. Hay, M. P., from charge of begging for aid from the Germent. The Senator cut his speech she than he intended, in deference to the

A return was laid on the table showing the extent to which the late of ernment subsidized their lawyers. cost of legal proceedings in the past years was over \$80,000, and one Dep ment is yet unrepresented in the repor number of Ontario lawyers, who are vassing the Province as agents or dates, received considerable sums of from the Government.

THE LAW BUSINESS OF THE LATE

MR. PLUMB AND MR. HOLTON. Mr. Holton having ridiculed the ide there being 100,000,000 acres of land a able for building the Pacific railway, Plumb quoted for his instruction a ment from Mr. David A. Wella, who favourite authority with the Reforme the effect, that mainly within Or "there is as fair a country as exists o North American continent, nearly as in area as New York, Pennsylvania Ohio combined, and equal, if not supe as a whole to these States in agricult capacity." Mr. Holton was confused not convinced.

Mr. Boultbee followed Mr. Macke after the latter had moved his amendm and at once shot at Mr. Macke that very striking and very unpatr statement that "if he were a Br stateman he would refuse to aid scheme of this Government." Mr. B bee's speech was couched in serious strictly parliamentary language, and very effective. It was evident tha had carefully studied the details of scheme, which are not easy to master.

REPLIES TO THE OPPOSITION LEADS Sir John Macdonald delivered a Sir John Macdonald delivered a speech in which he pointed out that Mackenzie, who now in 1879 (as in 1 makes a strong appeal for the Bur Inlet route, in 1877 passed an orde Council adopting the Bute I route. Hon. Dr. Tupper, in reply Mr. Mackenzie, pointed out with imm force that if Mr. Mackenzie's amendn were passed the House would have the see force that if Mr. Mackenzie's amendar were passed the House would have to resevery contract, including the \$25,000, to the expenditure of which the late (ernment had committed the coun Every dollar expended by Mr. Macke was expended in violation of the resolu against increasing the taxation of country; and yet not till after hav during a period of deficits, committhe country to an expenditure of \$25,000 Mr. Mackenzie, with offensive in sistency, wishes to pass a resolution affirming the very proposition which h grossly violated.

MR. MACKENZIE'S IDEAS ON DEFICIT MR. MACKENZIE'S IDEAS ON DEFICITE
Mr. Mackenzie in reply to Dr. Tur
stated with immense gravity that if the
were any deficits these deficits must
"in the pockets of the people." This
new view of the deficits. Time must
given to an astonished people to fee
their pockets for the deficits which
Mackenzie says are there to the exten
several millions. A constant succession
deficits would thus speedily enrich the p
lic. The finance theories of Mr. M
kenzie are fearfully and wonderfully c
structed.

A CRUSHING REPORT. Mr. Cartwright, in speaking of the Carn von terms, which bound the Government finish the road in 1890, said that althou finish the road in 1890, said that althouthat engagement was made it was musubject to the act which declared that should be done without increasing the tation of the country. That is, that Carnaryon terms, binding on their fawere nevertheless subject to conditice contained in previous laws which the Bish Colonial Secretary and British Colbia were bound to take notice of. I was replied to with tremendous fairst by Sir John Macdonald afterwards by Dr. Tupper. Sir Jepointed out amid cheers that if this the case, why did Mr. Mackenzie and press scream out for years against the press scream out for years against the gagement of Sir Joon's Government build the road in ten years, providing the taxes should not be increased.

Tupper also pointed out the fact that I Cartwright's present contention was inc sistent with the fact that Mr. Blake I felt bound to move a resolution in House re-affirming the provision again the increase of taxation. Mr. Blawould not have done this I he considered that the Carnaryon terms were made subject to the original against the considered that the Carnaryon terms are subject to the original against the considered that the carnaryon terms are subject to the original against the considered that the carnaryon terms are subject to the original against the carnaryon terms. were made subject to the original presions about taxation, and had he consider were bound to take notice of the Mr. Cartwright did not reply to t It was complete, crushing and unanswable. It was a revelation of the Refo

Government's impolicy and inconsisten The House received the exposure w great delight. The vote on Mr. Mackenzie's am ment was then taken, resulting in a vota 115 to 37, a majority of 78 for the Government, which was received with imme

BRANCH LINE FROM WINNIPEG, Dr. Tupper introduced a bill giving Government power to build the bra line from Winnipeg south of Lake Mi toba to the main line. It was read a ond and third time and passed.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. Mackenzie having made a cha against Mr. John A. Macdonell, the I nier, previous to recess, had promised take the matter into consideration. the conclusion of the debate Mr. Macket asked what had been done, and Sir John a that the charge ought to have been for