TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30. THE IMMIGRATION EXPENDI-

The Weekly Mail.

TURE The facts relating to the Immigration expenditure are most stubborn ones, and to leave their vast natural wealth unthe organists whose duty it is to endea-vour to prove that the present Govern-their hardware from the British 'manument has acted wisely in the matter have facturer. That it is one of the conditions a hard task indeed.

In 1872-3 the sum of \$277,400 was sine qud non, that we pay tribute to spent in securing 36,907 immigrants. the cotton lords of Manchester and the This was a per capita cost of \$7.51. manufacturing princes of Britain gen-This was a per capita cost of \$7.51. Toward the close of 1873 the partic fell apon the country; and by the spring of 1874 it had become apparent that there were hands enough in Canada for all the work that could be obtained. Yet the ish manufacturer who sways its political work that could be obtained. Yet the MACKENZIE Government, instead of cut-ting down the expenditure and closing up some of the European agencies, acting down the expenditures and closing up some of the European agencies, not draining to use Nature's gifts to interest of the strong the search interest of the strong the strong the strong the search interest of the strong the search interest

the emigration from this country of ar-tisans, mechanics, elerks, and general la-bourers to Canada. These persons, arriv-ing in the middle of July or in the begin-ming of August, will find a depressed state of trade and a lack of general employ-ment; and unless they have extraordinary energy and self-reliance, or sufficient means to sustain themselves for a consider-able time, they may find themselves fored to face a Canadian winter with no prospect of such persons, in such circumstances, would be almost criminal, and equally disof such persons, in such circumstances, would be almost criminal, and equally dis-

astrous to the emigrants themselves and to the interests of Canada. I am, however,

them to go at any time. I am assured that in a few months the unsatisfactory condition of the labour market in Canada will have been greatly altered and L hone

so stubborn that not even the peculiar meta-phoe-sics of our King street brother can explain them away. ity on corn, wheat, &c., coming fr s, as is put on barley, wheat, g from Canada ; supposing we ing from Canada, younds as to asthey ctures, and thereby shut them out as they to us, from making a slanghter market of heir country, as they do of Canada, to the heir country, as they do of Canada, to the heir country as they do of Canada, to the heir country as they do of Canada, to the heir country as they do of Canada, to the heir country as they do of Canada, to the heir country as they do of Canada, to the heir country as they do of Canada, to the heir country as they do of Canada, to the heir country as the start of the start of the heir country as the start of the heir country as the start of the start of the start of the heir country as the start of the start of the start of the heir country as the start of the start of the start of the heir country as the start of the start of the start of the heir country as the start of the start of the start of the heir country as the start of the start of the start of the heir country as the start of the start of the start of the heir country as the start of the start of the start of the heir country as the start of the start of the start of the heir country as the start of the start of the start of the heir country as the start of the THE LOYAL POLICY. ury of our young and struggling fac-nes, would we not be more likely to get iprocal Free Trade in the farming pro-te, not only of grain, but of cattle, res, sheep, &c. ? I believe we would." The Globe's loyalty cry amounts to (1.) That the people of Canada are bound by their allegiance to the Empire

of the Imperial connection, indeed a

industry, and supply its vital wants mainly by the labour of its own hands. (2.) There is a natural tendency in a nparatively new country to become continue an exporter of grain and other rude staples, and an importer of manufactures. (3.) It is injurious to the new country

thus to continue dependent for its sup-

Canada—believers in one-sided Free Trade. If then, Protection be a craze, a very large proportion of the keenest intellects of this age are impaired; while CHATHAM and PITT, FREDERICK the Great, and NAPOLEON the Great, WASH-will be extinct before the end of the next decade. While our British imports are decreasing apace. Here are the figures : IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

and that the 210,000,000 Protect are all wrong and the 40,000,000 all right, but it is not probable. If Canada had the wealth and resour

of Great Britain, she could afford, ta least for a time, to be a Free Trade ex-emplar, particularly if she thought as England thought, that her less powerful six

they only gave employment to active Liberals. This is the sort of certificate a labourer who wants work must ob-tain before he can get a chance of earning his bread from these tyrants: terests in the constituencies where they will be nominated on the tenth. The Government was not unaware of the meet-ing of the Conference, and therefore no little annoyance is felt that no consideration should have been shown for the convertience of one of the most important ecclesiastics bodies in the country." "X. Y. (the name of a Liberal) desires that work be given to Z. "He voted for the Liberal candidate at the last election."

tories, would we not be more likely to get reciprocal Free Trade in the farming pro-ducta, not only of grain, but of cattle, horses, sheep, &c. ? I believe we would." THE ONLY PRUDENT COURSE. NORACE GREELEY laid down the fol-lowing propositions : (1.) A nation that would be prosper-ous must prosecute various branches of industry and supply its vital works

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1878.

THE VICTORIA PARK MEETING.

Tuesday's demonstration was fully all that those who initiated and carried it through expected. The day was a charming one, and the several steamers were kept busy in conveying people to and from the Park. There was good, rousing speaking. While the outing was one which was im-mensely enjoyed by thousands from a dis-tance, we have no doubt that they received from interviewing from the species and

The expenditure of 1873-4-for which let us suppose the late Government was wholly responsible—has therefore been exceeded by the following sums :

ing. The Dunkin Act has been suspended, and he has taken all the taverns under his special protection. Free drinks until after the elections."

It is said that a prominent Free Trader and sewing machine manufacturer in Guelph, who has always supported Mr. Mackenzie, wrote that gentleman some months ago urging the necessity of increas-ing the duty on sewing machines.

was granted ; and there was no question at all between the Liberal-Conservatives and the Baldwin Reformers. So much was this the case that when Mr. Baldwin retired the last political act he did was to write a letter to say that he approved of the coali-tion between the Conservatives and the Baldwin Reformers in 1854. And so, since that time, the Conservatives and the Bald-win Reformers, the real and true Reform-ers—those who had gained important prin-ciples for the country—were one party. (Applause.) The Grits, you know, are not Reformers ; they are hybrids—(langhter) —a cross between a Democrat and an An-nexationist. (Hear, hear.) They are neither fish, flesh, nor fow! A VOICE—Nor good red herring. (Laugh-ter). THE CAMPAIGN. Monster Conservative Picnic in Vic-The Last But by no Means the

re anxions to save the country ron nec-those men who complained inteen members were too many in intry of four millions while nited States with its forty as only had seven Minister int, I say, do yo think those gentle d: Gentlemen, they came in in d? Gentlemen, they came in in d they made fourteen Ministers. T re thirteen Ministers and Mr. B hout a salary. A VOICE—But he had pickings. ir JOHN MACDONALD—Oh, no, I and to say that Mr. Blake came in y

he had made, and according to his ing he was nothing better the gogge. (Cheers.) Why, gentien in 1867 we formed the first Gow i after Confederation, we had a o task to perform. I, as the Pren is up my mind that we should I teen Ministers—that is to say, y Province should be represent to Ontario, as being the largest P , should have five, that Quebec sho four, and that the other Provi

r, and that the other Pro

d have two each. Well, what do those Reformers-those men

is to save the country fro

out salary and without pickings. came in afterwards as my success ter of Justice, and then he had ary. But I am showing you the di-ce between Reform professions and m practices by the fact that the pre-dministration when in Opposition Administration when in Opposition down a certain platform every plan which they have since broken. Gen men, if that platform was formed in bridge, and that bridge was be the only means by which Mr. I kenzie could get to heaven, he w fall through, because every plank been broken. Here is another inst of broken professions. When we we office we were underpaid. The Ministe the Crown have great duties to perform they are put to large expenses, and can be turned out at any moment by a of Parliament. Therefore, they shoul well paid. During our time the cou was very prosperous; we had large pluses, and we, in 1873, raised the sal from \$5,000 to \$7,000 for the Minister \$8,000 for the Premier, but it proved th 58,000 for the Premier, but it proved the were raising the salaries for our succe and not for ourselves. (Laughter.) Mr. Mackenzie proposed a resol against the increase of salary; the incr he said was excessive and should be I said that it was down. excessive ; that I could not live or alary I had, for I was the Premier. as first minister to receive mer all parts of the Dominion and treat hospitably; and I knew that the peo Canada were not niggardly enough t fuse to pay my necessary expenses. cheers.) I spent every sixpence cheers.) I spent every sixpence o anlary and my own private fortune by which was at one time considerable, knew the people did not want me to in that way by my holding office. (R ed cheers.) But Mr. Mackenzie with his resolution because he thought he come in pretty soon, and when he ment did he move to reduce hi will be contented to abide by the law, whichever way it may be determined. (Cheers.) I was saying, however, that it is of little consequence to the people who rules, so long as there is good government. Now, gentlemen, I do not think we have had good government for the past five years. I believe there has been a failure of wisdom in legislation, a want of administrative capacity. There has been gross extravagance instead of the promised retrenchment, and instead of the reign of purity which was to succeed the Conservative regime, there has been more bribery than could be heaped by the Grits, even on my head. (Cheers.) One thing is quite clear, that I have at all events not made my fortune by politics. My opcome in did he move to reduce hi salary? No; he has drawn it eve at the rate of \$8,000 a year. Five eight are forty ; that's \$40,000 dur five years he has been Minister. Five five are twenty-five, which makes \$ five are twenty-five, which makes \$ for me during my five years of Gentlemen, you can see the differen tween the professed economical B Government and the extravagant C vative Government. You can easi preciate the difference between \$25,00 \$40,000; and, gentlemen, I think worth as much for my day's labour a Mackenzie. But this is retrenchn this is reform. (Laughter.) Well Mackenzie said that the late Govern Mackenzie said that the late Govern the corrupt Government, were appo all the sons of their supporters and old political hacks as extra clerks Government offices. In a speech he while in Opposition he stated th had stuffed the offices with extra cle such an extent that there was no them in the chambers, and that the hanging about the halls, and that we went to do business with any depa he could not get to the office we stumbling over so many employes. they believe that he had doubled the complexit size the Conserv-

they believe that he had doubled the ber of employés since the Conserv left office. There were now men in G drawing pay as clerks who had neve a single day's work. During the las sessions, men connected with the who would write any lying report myself and the Conservative part been paid as extra clerks, when th never put their foot in the office to they were accredited. Mr. Mackem not pay these men out of his own p

they were accredited. Mr. Macken not pay these men out of his own p but used the money of the people. Artemus Ward, he sacrificed his wi lations. (Laughter.) They would r ber that the Government claimed the had introduced purity into the mentary elections, that they vest power of trying controverted elect the judges, and that they had wip corruption and bribery. It so ha that the Act of Parliament by w many Grits were thrust out fro House was introduced and carried self before we retired. Thirty of the

self before we retired. Thirty of t ernment supporters were placed combat in this way. It was true th

comoat in this way. It was true in repealed my bill, but they re-ena over again after inserting three or f material clauses. They were go purify the Parliament so that no m was a contractor could sit there. found, however, that their own form the Sweeter downwards he

from the Speaker downwards ha tarred with the same stick, and he

tarred with the same suck, and here seats illegally. They then introd bill to whitewash these men. The we passed a bill to prevent corruption keep contractors out, but we have the Parliament, and must pass a bill them from the penalties to which the liable. Now look at the conduct

hable. Now look at the conduct Government with respect to Mr. the Speaker. Mr. Anglin came fro Brunswick; he was an able and clev and although he would not be my c said I believed he would make

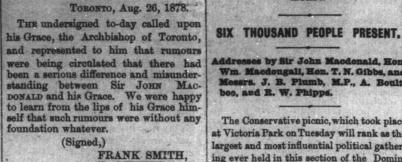
Speaker, and he was made Speaker gentlemen, I did not know this fis the gentlemen kept their thumb on --that at that time he was

servant of the Government, had no more right to sit in the Ho

had no more right to sit in the Hot any one of you; that he was beilinge sums of money out of the T as a printer to the Government; a he was bought like a beast in the and was a slave to the Government. he was sitting in the position of between the majority and then and the Government kept it qu some of the active members of the tion found it out and brought the tion to light. Gentlemen, the Gov tried to prevent us from exposing t ter, but we got it before the pro-mittee and Messrs. Mackenzie, Cauchon and Mills, four member Government on the committee, we

Government on the committee, we to expel him from the House. T kept him in his seat; they knew was forfeiting £500 a day by bein and they knew he had no right to 1 as was admitted by Mr. Cartwrigh floor of the House, and as was pro of the mouth of the present Lie Gavernee of Onterio who was Pos

wernor of Ontario, who was Pouneral when the transaction were transaction who was provide the transaction were transac



A DENIAL.

Divide this by 3 and the quotient, viz., \$590,000, is about nine times greater than the average annual increase Mr. But look at the average annual increase under the Tory Government from 1867 to 1873 !" It is true it was s large one, three times larger than \$590,000. The figures are as follows :

and represented to him that rumours were being circulated that there has been a service of the average of the service of the deputation gives a flat constraint of the deputation of the deputation gives a flat constraint of the deputation of the deputation gives a flat constraint of the deputation of the deputation of the deputation gives a flat constraint of the deputation of th

toria Park.

Least.

writer or publisher (but strictly in socord ance with the tactics that placed the Gri parky in power. " As to the writer being a life-long Con-servative, I venture the assertion that is settled. Second James Millington, servative, I venture the assertion that is settled. Use servative, I venture the assertion that is settled. That has been settled between Catholics and protestatas. (A Voice-How about the binon. Major Lewis, W. B. Canavan, Jan " ONE OF THE DEPUTATION. " ONE OF THE DEPUTATION. " ONE OF THE DEPUTATION. " Conservative, I venture the assertion that is accepted the Opposition nominated by the Grits in Halton, and Mr. Macdougal has accepted the Opposition nominated withes constances which give the strongest possible assurance of his election. " The Dunkin Act has been suspended. " The Dunkin Act h

McFadden, W. Dunlop, J. French, C. Greenwood. Peel.--C. H. Gooderham, James Hamil-ton, T. O'Shaughnessy, W. McCulla, Eli Crawford, A. F. Campbell, E. O. Rimnaus, James Crawford, R. Crawford, W. Wilkin-son, George Bradley, G. Ballantyne, James Macdonald, C. Chenny, Joseph Graham, T. Branston, T. A. Agar, E. Sproule, T. Hamilton, Thomas Holtby, David Switcher. West York.--J. P. Bull, S. Littlejohn, J. Duncan, J. Armstrong, F. Maguire, W. Worms, W. Wakefield, M. L. Stinson, W. Willy, T. Taylor, J. Smith, W. Slattery. Niagara.--Capt. Bartlett, Messra. Best, Lowry, Clement and Cooper.

quite clear, that I have at all events not made my fortune by politics. My op-ponents may talk about the Pacific Scandal; but Sir Hugh Allan subscribed to the elec-tion fund out of his own money, and not out of the public chest. He had just as much right to subscribe as any one then present had to help their favourite candi-date. The Grits thought when they for-mulated this charge, that they had got me down, and forever-(cries of never)-but, gentleman, I was exactly like that child's tow called inch in the hor for an

will have been greatly altered, and I hope soon, in view of the public works which are projected, and the increasing prosperity of the Dominion, to be able again to re-commend to English labourers of all classes the selection of Canada as their home. In the selection of Canada as their home. In the meantime the efforts of the Canadian agents will be devoted, during the autumn and winter, to preparation for a large emigration in the spring, and I shall cause registers to be opened by the Government, agents in all parts of the country, to which labourers of all kinds may send their names, descriptions, and comes of testimonials

the selection of Canada as their name.
447,783,000
and winter, to preparation for a large stating agents will be devoted, during the automa and winter, to preparation for a large stating the set that any stating the set that any set the second transmits of the one stating the set that any set the second transmits of the one stating the set that any set the second transmits of the one stating the set that any set the second transmits of the one stating the set that any set the second transmits of the one stating the set that any set the second transmits of the one stating the set that any set that the set that any set the set that any set that the set tha being \$26.50. In 1876-7, times being still hard and employment scarce, the Gov-ernment spent \$354,000. Of this sum \$144,000 was special expenditure in con-nection with small-pox among the Ice-landic settlers at Gimli on the shores of Lake Manitoba and with certain loans for the Mennonites and Icelanders. The ordinary expenditure of the year was, therefore, \$209,000, and 7,743 immi-grants were secured from Europe, the per capita cost of each European immi-grant has been as follows :

int has been	as jonows :	States States	
1872-3		\$ 7 51	
1873-4		13 33	10m
1874-5		18 90	
1875-6		26 50	
1876-7		27	

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And the provided p

19,174,600 23,316,000

1876-7.....

In 1874-5.....\$ 397,000 In 1875-6..... 1,172,000 In 1876-7..... 203,000

Young figured out. Mr. BROWN now comes to Mr. Young's relief, and cries

 1868-9
 14,038,000

 1869-70
 14,345,500

 1870-1
 15,623,000

 1871-2
 17,589,500

1871-2..... 17,589,500

This was an increase of \$10,000,000 in six years, or \$1,700.000 a year. That

1872-3..... 1873-4.....

\$1.772.000

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menced. This is a proof, you kno purity of the present Government. ter.) But I might go on unt fatigued you. (Cries of "Go on.' the chairman ; I ought to make no and I am carrying out that princip see. (Laughter.) A VOICE-Tell us about Protect Sir JOHN MACDONALD-I was talk to you about the great battle to be fought between the two part is a fair up and down fight. Ther no mistake about it ; and the only of fair-play I can attribute to the Government is that they have de their intention to make that point issue. It was said in the House, Cartwright, Mr. Mackenzie and mond-well, I won't say anythin im-Gaughter)-it was said by Mackenzie, Cartwright, Mills, whole Government in fact, that the was to be fought on the question

is to be fought on the question are was to be Free Trade

