Walter M Buck, Esq. C.C.
Public Works dept.
Fredericton.
York Co.
613

W M Buck 848

The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLOW, | Our Country, with its United Interests. | EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. XIV.—No. 28. | Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, May 4, 1881. | WHOLE No. 704.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE,.....MIRAMICHI, N. B.

THIS House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1873. 3

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE - - - MIRAMICHI
NEW BRUNSWICK.

THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in FIRST CLASS STYLE, is in close proximity to the I. C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.

Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.

JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877. 10

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM,.....New Brunswick.

WM. JOHNSTON, - - Proprietor.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.

☞ Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 13th, 1878. 14 1y

ROYAL HOTEL,
KING SQUARE.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Provinces.

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.

Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND.
St. John, July 9, 1877.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS,
WATER ST., - CHATHAM.

WILLIAM LAWLER,

Importer of MARBLE & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS,
TABLES,
HEADSTONES,
MANTELS,
TABLE TOPS, &c.

A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order; CAPS and SILLS for windows supplied at short notice. FREESTONE WORK in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given.

January 24 1876.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. R. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clarke & Son's Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. English Tops as well as home made Tops to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.

J. J. CHRISTIE,
No. 65 King St., St. John, N. B.
April 29, 1879. 30

D. E. DUNHAM,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE—MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE AND PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

REFERENCES:—
D. J. McLAUGHLAN, JAS. E. WHELTAKER, STEPHEN WITTAKER, S. K. FOSTER,
Owners of Commercial Block, King Str.,
G. V. NOWLIN, A. L. PALMER, JOHN V. ELLIS, DR. MACLAREN, G. R. PUGSLEY, F. TUFTS,
SIMON JONES, JAS. A. TUFTS, DR. TRAVIS, HENRY VAUGHAN, DR. HAMILTON, ETC., ETC., ETC.
May 6, 1878. 8-1y

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
NOTARY PUBLIC &C.

LOANS Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and despatch.

OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CASTLE STREET.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
July 17, 1878.

JAMES P. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE ADJOINING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
HAYS' BUILDING,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

February 17, 1880.

TO LOBSTER PACKERS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to enter into contracts for making up cases in any quantities, at any season of the year. Parties will find it greatly to their advantage to have their cans made in the early spring and summer, thus saving the interest on money expended on tin when made up in the winter season. Full information given as to prices, terms, &c., on application.

On hand at my shop, Cunard Street, Chatham, a full supply of STOVES, TINWARE, &c. JOBBING of all kinds done with despatch.

nov24-6m HUGH P. MARQUIS.

Law and Collection Offices
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers and Attorneys at
Law, Solicitors in Bankruptcy Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents.

☞ CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion.

OFFICES:
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.
M. ADAMS. R. A. LAWLOR.
July 18th, 1878.

JOHN R. MALTBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c. &c.

OFFICE—Over the store of James Fish, Esq., Commercial Wharf.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.
February 24, 1880.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.

OFFICE—Snowball's Building
May 12, 1874. 13

A. H. JOHNSON
BARRISTER AT LAW,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
&C., &C.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

JOHN McALISTER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Conveyancer, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
May 5, 1879. 7

R. B. ADAMS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE UP STAIRS, NOONAN'S BUILDING,
Water Street, Chatham.
july21-1yr.

Professional Partnership.

The Subscribers have entered into partnership as Solicitors, Attorneys, Notaries, &c., under the style of Davidson & Davidson.

OFFICES—In Chatham in the old Post Office, and Newcastle over the store of J. W. Davidson.

ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Q. C.
ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Junr.
March, 1881. 30tf

Pugsley, Crawford, Pugsley & Trueman,
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
&C., &C.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

OFFICES,—Cor. Prince Wm. & Church Sts.
G. R. PUGSLEY, J. HERBERT CRAWFORD,
WM. PUGSLEY, jr., ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN.
August 3, 1880. aug4-yrly

W. WATSON ALLEN,
Barrister-at-Law, Etc.,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.,
SANDS' BUILDING,
77 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Collections made in all parts of Canada and the United States. aug4-1y

SEELY & McMILLAN,
BARRISTERS, &C.,
77 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
St. John, N. B.

GEO. B. SEELY. T. H. McMILLAN.
m191y.

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
AT
MESSRS. SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN'S BUILDING,
next to Mr. Jas. Davidson's, and directly opposite Mr. Jos. Hays' Store.

Newcastle, March 26, 187. april16-1yr

R. McLEARN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of University Medical College, New York.

OFFICE—At Mr. Dalton's, Pleasant Street.
Newcastle, July 12, 1880.

DR. H. A. FISH,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office—Residence of James Fish, Esq.
Hours 10 to 12, 1 to 4, 6 to 9.
Newcastle, March 1, 1881. 2-1yr

OILS, LAMPS, &C.

RECEIVED a large supply of CHANDELIERS in 1, 2 and 3 Lights.
ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLE LAMPS, with latest Burners.
BRACKET, STUDENT & HAND LAMPS, in great variety.
Burners and Chimneys all sizes.
WICKS, PAPER and GLASS SHADES and Lamp fixtures of all kinds, also
American and Canadian Oils.

For sale by J. R. CAMERON.
St. John, Jan. 84 Prince Wm. St.

PETER LOGGIE,
Wood Moulding & Planing
MILL,
Near the Ferry Landing,
CHATHAM.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FINISHING
for House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.

Venetian Blinds, Doors and Sashes, Pine and Walnut Mouldings.
Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.

☞ Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.

Orders attended to with despatch.

P. LOGGIE.

GEORGE RAMAGE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES UPPERS.
A GOOD SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH UPPERS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders from all parts of the Province will receive the very best attention.

All work warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Price list furnished on application.

78 GERMAIN STREET,
aug4-1y ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOSTER, JONES & CO.
Flour and Commission Merchants, Millers and Shippers Agents,
ROBISON'S BLOCK,
MONCTON, N. B.

Orders taken for direct shipments of flour from Mills in car load lots, and drafts made direct on consignees. Flour a specialty.

Importers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Meal, Pork, Seeds and Provisions, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails and General Hardware, Groceries, Crockeryware, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Samples of all kinds of goods sent on application. Every description of country produce taken in exchange.

Aug. 3, 1880. 1yr.

A. O. SKINNER'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS;
WOOL AND DUTCH CARPETS;
UNION AND HEMP CARPETS;
OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS;
MATS AND HEARTH RUGS;
MATTINGS, OF ALL KINDS;
LACE CURTAINS AND CORNICES;
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ *Orders from the Country promptly attended to.*

68 King Street, St. John.
may28

PITTS & CROCKET,
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, BOOKBINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFATURERS.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Old Books rebound and made as strong as new; Music bound in first class style; all kinds of blank books made at reasonable rates. Send for our list of prices. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Ledgers, Journals and Day Books. Orders left at *Advocate* Office promptly attended to.

We have yet on hand a few copies of the CANADIAN FAMILY COOK BOOK, price 10 cents. Every Family should have one

Aug. 9, 1880.

WILLIAM WYSE,
GENERAL DEALER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Merchandise and Produce received on Commission.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.

AUCTION SALES, and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly.

July 15, 1879. 16

LUBRICATING OILS.

Now landing and in Warehouse:—

EXTRA LARD OIL;
REFINED TALLOW OIL;
SUPERIOR CYLINDER OIL;
GLOBE A. OIL;
WEST VIRGINIA OIL;
EXTRA WOOL OIL;
SPINDLE OIL.

Our Stock includes Oils for Mills, Railroads, Steamboats, Factories, etc., and can sell at reasonable rates by single barrel or car-load.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
Prince Wm. street.
St. John, June 30, 1880.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE following Properties belonging to the Estate of the late William Masson, of Newcastle, are offered for Sale:—

THE LOT AND HOUSE

thereon on the corner of Castle and Henry Street, near the Ferry,

THE WATER LOT,

with buildings thereon, on Castle Street, adjoining the Ferry Slip.

THE LOT,

with House, Barn and Out-buildings thereon, situate on Henry Street, now occupied by Mr. John G. Kethro.

Ten desirable and pleasantly situated

BUILDING LOTS

situate between the residence of A. A. Davidson, Esq., and T. W. Crocker, Esq.

A LOT OF LAND

in rear of the Railway Buildings, consisting of between six and seven acres, in a good state of cultivation.

The above properties are offered for sale on liberal terms. Apply to

WILLIAM MASSON,
Executor of the Estate.
Newcastle, August 10, 1880. 11

Job Printing, plain and in colors, in first class style at this establishment.

Family Balsam
Familine.
PROMPTLY RELIEVING
Pain and Inflammation,

FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.

FOR its quick and sure healing properties it has no equal. For its relieving and allaying inflammation no medicine has ever been compounded equal to it. It is perfectly safe to use at any and all times, and a quick and thorough cure from such complaints as

Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back and Side. Burns, and Scalds, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Rheumatic and Neuralgia Pains, Swelling of the Joints, Stiff Joints, Stiff Neck, Contracted Muscles. Spinal Affections, White Swellings, Chafes, Calluses, Galls, Bunions, Chilblains, Corns, Frost Bites, Poisoning by Dogwood, Ivy, Bites, Stings of Insects,

Chapped Hands, Lips, Ringworms, Salt Rhuem, Tetter, Pimples, Itching. Dry Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Old Sores, Scald Head, Outward Humors of any kind. Hemorrhoids. Piles. Numbness, Worms, Ague in the Face, Earache, Hoarseness. Sore Throat. Coughs, Croup.

Familine.

It Relieves Pain. Good for Swollen Limbs. Physicians Prescribe and Use It.

BOSTON, MASS., MARCH 29, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have lately witnessed decidedly good and striking effects of your FAMILINE in a case of *Erysipelas* of nearly three years' standing. When I first saw my patient, a lady of some 50 years of age, she was complaining of a severe swollen condition of her feet; the skin was tense and angry-looking, painful on the slightest motion, and likely to burst at any moment. She had tried many remedies without relief, and my first treatment failed in its effect. I suggested that the feet be painted with FAMILINE morning and night, and then inclosed in soft cotton dressing. When I saw her last, about three days ago, the pain had wholly vanished, the swelling reduced to almost the normal condition and the inflammation subsided. With proper care as to diet and slight constitutional treatment, I think she has nothing to fear from her old disease in the future.

I ought to state that I was led to try FAMILINE in this case, simply on the recommendation of my wife, who had been pleased with its effect in a severe case of *burn*, also in a painful backache, resulting from a settled cold. Notwithstanding that it professes to be a "proprietary" article, I cannot conscientiously deny its admirable composition and efficacy.

I am yours very truly,
GEO. L. AUSTIN, M. D.

Familine

For Croup and Sore Throat.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have had your FAMILINE in constant use in my family for more than a year, and find it an invaluable remedy for the many complaints for which it is recommended, the chief of which, in my family of four small children, seems to be *Croup*. Were it not for your Family Balsam, I should hardly dare close my eyes in sleep. It instantly relieves *Croup;* also is an excellent medicine for *Coughs* and *Sore Throat*. Too much cannot be said in praise of it. I have recommended it to many others, who have tried it with equally good results.

Very gratefully,
MRS. WM. WHALLEN,
41 Newman St., South Boston, Mass.

Price 25c. and 50c. per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS,
Proprietor of Vegetine, Boston, Mass., and Toronto, Ont.

FAMILINE is sold by all Druggists.
April 27-4w.

(Toronto Mail.)

ECONOMY vs. EXTRAVAGANCE.

A Trenchant Letter from the Hon. D. L. Macpherson.

OPPOSITION FINANCIAL CRITICS EXPOSED.

Grit and Conservative Expenditure Effectively Contrasted.

MR. BLAKE'S MONTREAL BANQUET SPEECH.

A Tissue of Visionary Ideas and Impracticable Theories.

The following letter has been forwarded to us for publication:—

GEORGE JACKSON, ESQ., M. P.

South Riding of Grey, Durham, Ont.:

MY DEAR SIR,—Recalling your conversation with me before the close of last session upon the subject of the public expenditure, and seeing that it is being referred to by leading members of the Opposition and by their organs in the press in a manner that is calculated to mislead the people, by conveying an exaggerated impression of the amount of the controllable portion of the expenditure, I have extracted the facts from the public accounts. I have embodied these facts in tabulated form in this letter, which you are at liberty to publish, and which I address to you as the representative in the House of Commons of a portion of the *ci-devant* Saugeen division, which I had the honour to represent in the Legislative Council of United Canada.

I observe that the majority of Opposition speakers and writers, while professing to discuss the expenditure, confine their criticism to the estimates that were recently submitted to Parliament.

Their strictures are not upon the expenditure, but upon sums which have not yet been expended, and they are, therefore, worthless, except as injunctions to the Government to observe economy—a virtue that the leaders of the Opposition when in office certainly did not practice.

I apprehend the "mixing and muddling" of estimates and expenditure are indulged in by some of our critics for the purpose of perplexing and deceiving those who are not experienced in distinguishing between the two.

For the information of such as are not familiar with them, and with the implied condition on which Parliament votes the supplies for carrying on the affairs of the country, I may explain that the estimates are the sums which the Government assumes will be required for the various branches of the public service during the financial year beginning on the 1st July succeeding the session in which they are voted. They are laid before the House of Commons in detail by the Minister of Finance.

The amounts which Parliament thus sees fit to vote and place at the disposal of the Government are embodied in an Act, but it does not follow that the whole will be expended. It is the duty of Ministers constantly to exercise the strictest economy compatible with efficiency in the public service; and in expending the money placed in their hands each session for the service of the ensuing financial year, they must be governed in some measure by the state of the country—its prosperity or otherwise, the harvest, the condition of its many industries, and of the revenue.

It will thus be seen that comparison based on estimates, or partly on expenditure, are valueless, and to those who confound the one with the other must be altogether misleading.

The only comparisons that are accurate are those of the ascertained expenditure of one year with that of another, as detailed in the public accounts; and to judge of the economy and capacity of Administrations, it is necessary to confine the comparisons to the portion of the expenditure that is, more or less, within the control of the Executive.

When in past years I compared the expenditure of Mr. Mackenzie's Government with that of his predecessor, Sir John Macdonald, and exposed and reprobated what I considered its needless and extravagant increase by gentlemen whose political battle cry had always been "Economy and Retrenchment!"—I say, when I compared their expenditure with that of their predecessors, I eliminated from the gross amount the charges for interest, sinking fund, and other items connected with the public debt, and dealt only with the controllable portion.

To make comparisons on which to judge Administrations fairly, the items of fixed outlay, such as subsidies to provinces, should be deducted, as they are beyond the control of the Government. The outlay in the North-West Territories should also be separated from that of the Dominion proper. When all this is done, the public accounts are simple to all who understand the first four rules of arithmetic; and the people can readily distinguish prudent and economical administrators from those who are reckless and wasteful. The following table, formulated on the above plan, shows the annual expenditure for seven years from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1880, the first of these being the year of Mr. Mackenzie's advent to power, and the last of them the first complete year under Sir John Macdonald after his return to power in October, 1878, and the last for which we have the public accounts:—

	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80
Charges for Debt, Interest, Sinking Fund, &c.	$ 6,503,041	$ 7,373,765	$ 7,432,066	$ 7,838,476	$ 8,186,716	$ 8,509,578	$ 8,226,821
Subsidies to Provinces	3,702,767	3,700,961	3,660,355	3,655,850	3,472,808	3,442,764	3,430,840
Ordinary Expenditure	$10,205,808	$11,124,726	$11,092,420	$11,494,326	$11,659,523	$11,952,342	$11,657,661
Charges on Revenue	8,384,076	8,569,774	6,583,078	6,154,896	6,542,510	6,943,577	6,965,853
	4,756,442	4,719,655	4,796,238	5,194,896	5,301,124	5,561,162	5,527,114
Total Expenditure	$23,316,316	$23,713,071	$24,488,372	$25,519,201	$25,503,158	$24,455,381	$24,550,624
Deduct Charges for Debt and Subsidies to Provinces	10,205,808	11,124,726	11,092,420	11,494,326	11,659,523	11,952,342	12,659,867
Expenditure more or less Controllable	$13,090,316	$12,588,345	$13,396,012	$14,024,875	$13,843,635	$12,503,039	$11,890,956
Deduct Expenditure for North-West Territories	931,884	994,976	1,188,110	774,886	935,923	1,175,169	1,175,169
Controllable Expenditure Dominion proper: for 1879-80	$12,158,432	$11,593,369	$12,207,902	$13,250,189	$12,907,712	$11,327,870	$10,715,787
do.	11,015,787	11,015,787	11,015,787	11,015,787	11,015,787	11,015,787	
Decrease in Controllable expenditure for 1879-80, as compared with 1873-74	$ 1,142,645						
Do. do. 1879-80, as compared with 1874-75		$ 577,582					
Do. do. 1879-80, as compared with 1875-76			$ 1,191,115				
Do. do. 1879-80, as compared with 1876-77				$ 2,234,402			
Do. do. 1879-80, as compared with 1877-78					$ 1,891,925		
Do. do. 1879-80, as compared with 1878-79						$ 561,919	

NOTE.—The Controllable Expenditure was $71,157 less in 1877-78 than in 1879-80.

It is thus made plain that the controllable expenditure for 1878-80, amounting to $11,036,275, was less than it had been for five of the six preceding financial years, being—

$1,112,737	less than for	1873-74
577,572	" "	1874-75
1,192,105	" "	1875-76
239,342	" "	1876-77
561,019	" "	1878-79

The year 1877-78 shows a decrease of $71,157 as compared with 1879-80. These results rest on data that are given in the public accounts, and can be easily verified.

I challenge the Opposition to disprove the correctness of any one of them.

Their orators, both in and out of Parliament, who, with great unfairness—I might say with great dishonesty—carefully abstain, when instituting comparisons, from separating what is controllable from what is not, must be conscious that they have been detected in misrepresenting the expenditure of the present Government, and they should feel mortified and humbled when they scan the table that proves that the controllable expenditure for 1879-80 was $1,192,105 less than for Mr. Mackenzie's second complete year in office, 1875-76, and was less than for any year of his administration, notwithstanding the annual recurrence then of heavy deficits, except in 1877-78, when, owing to the exposure of his extravagance in the Senate, and being on the eve of the general election, he temporarily retrenched, in the expectation doubtless of a renewed five years' lease of power and of a continuance of reckless expenditure during the term. In 1877-78 the expenditure for militia and defence and for public works paid for out of income was reduced below that of 1875-76 by no less a sum than $1,310,741, but such was the extravagance in other departments that the controllable expenditure for 1877-78, as I have already shown, was only $72,213 less than that for 1879-80. The pretended retrenchment of 1877-78 could only have been intended as a political subterfuge.

It was, however, too late. The people had lost faith in the falsely-styled Reform party. They had raised the leaders of that party to power to enable them to fulfil their pledges of economy and retrenchment, but instead of doing so, those leaders had run up the controllable expenditure to the highest figure it has reached since Confederation.

The decrease of the gross controllable expenditure is not, however, the only gratifying, nor even the most gratifying fact that is disclosed by an examination of the public accounts, and the more closely they are examined, the more abundant will be the evidence of careful administration by the present Government.

I shall not extend this letter by dwelling on minor proofs of this, but will content myself by pointing to what has been accomplished in the Departments of Customs and of Railways and Canals.

In 1875-76 the receipts from Customs revenue were $12,823,837, and the cost of collection was $721,008, being $5.62 on each $100. In 1879-80 the receipts from Customs were $14,071,343, and the cost of collection was $716,126, being $5.08 on each $100. It will thus be seen that the cost of collecting the revenue by this department for 1879-80 was 54 cents on each $100 less than in 1875-76, being a comparative saving in favour of 1879-80, the first complete year of the present Administration, of $75,983. Not only was there this important proportionate economy achieved, but the actual expenditure of the department was less in 1879-80 than in 1875-76. The average cost of collecting the Customs revenue for five years to 30th June, 1879, was $5.36 on each $100 of revenue.

The accounts of the railways owned and operated by the Dominion afford striking and gratifying evidence of the growth of our interprovincial trade, and of the economy of management.

The last report of the Auditor General, Mr. J. Lorn Macdougall, contains the following comparative summary of the earnings and working expenses of the Intercolonial and P. E. Island railways (operated by the Dominion Government) during the years 1879 and 1880.

N. B.—The C. P. and Windsor Branch railways are not included, as they were not in operation in 1879. (See Auditor-General's report, 1880, folio 243.)

Railways.	Earnings. 1879.	Working expenses 1879.	Excess of expenses over earnings. 1879.
	$	$	$
Intercoln'l railway..	1,284,099 69	2,010,183 22	716,083 53
P. E. I. railway..	125,855 91	223,313 12	97,457 21
	1,419,955 60	2,233,496 34	813,540 74

Railways.	Earnings. 1880.	Working expenses. 1880.	Excess of expenses over earnings 1880.
	$	$	$
Intercoln'l railway..	1,576,298 48	1,603,429 71	97,131 23
P. E. I. railway..	113,851 11	164,640 55	50,789 44
	1,626,149 59	1,768,070 26	147,920 67
Increase of earnings in 1880..	$200,193 99		
Decrease of working expenses in 1880....	.....	$465,426 08	
Net gain in 1880 as compar'd with 1879	.....		665,620 07

Just consider that in 1880, the first year in which the railways were managed under the policy of the present Government, the receipts from the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railways exceeded those of the year before by the sum of $200,193.99, and that notwithstanding the increased traffic, the operating expenses were reduced $465,426.08, making, altogether, a difference to the Canadian taxpayer of $665,620.07. Although Mr. Mackenzie retired from office in October, 1878, his mode of railway management could not be suddenly changed. It took a year or longer, of unremitting and anxious labor to introduce and perfect the new arrangements for operating the lines. In 1879 the railways were mainly worked under Mr. Mackenzie's system while in 1880 that of Sir. Charles Tupper was in full operation.

I shall not dilate upon the contrast that is presented in the results, but it may account for the fiendish malignity with which traducers in the Opposition ranks pursue Sir Charles Tupper, even to his sick bedside.

The interest and other charges for the public debt are a heavy and increasing burden.

Between 1873-74 and 1878-79 these items were increased by the sum of $2,006,837. It is thus made manifest that for public debt items alone, Mr. Mackenzie's Administration *permanently increased* the annual public expenditure by the sum of not less than $2,000,000.

The increase of the public debt during the same period, according to the public accounts, was $42,811,202.32—the increase between 1872-73, and 1877-78, was $45,213,836.77. The loan of 1878 was actually negotiated by Sir. Leonard Tilley, but it was required to meet the obligations incurred by his predecessor, Sir Richard Cartwright, who should have provided for them before the general election. He, however dicided to wait until after that event, doubtless expecting that he would be enabled to present himself in the money market with a renewed mandate from the people. To meet the requirements of the Government for the time being, he had recourse to borrow for short periods from London bankers and financial agents. It was to pay off these liabilities, to prepare for meeting the other maturing obligations of the Government, and generally to place the public finances on a satisfactory footing, that Sir Leonard had to hasten to England immediately after his election, on his appointment as Minister of Finances; and although Sir Richard's neglect to negotiate a loan when he should have done so was not unattended with peril to the public credit, yet it was fortunate for the Dominion that the negotiation devolved upon Sir Leonard Tilley, for he disposed of the loan by puplic competition or tender, as he did in 1873.

In the increase of the debt, stated above ($42,811,202.32), of course is included the sum of $1,520,833, that being substantially the portion of the loan of 1876 ($12,166,666) which Sir Richard Cartwright allowed as discount to the lenders and paid for brokerage, &c.

While the Dominion did not receive this sum of $1,520,833, or any part of it, yet interest, sinking fund, &c., have to be paid thereon, amounting to about $70,000 a year, till the maturity of the loan in 1906 (the interest alone, at 4 per cent., exceeds $60,000 a year). To have to pay $70,000 a year for thirty years for that which the Dominion did not receive does seem a grievous hardship, but Sir Richard maintains, and Mr. Blake and his other colleagues of 1876 also maintain, that that loan was advantageous for the Dominion, was, in fact, a model loan. But, in the opinion of men who do not belong to their model school of finance, it was an improvident and mysterious loan—I say mysterious, because it was sold without public competition, on terms which reduced the net proceeds which Canada received to about 87½ cents on the dollar, and further because Mr. Mackenzie's Administration refused to make public the names of the allottees or beneficiaries.

The amount of $1,520,833 is the portion which Sir Richard sank in England of the principal of the loan. Unfortunately it does not represent the whole loss. To it must be added $1,037,520, which is the value of the yearly payment of interest of $60,000 for thirty years, when capitalized.

The country's loss by Sir Richard Cartwright's disastrous loan of 1876, it will thus be seen, amounted to the prodigious sum of $2,558,353. Yet Mr. Blake supported and still approves of that transaction.

And what did Mr. Mackenzie's Government show for all the money they had spent? Unfinished canals that ought to have been finished, and fragments of the Canadian Pacific railway—*disjecta membra*—scattered from the Georgian bay to the Red river of the North, including the Fort Frances lock—all of "Reform" planning and engineering. When Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blake, and their colleagues came into power, they were quite free to follow the dictates of their own judgment in building the Canadian Pacific railway, for the country was, at that time, uncommitted to any scheme for its construction. Had they been allowed to remain in office after 1878, I verily believe they would have drifted into pledging the country to build it, throughout its entire length, out of the public exchequer.

Happily for the Dominion, the present Government succeeded to power in time to place the portions that were unbuilt and uncontracted for under contract, and to utilize in paying for constructing those portions and for operating the whole line, 25,000,000 of acres of land, which are and will be valueless until the railway is built, and they thereby saved 25,000,000 dollars of cash, and prevented an increase of the annual burdens of at least $1,120,000 in addition to the loss that may be incurred for a time in operating the railway.

The leaders of the Opposition are silent touching their mal-administration when in office; and we have to go to the United States to discover the fruits of their arduous labours of the last two sessions. There we find that the agents and runners of western-railways and land speculators use the speeches of Mr. Blake and others for advertising and puffing the territories of the United States, and disparaging those of Canada.

The *role* the Opposition leaders are playing is unworthy and unpatriotic, and will, doubtless, be appreciated by the people at its true value. They may be prompted to it by chagrin at the collapse of their desperate anti-syndicate agitation during the Christmas recess, which ended in the most complete *fiasco* recorded in the annals of Canada.

But I have digressed from the subject which I took up my pen to write upon—the controllable public expenditure.

While I have proved from the public accounts that the financial administration of the present Government has been prudent and economical, I would not have it supposed that I regard all increase of expenditure as extravagant and unwise.

Perhaps there is no country that has benefitted more than Canada has done from a bold but judicious expenditure on public works, undertaken to cheapen the transport of her products from the interior to the sea.

What would Canada be to-day without the canals and railways which she has either constructed or subsidized? Neither the canals nor the railways yield a direct return upon the capital invested in them, but the indirect profit reaped by the whole people through the enhanced value of their land and of the fruits of their labour and enterprise in the multiform industries of the Dominion is enormous. So great and marked is the progress of Canada that last year for the first time the exports exceeded the imports.

While the great public works—the canals and railways—have contributed immensely to bring about the happy state of things now existing, they have had invaluable auxiliaries in the minor works, such as lighthouses, harbours, piers, breakwaters, and the improvement of navigable rivers. And now the submarine telegraph has been laid to important points on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The development of our commerce demands improvements, and improvements mean expenditure, on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic, on the Red river, the Assiniboine, the Saskatchewan, and the Fraser, as well as on the St. Lawrence, the St. John, the Ottawa, and the great lakes.

Among the most important and anxious duties of conscientious Ministers is the determining which of the many pressing improvements are the most urgently needed, and how many can be undertaken without bearing too heavily upon the taxpayers.

It may be the duty of Governments in times of general prosperity and redundant revenue to enter upon expenditure intended to develop the material resources of the country, and to provide suitable buildings, in cities and towns which are unprovided with them, for the safe and efficient conduct of public business, which it would be unwise to undertake in times of widespread depression in trade chronic deficits in revenue, popular despondency.

The people are too intelligent and too confident of the future of the country to tolerate a retrograde or stand still administration, and while taxes that may bear unequally upon them should be adjusted or removed, they do not desire to have given back to them all of the income that may remain over the expenditure of each year. They neither wish it helplessly given back to them nor wrapped in a napkin and buried, but they require that their Ministers for the time being, unswayed by sectionalism or provincialism, shall employ what can be spared from the revenue where it will best subserve the interests of the whole Dominion.

The expenditure incurred in developing the North-West Territories, in civilizing the Indians there, and in constructing the Canadian Pacific railway, may fairly be regarded simply as an advance or loan from the Dominion. The proceeds of the hundreds of millions of acres of land, the only great area of attractive land remaining unsettled in the world, should recoup the Dominion, principal and interest, two or three times over, to say nothing of the revenue that will flow from that country into the Dominion exchequer.

Before the Opposition financiers again discuss either estimates or the expenditure of the present Government, they should read the budget speeches of Sir Richard Cartwright to recall the schemes of their party for increasing the expenditure. I wish those speeches could be placed into the hands of every elector of this Dominion. In 1874, when imposing new taxes, Sir Richard said:—"The total amount expected to be derived from those new sources of revenue is about $3,000,000, which is about the amount we require over the $22,000,000 already estimated for, in order to meet the enormous additional expense which we must expect during the next four or five years."

He also said:—"I do not think that any greater increase of the tariff than we suggest would be wise. I think we have gone to the limit beyond which it would be impossible to pass without resorting to *direct taxation*.

His own words thus prove that he intended to provide for an expenditure of $25,000,000 a year, and his estimates for that year (1874-75) amounted to $24,449,000. It seems incredible that Mr. Mackenzie's Administration should have been induced to sanction estimates so extravagant as those which they submitted to Parliament in 1874. Sir Richard Cartwright announced the amount to the House of Commons as follows:—"Mr. Chairman, the total sum demanded" (by the Government) "for the services of the year 1874-75 is, as I have stated, $24,549,000." The amount actually voted by Parliament was $24,883,000. I have shown that for interest, &c., upon the amount by which he increased the public debt, Sir Richard added $2,000,000 a year permanently to the public expenditure.

The following is an extract from his budget speech delivered on 16th February, 1875:—"I think that during those ten years (1874 to 1884) we shall probably borrow from our own people, through the medium of savings banks, or receive from miscellaneous sources, about $1,000,000 annually, amounting in all to $10,000,000."

In the same speech he further said:—"If the House coincides with me in the opinion that it will be wise and prudent, with these heavy engagements, to maintain a steady moderate surplus, we shall probably have another $1,000,000 per annum from that source, amounting to $10,000,000 more."

From his dream of an annual surplus of $2,000,000, Sir Richard awakened to discover an annual deficit of nearly that amount, and it may be well for the country that it was so, for, had not his estimates of revenue proved altogether fallacious, it is quite obvious now that the expenditure of the Government of which he was a member would have been even more recklessly prodigal than it was.

The speech which Mr. Blake delivered to the Young Men's Reform Club of Montreal, being in the nature of a political "pronunciamento," is deserving of more careful perusal than after-dinner speeches usually receive. It contains some passages that I feel bound to notice.

Mr. Blake is evidently amazed and mortified that his efforts against the ratification of the contract with the syndicate for building the Canadian Pacific railway bore no fruit beyond reducing by one the number of his usual followers in the House of Commons, and, instead of attributing his failure to the true cause, he insinuated at Montreal, that it was due to some adverse "preponderating influence," which he did not define.

The following is an extract from his speech:—

"I do not speak without having weighed my words, when I say that my belief is that there was not merely outside that House, but also within its walls, at one time, a preponderance of opinion adverse to that contract. (Hear, hear.) By what means? Under what circumstances? By what pressure? I don't accuse anyone of baseness; I don't accuse anyone of impropriety, but there was a r