POOR COPY

Medical.

Vegetine,

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Labratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine
Is the great blood Purifier.

Vegetine.
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine.
Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

Vegetine
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine
Cures the worst case of Canker.

Vegetine
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

Vegetine
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the System.

Vegetine
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine
Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels.

Vegetine
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine
Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine
Removes the cause of dizziness.

Vegetine
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine
Cures Pains in the Back.

Vegetine
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine
Is the Great remedy for General Debility.

Vegetine
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world

VEGETINE
IS THE BEST
Spring Medicine.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Removal.

The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Chatham, that he has taken the Bakery, formerly occupied by Mr. Philip Anslow, near Mr. Thomas Fountain's store. Anything in the bakery line can be had either at Mr. Fountain's or at the bakery, and all orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.
The bread wagon will run as usual daily.
JOHN WYSE
Chatham, Aug. 17th, '80.

LONDON HOUSE,
CHATHAM, N. B

Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons,
Flannels. Tweeds, Hosiery,
Scarfs, Clouds, Underclothing,
Smallwares and Fancy Goods,

at a small advance on cost in order to clear ou Stock.
A good assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery always on hand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Flour, Corn and Oat Meal, Tea in Chests, Half Chests, and Quarter Boxes, Tobacco, Sugar, Soap, Butter &c., at lowest cash prices.
Feb. 3, 1881. RICHARD HOCKEN.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

If you want to "see yourselves as others see you" we invite you to call at the Photograph Studio, on Duke Street, nearly opposite the

CANADA HOUSE.

where we are prepared to take

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at lowest possible rates

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SEWING MACHINE.

I respectfully inform my friends and patrons, that I have by no means given up handling the celebrated

WANZER SEWING MACHINES.

and may be found at the Studio above named, where all orders shall receive prompt attention. Repairing attended to as usual.
J. Y. MERSEREAU.
Chatham, April 30, '81. 3m.

Removal.

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to him during the past year, begs leave to inform them that he has removed to the large and well known store formerly occupied by F. J. Letson, Esq., where will be found a full and complete assortment of

Hardware,
Cutlery,
Paints, Oils,
Glassware,
Earthenware,
Groceries,
& Provisions,

AT LOWEST PRICES.
G. STOTHART.
May, 3rd 1881.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will open up in a few days a very excellent line of English Scotch and Canadian Tweeds suitable for spring and summer wear. Also a beautiful and choice lot of English Coating, personally selected in Montreal.
W. S. MORRIS.
N. B.—These goods will admit of my making suits 10 per cent less than heretofore.

LAW BLANKS
At the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - - JUNE 9, 1881.

The Miramichi—Its Destroyers!

There is a general and well-defined feeling on the Miramichi that the time has arrived when steps should be taken to prevent the destruction of our river fisheries, as well as serious interference with navigation, both of which are threatened by the reckless manner in which slabs, edgings, sawdust, bark and other wood-refuse are being thrown into it. The officers of the Marine and Fisheries Department must be very negligent in the performance of a most important part of their duties, or the bed of the Miramichi would not be covered in so many places with slabs and edgings and its waters speckled from surface to bottom with sawdust which gradually sinks to the bottom and becomes a silt of the most damaging and rapidly-accumulating character. A member of our staff, a few days since, observed a large quantity of edgings scattered about the shores in the vicinity of the Northwest Bridge and a snarl of them, sufficient to seriously interfere with ships if in the main channel, in the same vicinity. Further down, and very near the Newcastle wharves, there were still greater quantities, which could not have found their way from the mill or mills where they were made without the knowledge of the officers whose duty it was to prevent them being thrown into the river.

On Friday last our representative had occasion to canoe down the Miramichi from Lower Blackville to Indiantown—some seven or eight miles. All along the river, on both sides, the banks were lined with slabs and edgings, which were apparently of this season's sawing, while acres of the bottom were covered with sawdust and deposits of the same character, evidently the destructive work of previous seasons. There was also so great a mixture of fresh sawdust with the water that hundreds of grains of it might be dipped up in almost any part of the stream with each bucket of water while, in some places, the surface was completely covered with it.

This condition of things calls for prompt action on the part of the Department. We have heard several millowners blamed for disregarding the law, but as they are encouraged in doing so by the negligence of those who should see that they are prevented or punished, they are not so much to blame as would at first sight appear.—Let the offenders be brought to book, and, if necessary, punished. Their reckless disregard for the great fishery interests of the Miramichi should not be allowed to continue unnoticed and the officers who have suffered the destructive work to go on should be dealt with as their shameful neglect of duty demands. The day has gone by when either the press or officials should allow their personal regard for millowners to stand between the latter and the law.

The other day when fishermen in St. John harbour were openly violating the Fisheries Act almost under the windows of Inspector Venning's office, one of the papers in his confidence referred to the facts and added that Harbor Inspector O'Brien—one of Mr. Venning's well-trained associates—wanted regulations passed to prevent the destructive work which was being conveniently winked at by his superior. Some such miserable subterfuge may be ready for advancement as an excuse for the non-interference of the Inspector and his subordinates with offending mill-owners on the Miramichi. There was law to meet the St. John case in the Fisheries Act and there is law in the same Act to bring the Miramichi mill-owners to book. The difficulty is that the fishery officers, from the Inspector downwards, will not do their duty. They are not afraid to seize the net of some poor fisherman who has been deprived of his fishing-privileges by their unnecessary and stupid regulation-tinkering, but they seem to be different creatures altogether before the mill-owner, who does more damage to the fisheries of the river in a day than could be done with fifty nets set without license. It is the manifest duty of those who have the ear of the Government to bring this matter before it in order that the Marine and Fisheries Department may be moved to do the duty which it has so long neglected.

Our Fishermen.

Those who contend that the people of the Provinces do not seek the employment in the United States which is denied to them at home, will not find anything in the following item to support their position :—

GLOUCESTER, MASS., June 1.

The owners of the schr. "Carrie S. Daigle" have given her up as lost. She sailed from this port on a Western Bank trip March 15th, was spoken on the Banks in a leaky condition April 13th, the day previous to the gale, and was not heard from since. She had a crew of 12 men, as follows :—Richard Richardson, master, married, leaves widow and children in Chester, N. S.; John F. Devan, widow and four children in Nova Scotia ; C. A. Bergman, a Swede, leaves a widow ; Jeffrey Bushy, of Arichat ; Thos. Milford, of Chester, N. S.; Edward Jedry, John McDonald, Annabel Landry, George W. Kinch and Eli Thibadeau, all of Nova Scotia ; Hugh York, a Swede ; and Colman Jennings ; all single men.

Thus, out of a Gloucester vessel's captain and crew, numbering twelve men, nine of them were from Nova Scotia. The above item was not written for the purpose of proving the exodus, but it cannot be otherwise than suggestive of questions which must tell against the system under which Canadian fishermen are obliged to pursue their calling. The poor fellows who have, probably, found a watery grave on the Western Bank while engaged in fishing in an American schooner hailing from Gloucester, nearly all belonged to fishing settlements in Nova Scotia. No better vessels for the fishing business than those of Chester could be found anywhere a few years ago, but the taxation under the National Policy bears so heavily on the shipbuilding industry, that it is out of the question for the fishermen of Nova Scotia to build as formerly, when duties were lighter. The higher duties on the clothing and provisions used by fishermen also add to the discouragements which have killed their enterprise. Nova Scotians who understand the fishing business, realising that their occupation is discouraged at home, naturally look abroad for employment. They soon find it at such places as Gloucester, Marblehead, Cape Ann, Beverly, etc., where there is a National Policy giving them every encouragement. They find employment under the flag of a country that paid Canada $5,000,000 and opened its markets free to Canadian fish and fish products in return for the privilege to its citizens of catching Canadian fish for twelve years. Then, they find not only that the American fisherman-builder gets a *bona-fide* and promptly paid drawback on imported materials entering into the construction of his vessel, but also a bounty from Government on the fish he catches. It is, therefore, no wonder that the fishermen of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—discouraged by the Dominion National Policy and harassed by Departmental restrictions—seek employment in the United States. The facts are not against Canada, but against the policy of her rulers. The latter, assisted by their organs, tell us that it is disloyal to Canada to compare the United States favorably with our own country, but it is only by the people being made aware of the facts that they will understand the incompetency of those who govern them and seek, to place in power men who, by wise and economical administration, will encourage our natural industries. Ever since Confederation—with exception of the five years of Liberal rule—Canada has been constantly running into debt and increasing her expenditure. This has been all in the interest of the West for canals and the Pacific Railway—the latter a very questionable undertaking for so young a country. Our fishermen of the East are sharing the burdens involved, and reaping none of the benefits. Their fisheries are shared in by the Americans, while the money paid therefor to Canada, goes into the general fund, and they are obliged to pursue their calling with neither drawback of duties nor bounty in their catch. It is, therefore, time that the fishermen looked to their interests. We do not wish them to leave the country. Let them remain and assist in securing fair play for their industry at the hands of those who are called upon to govern them.

The "Sun" Right for Once.

The St. John *Sun* shows that the Pacific Railway Syndicate is putting the Government management of Railways to shame by running the lines under their control on business principles. It quotes freight and passenger rates, showing that the former are only one-half of what was charged by the Government, while the passenger rates are reduced twenty per cent. The *Sun* adds :—

The members of the Syndicate are men of business, and know that the prosperity of the Canadian Pacific depends upon the settlement and prosperity of the country through which it runs.

We think the *Sun* could apply its criticisms with equal force to the Government management of the Intercolonial. It might do a service to the trade of the country by advising the Government to place the Intercolonial in the hands of "men of business," who would be equally successful, no doubt, in giving us better rates for freight than those now charged. The inferential charge made by the *Sun*, that the Government's administration of railways is not that of business men will be endorsed not only along the Pacific road, but also by those who have to make use of the Intercoionial. Will the *Sun* join in recommending that the management of the Intercolonial be be taken out of the hands of the incompetent Government and placed in those of a commission or syndicate composed of business men?

SIR JOHN :—An Ottawa despatch to the Halifax *Chronicle* says :—

There is a rumour in Ministerial circles that high imperial honors await Sir John Macdonald in England. It is even said he will be raised to the peerage and remain in England as a Law Lord of the Privy Council, and representative of Canada.

The *Telegraph* says the salary attached to this position is £6,000, or $30,000 a year. The office is virtually a sinecure.

THE "TIMBER TRADES JOURNAL" of London says in its "trade notes" :—

Ask in any quarter you will, the same reports of stagnation meet you. "Nothing doing of consequence" seems to be the stereotyped reply. Freights share in the general dulness, being exceedingly low and very little doing.

A slight improvement is noted in the Liverpool trade, consequent upon an increased demand with the starting up of the season's business ; still stocks are far too heavy, the over-importation having entirely outrun the clearances at the docks and yards.

The Exodus.

The Moncton *Times* continues to publish a daily statement of the number of persons who leave St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown for the United States, and the number arriving by American steamers.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The dishonesty of the Moncton *Times'* "daily statement" is only equalled by the gullibility of its Upper Province contemporaries of the Conservative stripe. The *Times* does not publish a statement of the passengers leaving St. John by the American steamers. In the statements that have appeared in that paper between the 18th and 30th May, no mention is made of the hundreds who have left here by the steamers for Boston, although the *Times* must have known the steamers were making two trips a week. It would be too much to expect anything better from the *Times*.—*St. John Globe.*

The *Globe* is quite right, but the *Times* is so wrapped up in its opinion respecting the stupidity of its readers that it imagines the latter will overlook the International Steamers altogether, as it does. The Moncton ostrich has its head in the sand of Government patronage and imagines nobody sees exactly where its ungainly carcase is.

Pictou—Colchester.

[From the "Telegraph."]

The Liberals of Pictou, as might have been anticipated, have selected Mr. Jas. W. Carmichael, of New Glasgow, as the candidate. A merchant, a shipbuilder, a man of the people, he is also intimately conversant with the political and fiscal questions and issues of the day, and is a fearless, able and eloquent expounder of his views. He has made his mark in Parliament as a Liberal standard bearer ; he is equally distinguished in Nova Scotia for his high character and great enterprise. His nomination was unanimous and it evoked the greatest enthusiasm. In accepting the nomination, he made a capital speech, a short summary of which we find in the Halifax *Chronicle*. It is described as a thoroughly augmentative effort, in the course of which he predicted the triumph of Liberalism in Pictou on the 11th inst. He heartily condemned the fiscal policy of the Government, the Syndicate bargain, etc. We quote a further sentence or two :—

Referring to the increase of expenditure under the present Government he showed that the County of Pictou bore the one hundreth part of the increase of four million dollars, which means an annual increase of taxation, for the people ot this county alone, of $40,000. He also showed that Sir S. L. Tilley's prediction, that four hundred thousand tons of American coal would be shut out of the Ontario markets, and its place supplied from Nova Scotia coal mines, under the National Policy, had been utterly falsified, the facts being that an increase of 100,000 tons had occurred in American importations, while absolutely no Nova Scotia coal has gone to Ontario. Mr. Carmichael further showed that the people of the Maritime Provinces paid nearly the whole of the three hundred thousand dollars Dominion revenue collected off breadstuffs.

The Halifax *Herald*, in describing the selection of Mr. John McDougald of Westville, affirms that the cheers with which the fact was announced "showed that the right man had been named." It will be important to bear this in mind when the "right man" has been well beaten on the 18th. The *Herald's* despatch further says :—

Mr. McDougald is hardly of middle age, and although probably the most popular man in the county, yet his friends feared that the "atrocious crime of being a young man" might prove an obstacle in his selection. Rounds of cheers, however, over his nomination were the proofs to the delegation that they had rightly interpreted the popular demand. Mr. McDougald delivered an excellent speech in returning thanks for the honor conferred, and was followed by the Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Prov. Secretary, Mr. Doull, M. P., Hon. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Bell, M. P., and others, in stirring speeches which were cheered to the echo.

We are not told what ideas were expressed by Mr. McDougald, but it seems he had some leading members of the Nova Scotia Government at his back, one of whom, the Hon. Mr. Holmes, would, it was supposed, have accepted the Conservative nomination to the vacant seat. It is likely that he declined the proposition, and left the perilous honor to Mr. McDougald. The *Herald* assigns a great many reasons why the people of Pictou should elect a supporter of the Government, but it never mentions the great financial feat of throwing away $3,000,000 in money, 3,000,000 acres of land, and exemptions from taxation of enormous extent, in the Syndicate bargain, as one of the many claims of the Conservative candidate to popular favor. The *Herald's* Pictou correspondent, in announcing the nomination of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Carmichael, does not appear to us to be very confident of defeating him. He says :—

He [Mr. Carmichael] has not the shadow of a chance of success IF *the supporters of the Government in Pictou are at all alive to their duties and interests. The only danger is* that the ratepayers of Pictou may allow their sense of security to relax their vigilance, but this need scarcely be apprehended.

The *Herald* concludes its editorial article in a kindred strain. It says :—

But every true Canadian, every man who wishes to see this country, great and prosperous and commercially independent *is hoping that Pictou will do her duty as she did in* 1878, and that the result of the voting on the 18th may be to strengthen still further the hands of her friends.

In Colchester, the Conservatives did not take the sense of a convention as to their candidate. When it was known that Mr. McDonald would get the position of Chief Justice, and before Sir John or Sir Charles had showed any sign, the sagacious McKay, having arranged for a seat in the Senate, pointed out to Sir John how he could fill up his Government, offered to resign and "called" on the Conservatives to support Mr. A. W. McLellan, the new member of the Executive. The whole transaction looks very ill. It is a sort of political shuffle such as we would be apt to condemn if it were done in another country, and one which in a young nationality like Canada, with a great future before it, the electors of Colchester ought not to be asked to sanction. In times past, Mr. McLellan seems to have looked out for himself rather than for the electors. Chosen by Colchester in 1867, he only sat in the House of Commons for about a year and a half. Then he went to the Senate and soon after took a Railway Commissionership, at $4,000 a year. Holding his seat in the Senate for a dozen of years, he leaves the electors to shift for themselves, and even to get along as best they could with McKay, who is now declared to have been unable to raise the county to a proper degree of preeminence. Now, unasked by them, but nominated by McKay, he comes down to the electors to ask them to confirm him in the receipt of $7,000 a year. He went into the Senate to take $4,000 a year, which he could not obtain with a seat in the Commons. He now leaves the Senate to take $7,000 a year which he could not be allowed to hold in the Senate, with so few Ministers on the popular branch. The political movements of Mr. McLellan have a very decided bearing on the fortunes of Mr. McLellan, and are based on the idea that the electors of Colchester are the most accommodating people in the world ; that they are so many appendages to the political fortunes of Messrs. McKay and McLellan. One would think that Colchester is the last County in which such a game would be tried—Colchester, whose people are noted for their high moral character, and political independence.

The Liberals of Colchester had turned their eyes towards the Hon. A. G. Jones of Halifax. Owing to business engagements, he was unable to respond. The situation is described in our Halifax despatches, which we give below.

HALIFAX, June 2.

The Colchester Liberals had a large and enthusiastic convention at Truro, to-day ; the chair was occupied by Dr. Page, who contested the county in 1878. Hon. A. G. Jones, of Halifax, was present and addressed the meeting. An intimation had previously been given to Mr. Jones that he would be named as a candidate, but he had declined on account of business engagements. The convention, hoping that he would yet consent, tendered him a unanimous nomination, but he adhered to his decision and said he had come there not to be a candidate, but to help the election of their own men. The convention then enthusiastically nominated Chas. N. Cummings, of Londonderry, who accepted the nomination.

Mr. McLellan having appointed a meeting to be held in Earlstown, Mr. Jones, who had intended returning to town, decided to remain and at once take a hand in the campaign.

Mr. Cummings is a farmer and merchant who has for some time been carrying on a large business. He is a man of much popularity and great energy. He ran for the Local House in 1878 and polled a large vote.

The Colchester Liberals will give a good account of themselves on the 18th. The news from Pictou is most cheering for the Liberals, and it will have a good effect on the Colchester contest. In both counties the enthusiasm is on the side of the Liberals.

Irish Affairs.

DUBLIN, June 1.—Intense excitement prevailed at Clonmel yesterday, where sales of farms were announced to take place. At early morning several hundred well mounted and disciplined horsemen wearing green sashes preceded by bands and followed by an immense procession of people paraded the town. All the streets leading to the Court House were lined with police and military. All the shops and business places were closed. The sales passed off quietly and things went well until towards 6 o'clock, when a cry was raised that the local clergyman had been arrested. A shout went forth to rescue the priest. A rush was at once made on the police, but was repelled.—The riot act was read, and the Hussars charged and re-charged the mob, who hurled volley after volley of stones at the military, inflicting upon many of them severe injuries. Several policemen and civilians were also seriously injured. The injuries of one or two of the constabulary will, it is feared, prove fatal. The people afterwards gathered in the lower end of the town, where they were addressed by the representatives of the League.—No arrests were made.

LONDON, June 1.—A report has reached here from Limerick that three policemen were killed during the eviction riots in the County Clare. Rioting in Clonmel has been resumed. The police and soldiers charged on the mob and injured several persons, finally clearing the streets.

The president of the Ballina, County Mayo branch of the Land League, has been arrested under the Coercion Act and taken to Kilmainham jail.

The *News* says : "When the House of Commons in committee on the land bill began the consideration of the measure there were 1,500 amendments to be considered. The result of two sittings has been to reduce this number by six. The principal one of these will come up for discussion on another clause. At this rate of progress, supposing no fresh amendments are introduced, the House would have to sit daily for 567 days to complete the bill, but fresh amendments are added daily. Forty were handed in on Monday."

The *Times* in its leading article says "Parliament and the country have at length come to understand that the Land League is an aggressive organization and that if law does not put it down it will put down the laws."

DUBLIN, June 3.—When the police were returning to Ennis from Bodyke last evening at Fort Anbeg, within two miles of Tulla, an armed party was lying in wait and opened fire on the police from an adjoining wood, fortunately doing no injury. The police returned the fire, but with what effect it is not known. A quarter of a mile further on they were again fired on by another armed party from behind some hedges, and one of the horses on which sat County Inspector Smith, was shot dead. The police searched the fields and three men were arrested, but they had no arms. The arrested men were brought up to the Petty Sessions and remanded. Alarming accounts continue to come in from other parts of the country.

The following are the particulars of the riot at Clonmel : When Stoddard, agent of the Emergency Committee, was leaving court, he was received with groans and hisses. A priest was passing out of the building when the crowd made a rush to enter. A policeman in the confusion laid his hand on the priest's arm. At once a cry went up that Father Maker had been arrested. The crowd became fearfully excited and the authorities at once concentrated the whole force of military and constabulary before the court house. Bottles, stones and brick-bats poured in on the police and soldiers. Captain Slack, a resident magistrate, threatened to read the riot act, and at that moment a policeman was knocked senseless at his side with a stone. Captain Slack produced the act and several priests implored him not to read it, as if he did the consequences would be terrible. The stone throwing did not cease and as Capt. Slack after reading the riot act pronounced the words 'God Save the Queen" a stone smashed, the skull of another policeman standing beside him.

The police charged on the people with fixed bayonets and at the same time the cavalry dashed in among the crowd. A scene of frightful confusion followed. The charge of the cavalry down the short street was so impetuous that several horses and riders dashed through shop windows at the end of the street. The air was filled with stones and bricks, and frightened shopkeepers who were endeavoring to put up their shutters were hurled to the ground and ridden over. Several Hussars were unhorsed by the crowd and trampled on by the horses of their comrades coming behind them.

The several charges through the streets lasted fully half an hour. A portion of the crowd fled, while others undismayed faced the charging horsemen and battered in their helmets with stones. The Hussars used the flat of their swords freely, the point and edge being strictly forbidden them. One Hussar in charging around a corner met with a serious mishap. His horse stumbled and fell and five or six of his comrades who were following swiftly fell over the prostrate horse and rider. Before the men could recover themselves their horses had galloped up the street and the men had to defend themselves from the mob until rescued. Owing to the exertions of the priests, several of whom received many hard knocks, the people were induced finally to disperse. About 30 citizens were seriously wounded.

LATER.

The rioting in Clonmel has been resumed. The police and soldiers charged the mob and injured several persons. They finally cleared the streets.

SIX MEN SHOT AT TULLA.

DUBLIN, June 1.—A telegram from Ennis says it is rumored that six persons were shot dead at Tulla, near Ennis, by the police during the riot.

Financial Management of the Two Parties.

The St. John *Freeman*, referring to Senator McPherson's attempts to mislead the public in reference to facts connected with the management of our finances under Liberal and Conservative administrations, says in a review of that gentleman's latest pamphlet :—

We read it all—rather a hard job.—Having read it, we are by no means surprised that the Liberal papers of the Upper Provinces have taken so little notice of it. In truth there is very little in it deserving of serious notice, that had not previously been fully discussed in Parliament and in the press. Mr. Macpherson, perhaps, imagines that he has said something new or put what others said in a more forcible or convincing manner, but he—has not. Even the disingenuousness of statement and the distortion of facts employed in making up what he supposes a plausible case, are not original.

The Tory papers pretend to think that, because the pamphlet has been so little noticed, it is unanswerable, and Sir S. L. Tilley, who may fairly claim the paternity of much that is most disingenuous, unfair and misleading in the pamphlet, told those who attended the Quebec dinner to Mr. Langevin, that the statements in the pamphlet are unanswerable, and that the silence of the Liberal papers for a whole fortnight proved this. He knows well that when he and Sir C. Tupper ventured to make precisely similar statements in the House of Commons, they were promptly met and flatly refuted. Indeed, any intelligent man who has observed the course of public events in Canada during the past seven or eight years, must, if he reads this pamphlet, perceive at once how unfair and how disingenuous those statements are ; how utterly they fail to prove what those who make them up, and the writer who repeats them, seek to establish.

Mr. Macpherson's grounds of comparison are unfair. He selects on his own side the years 1879-80, when his friends endeavored to make what proved to be a very false show of economy, when they put a stop to all public improvements chargeable to income that could be stopped—especially in the Lower Provinces, and kept everything that could be kept out of the accounts. He does this on the pretext that the accounts for 1880-81 are not yet closed, and that it is unfair to compare the expenditures of one year with the estimates of another, although there is abundant evidence that the expenditure of 1880-81 will greatly exceed that of the year previous, and it would not be difficult to calculate approximately what this expenditure will be.

On the other hand he refuses to take on the other side the expenditure of 1877, alleging as a reason that the Mackenzie Government reduced the expenditure in that year as a preparation for the elections, and because of the exposure of their extravagance in the Senate.

Any one familiar with the public affairs of Canada knows that the estimates for 1879-80, and the expenditures in that year do not afford a sufficient means of comparison between the financial administration of the present Government and of the last.

But Mr. Macpherson also assumes that the Mackenzie Government are responsible for all the expenditures in 1878-9, although they were in office but 2½ months of that year, and their successors, who controlled the expenditure for 9½ months of the year, instead of keeping it down, spent six or seven hundred thousand dollars more than the amount estimated by the Mackenzie Government.

On the other hand, he pretends to hold the Mackenzie Government responsible for the expenditure of 1873-4, although they did not take office until November, and they found themselves bound by contracts to various heavy expenditures. The Mackenzie Government in that year did keep the expenditure below the estimate.

As we showed last week, Mr. Macpherson, when he condescends to particulars, excludes the expenditures in the North West, where the Tories are so particularly extravagant, and took only the Customs expenditure, in which a small reduction—real or apparent—was made in 1879-80, and the Intercolonial Railway, where the expenditure under Sir C. Tupper, was greater in 1878-79 than ever before, and where in 1879-80, for the reasons we explained last week, there was such a great reduction in what is called working expenses. He either did not know, or he wilfully conceals, the causes of that reduction, and he asserts that it is due altogether to the change in the administration. So also he treats the increase in the receipts as a result of the same change, and suppresses the fact that within the year 1879-80 the Riviere du Loup branch had become part of the Intercolonial.

It is difficult to argue with one who is so ignorant or so reckless.

It is quite proper that a distinction should be made between controllable and uncontrollable expenditures. Indeed, we believe, it was the writers and speakers on the Liberal side, who first insisted upon this. But it is absurd to assume, as Mr. Macpherson does, that when defending the Tories, it is enough to say of any expenditure it is uncontrollable ; or when attacking the liberals, to assume that any increase of the controllable expenditure, or any alleged insufficiency of reduction of that expenditure, is conclusive evidence of extravagance. An increase of the uncontrollable expenditure is much the more serious matter, and the Government, by which it is made, must be held guilty of the most reckless extravagance, unless it can show that such increase was inevitable, or was certain to conduce to the public good.

The increases in the uncontrollable expenditure, which have been many and enormous, have all been made or caused by the Tories, with the single exception of the cost of the Supreme Court. Mr. Macpherson tries to make out, as Sir Samuel did so unfairly at the Quebec banquet, that Mr. Mackenzie is responsible for the increases which took place in his time. These increases were caused by carrying on the works on the C. P. railroad and the canal enlargement to which the Tories had committed the country. Mr. Macpherson says that with regard to the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Mackenzie was bound only by the terms of the original treaty. This is true, but that treaty, the terms of which were by royal proclamation incorporated in the B. N. A. Act, bound Canada to have the whole road built within ten years from the date of union. Onerous terms and absolutely incapable of fulfilment, but strictly obligatory in so far as they could be fulfilled. What the Tories bound Canada to do, Mr. Mackenzie must attempt if he would preserve the faith and honor and credit of Canada, or he must obtain a modification of the terms. The much abused Carnarvon terms, as they are called, although never ratified by Parliament—were calculated to make more tolerable the burden imposed on the country by the Tories.—Mr. Mackenzie failing to find a company willing to undertake the work, felt bound to commence it as a public work. For the debt so increased, not he and those who opposed these dreadful terms of union, but the Tories, who forced them on the country, are responsible.

But says Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Mackenzie left merely fragments of railways and of canal works, which should have been finished. The Tories have now been nearly three years in office, and no one of the canal enlargements is yet completed, nor is the railroad from Thunder Bay to Red River yet built.

A government may be truly economical, and yet make large expenditures chargable to ordinary or annual account on public improvements of necessity, or of manifest utility. A government may reduce, or stop such expenditures, and yet be very extravagant. Mr. Macpherson does not understand ; or, perhaps, he imagines that others cannot understand, what is so very plain. The Mackenzie government, when it took office in 1873, found the country committed to several large expenditures, and found that, unless the duties were increased, there must be a deficit.

They increased the duties, and did all they could to reduce the expenditures. Despite all their efforts, the controllable exdenditure was, according to Mr. Macpherson, $12,128,534 in that year. The year after they reduced it by more than half a million, although some of the old Tory undertakings were still a burden on them. The year following they had a surplus, and, as the districts represented by Liberals had been much neglected during the whole Tory reign, they undertook several important improvements in those districts, and, indeed, wherever the public interest demanded, and in that year, according to Mr. Macpherson, they spent $12,207,902. Finding then, that, owing to the general business depression, the revenue was declining, they reduced this expenditure by nearly a million, and in the year after by $310,000 more.

In the North West, which Mr. Macpherson excludes from his calculations, they acted with the same wisdom and prudence. In the year 1873-4 the expenditure was $931,984. They proceeded to organize the mounted police force, and to make several necessary treaties with the Indians. The expenditure was thus increased until it reached $1,151,110, but this they reduced in the year following to $774,835. In 1878 it increased about $120,000, but even in the year 1879-80 it grew to $1,175,169 under Tory rule. Part of this, however, was for food to keep the Indians from starving.

The Mackenzie government boast, that, although the uncontrollable expenditure increased during their five years by nearly two millions, the total expenditure on revenue account increased scarcely $200,000, because, by their care and economy, they kept it down.

Mr. Macpherson compares what he calls the controllable expenditure of the year 1879-80 with the like expenditure of the year 1873-4, for which, as has been repeatedly shown, his own friends were accountable, and with the following years, and he makes the excess of expenditure under the Mackenzie government appear to be—

In 1873-74	$1,112,777
" 1874-75	577,572
" 1875 76	1,192,105
" 1876-77	239,642
" 1878-79	561,019

He skips the year 1877-8 because, even according to his method, that would show in favour of the Mackenzie government, and he charges the Mackenzie government not only with the year 1873-4, when they entered office, and found so many obligations resting upon them, but also with the year 1878-9, in which his friends expended some six or seven hundred thousand dollars more than the estimates. To make out his case, too, he excludes the expenditures in the North West, which are as much under control as the greater part of the expenses he chooses to class as controllable, because, if he were to include these, it would be seen that even in 1879-80, in which the Tories tried to make such a show of economy, the controllable expenditure largely exceeded the controllable expenditure of either 1876-77 or 1877-78. In the year 1875-6 the Liberal government having a surplus when the estimates were framed, and the expenditure in the North West being exceptionally large, the controllable expenditure was $13,366,012, but Mr. Macpherson would find it difficult to point out even in the accounts of that year items which could justly be called extravagant.

Mr. Macpherson says that the deficits during Sir Richard Cartwright's management of the finances amounted to six millions. That is not true.

And he asserts that the difference between the price obtained by Sir R. Cartwright for his four per cent loan, and the par value of his bonds, and all the interest payable on that amount is lost to Canada. A most absurd assertion.

We have given more space to Mr. Macpherson's pamphlet than it is entitled to The last seven or eight pages of it is an elaborate attack on Mr. Blake, but this is even less deserving of notice than his financial floundergs.

We have devoted more space to Senator Macpherson's pamphlet than we intended—more indeed, than it is on any grounds entitled to, so shallow are its fallacies, so obvious is its unfairness, but it may not be amiss to copy from the Toronto *Globe* the following table, in which the controllable expenditure in 1877-8, the last year in which the Mackenzie Government managed public affairs, and the estimates for 1880-1, and for 1881-2 are given. Mr. Macpherson objects strongly to a comparison between actual expenditure and estimates, and such comparison would be unfair if attention were not drawn to the character of the comparison, or if experience had proved that under a Tory administration the expenditure is generally less than the estimates ; but the probability is that for the year now current, and for the year which will commence on the first of July next, supplementary estimates will be brought down next session :—

Items.	Actual outlay. 1877-78.	Increase over in 1877-78 1880-81.	Increase over in 1881-82
Civil Government,	$ 823,370	$ 98,323	$ 138,798
Administration of Justice,	564,920	43,285	34,510
Police,	10,616	3,032	2,884
Legislation,	618,036	29,895	18,770
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, including Census,	92,366	124,834	129,834
Immigration and Quarantine,	180,001	21,459	16,675
Marine Hospitals,	57,485	6,516	6,516
Pensions, including superannuation,	212,430	43,189	45,068
Militia and defence,	618,136	91,009	129,964
Ocean and river service,	402,371	71,212	157,352
Lighthouse and coast service,	461,967	25,304	26,389
Scientific Institutions,		46,400	46,900
Insurance superintendence,	8,577	1,423	1,423
Miscellaneous,	81,167	26,321	69,383
Indians,	421,503	440,644	201,875
Dominion lands,	87,628	444,597*	*212,372
CHARGES ON REVENUE :—			
Customs,	714,528	10,037	17,591
Excise,	215,024	45,226	56,832
Insp'tion of staples,	1,020	3,330	1,980
Adulteration of food,	5,965	4,035	4,035
Culling timber,	49,940	16,960	16,860
Post Office,	1,724,938	170,562	48,460
Minor revenues,	21,785	43,460	48,661
Totals,	$7,374,462	$1,815,116	$1,603,254

* Charged to capital account by Sir Leonard Tilley.

We have excluded from the comparison the expenditure on "Public Works" and "Railways and Canals," in which the increase for 1880-81 plus that for 1881-82 amounts to over $800,000. The Conservative apologists declare the country gets value for this expenditure, and for argument's sake, we will yield the point. What extravagance in administration is indicated by the addition during two years of no less than $3,418,370 to the cost of services that Mr. Mackenzie got done for $7,374,462.

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JOHN B. MOORE, Forest City, Montana.

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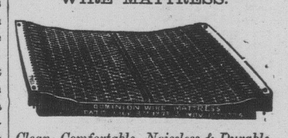

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