matter. The receipts from Crown lands for the year 1882 were unprecedentedly large, though they all went into the common hopper and added to the aggregate receipts of the year \$1,095,152. Mr. Wood, in his last budget speech, refers to our contention that Crown lands should be treated as capital, and says:—"It is true that for two or three years we have treiched somewhat on the revenue of the Crown Lands Department."
"Trenched somewhat" is a very mischievous suggestio falsi, where the whole revenue has been spent. The question at once arises, What will be the position of Ontario financially whenever, prior to the exhaustion of

been spent. The question at once arises, What will be the position of Ontario financially whenever, prior to the exhaustion of her domain, any accident, depression in basiness, or other cause will deprive the province of an item which last year was more than one-third of her receipts, and when in the near future, say eight years, the whole domain has been squandered? Mr. Mowat and his friends have committed themselves to a policy which it may be said it will be impossible for them to reverse. They have around them many paid officials, to part with whom would be speedy political destruction. They are carrying on enormous expenditures of a character that cannot easily be investigated, much of its without the possibility of the usual checks of Farliamentary. Committees. The items of mixil-expenditure and legislation are \$352, 117; \$262,000 is spent for the administration of justice, notwith-standing the salaries of the judges are chiefly paid by the Dominion Government. The expenditure under the head of education for 1882 is stated to be \$510,364, but it has not suited the Government to give the whole case; the departmental expenses of education, including the salary of the Minister, are charged to Civil Government, and amounted to \$20,725 in 1881. The total, therefore, of the expenditure under the head of education last year was \$531,089. The outlay the previous year was \$531,089. The outlay the previous year was about the same, and but \$337,966 of the amount went direct to the support of schools, namely, to Public Schools, \$225,938; Separate Schools, \$84,469 out of the residue—nearly \$200,000. It is believed much saving can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the system, and the Opposition contend that the whole dewithout impairing the efficiency of the system, and the Opposition contend that the whole department should be again in charge of a superntendent who is not a Minister of the Crown The expenditure for the maintenance of asylums, prisons, &c., in 1871 was \$171,423; in 1882 it reached the enormous sum of \$610,000. Without questioning the merit of many of these institutions, it must be borne in mind that the province cannot carry without direct taxation greater burdens even in this direction than her revenues will justly authorize, and nothing could be more disastrous than for any necessity to be more disastrous than for any necessity to arise by which the maintenance of the great charities of Ontario should depend upon the assessor and the tax-gatherer. That this neces-sity threatens us now, must be apparent to every unprejudiced observer. Although the expenditure for public buildings has very largely declined, viz., from \$430,620 in Sandfield's last year, to \$128,491 in 1882, the general expenditure is alarmingly on the increase. The Globe has already foreshadowed a period when

SOME OTHER MEANS MUST BE FOUND to maintain the public expenditure than its receipts from such sources as it now com-mands. Direct taxation was distinctly re-ferred to by Mr. Biake at a picnic in South Wentworth, which was held about the time when he succeeded Mr. Burke m West Dur-ham. It was the logical sequence of his attack upon the Dominion system of raising revenues. The position of the leaders of the Opposition The position of the leaders of the Opposition towards the National Policy commits them unavoidably to the principle of direct taxation. Mr. Wood in his last budget speech, indicated something of the same kind in regard to relieving the treasury by reducing the amount of expenditure for the administration of justice. He is reported to have said, "I myself at one time thought, and I do not say I have changed my mind particularly, that the cest of this branch of government so far as relates to the payment of criminal witnesses might be borne by the counties." In a country constituted like ours, without machinery which has been long in use, and thoroughly systematized, as is the case in England, which is as nearly equitable as possible in the assessment of any tax that may be levied, it will be found any tax that may be levied, it will be found necessary the great weight will fall upon real property as being more easily found, while personal property is intaugible for the most part, and can be concealed. It is for the

part, and can be concealed. It is for the farmers of Ontario gravely to consider the crisis which we are rapidly approaching. My opinions on this subject have been stated at public meetings, and they have been strongly corroborated by a report of the tax commissioners of the State of New York published last month. That State levies a small direct tax. The commissioners report that their investigations led them to the conclusion that the ratio of tax between real and personal property is as 70 to 30. Real estate thus pays more than twice its equitable share of the burden. Great credit has been claimed by the Mowat Administraequitable share of the burden. Great credit has been claimed by the Mowat Administration for its liberality in distributing the moneys accruing out of the Municipal Loan Fund settlement under the Act of 1873. They claim to have paid to the unindebted municipalities sums amounting to \$3,100,000, and they take credit to themselves for doing so, as if the money had been their own. The Globe states that the sum so paid amounted to \$3,389,820, but by the statutes it appears that it is \$3,119,235. It, however, has not been mentioned that the indebted municipalities had to contribute towards that sum \$2,234,340, nor that the latter amount came

\$2,234,340, nor that the latter amount came into the treasury in municipal and county debentures at a time when owing to improvident management the necessities of the treasury were so great that those debentures were sacrificed in London by being

ranging from 10 to 15 per cent., although they were secured by the most stringent provisions of provincial law, and were certified by the then Treasurer to be correctly issued and fully secured by such provisions. Had the finances of Ontario been properly administered, no better security could have been held by the province than those debentures. Had the negotiations in regard to them been made with any part of the financial skill which has characterized the administration of the finances of the Dominion Government since 1878, there would not have been a loss, which may be estimated at, over \$200,000, attending their sale. They should either have been guaranteed by the province, which was morally bound to protect the holders in case of default, or held in our own treasury as an investment bearing 6 per cent. interest, which was secured beyond question, and would be paid off at par. Great stress has been laid upon the statement that the Opposition in the Local House has virtually and would be paid off at par. Great stress has been laid upon the statement that the Opposition in the Local House has virtually accepted the present position by not constantly challenging the items of public expenditure. In this respect the Opposition are not blamable because they do not challenge separate items. A general protest against the Government policy is all that is necessary, and in a House constituted like the Ontario Legalature, which contained a domineering, impatient, and overbearing majority of more than two to one until the overthrow of the 27th of February, closer criticism was rendered difficult if not impossible. Great complaint has constantly been made by the Opposition of the manner in which the business of the Public Accounts Committee was conducted, of the constitution of that committee, and the delay in bringing down for discussion the public accounts. In answer to the charge of delay, the Globe in the last campaign asserted that great delays also constantly occurred in bringing down the public accounts by the present Administration of the Dominion. While one may say that two wrongs do not make a right, one may also say, that in this case the two wrongs do not exist. The public accounts of the Dominion are laid upon the table almost simultaneously with the assembling of Parliament. Mr. Young, the financial luminary and the treasurer of the Mowat Government, even suggested that it would be better to have them distributed some time before the meeting of Parliament. It is true that the fiscal year of Ontario ends on the 31st of December, but there is no necessity for calling the ready, and the responsibility of not having them ready at the opening of the Legislature must rest on the Government of the day.

When they are presented they are

NOT ALWAYS ACCURATE

Trustworthy. In the accurate

or trustworthy. In the accounts of 1880 (see Sessional Paper No. 16, page 247) an important error occurs in the footings:—Civil Government, stated \$154, 296. 84, should be \$176, 297. 99; on page 248; education, stated \$529,097.24, should be \$505, 186, 18; the total expenditure of 1879 is given as \$2,941.714.27, and it should be \$2,919, 753, 21. That these are clerical errors will probably be urged, but I discovered them accidentally in attampting to compare the expenditure of two years. I have not added up other columns of the public accounts, but certainly this discovery is not calculated to inspire confidence in their accuracy. When I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Mowat at Gravenhurst in November I pointed out these errors. He endeavoured to break the force of my statement by saying that I had taken my figures from Tits Mati. L. told him that, anticipating that objection, I had with me the pages of the public accounts, ironin, which I had taken the figures, and exhibated sheem there, somewhast to his supprise, and greatly to the unconcealed constantation of Mr. Cockburn, M. P. Mr. Meredith in the last sension was compelled towards the close to the unconcealed constantation of Mr. Cockburn, M. P. Mr. Meredith in the last sension was compelled towards the close to the Dominion Government. Mr. White's instructions were to demand the dues to the Dominion Government. Mr. White's instructions were to demand the dues, and, in the event of their being from and at present pay when hold permits from and at present pay when without tender, and other devices for rewarding faithful adherents would doubtless be made which would have a salutary effect upon the public mind, and show even the most prejudical follower of the Mowat Administration that a little healthy adversity would be the best thing that could happen to him and his friends in the financial interests of the province.

I have referred to

MR. WOOD'S EXTRAORDINARY FEAT

on the financial trapeze of jumping from a surplus of \$4,509,59! in 1882 to one of \$4,825,586 in 1882, with a deficit on his back of \$39,067. After such an exploit he does well to retire a mid the plaudits of his claqueurs. Prudent men admire the audacity

THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES

on the financial trapeze of jumping from a surplus of \$4,509,591 in 1882 to one of \$4,825,586 in 1883, with a deficit on his back of \$39,067. After such an exploit he does well to retire amid the plaudits of his claqueurs. Prudent men admire the audacity but condemn the risk. It now remains to be seen of what this splendid surplus is composed, and how much of it could be drawn upon to meet general expenditure and ray off

Canada are closed, and neither 9, 70, nor 11 can be counted as part of a surplus which can now be expended for general purposes. In respect to the three last named items, Mr. Wood, in his budget speech of 1882, refers to the Acts creating the trusts, but in reterring to the statutes I find the reference incorrect.

From these figures it will be easily demonstrated that the Mowat Government have

Yours, &c., J. B. PLUMB. Niagars, July 19.

A young woman in Erie has married her brother's wife's tather. By this arrangement she becomes her brother's mother-in-law, and thus the young man has but one boss instead of two

RAT PORTAGE AFFAIRS.

Three Conflicting Governments As-

ter, but even if they had, the awearing in of the claqueurs. Frudest men admire the audacity but condemn the risk. It now remains to be seen of what this splendid surplus is composed, and how much of it could be drawn upon to meet general expenditure and pay off liabilities. The items given by Mr. Wood are read to be seen to make they would in some way have been actuated by feelings of exasperation. What the exact circumstances were that led to the engages of the state of the continuation of the country of the

THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES

marked that it was quits in his power to arrest his brother of Ontario for carrying arms on his own showing of the funds received from Sandfield, and every Jollar that has come into the treasury since; not only so, but I have shown that he holds \$2.078,500 is as the present available; \$3,003,834 must therefore come out of his present available fund, leaving him but \$1,816,291.

From this surplus must be deducted the large obligations which have been incorred by the province for railway aid, and these have been so mystified that an abstruce calculation is ascessary in order to arrive at the amount. It seems to be the aim of the Provincial Treasurer to throw every possible difficulty in the way of arriving at the true state of the matter.

It is, however, certain that under the authority of legislative enactments of 1878 and 1879.

Schiff application of the funds are series of years of the present purporting to show the true state of the provincial finances, cannot be justified.

It addition to this an Act was passed in 1881 granking \$2,850 a mile in aid of the Ontario and Sauit Ste. Maris railway. If the ruilway is constructed the bonus must be paid, and will amount to \$385,000.

The entire surplus calmed by Mr. Wood will thus be found to be absorbed by liabilities, and it is evident that a thorough in vestigation of the fiscal accounts is of pressing and vital importance. There is a suspicious disposition on the part of the Ontario Administration to evade such an investigation of the fiscal accounts is of pressing and vital importance. There is a suspicious disposition on the part of the Ontario Administration to evade such an investigation of the fiscal accounts is of pressing and vital importance. There is a suspicious disposition on the part of the Ontario Administration to evade such an investigation of the fiscal accounts is of pressing and vital importance. There is a suspicious disposition on the part of the Ontario Administration to evade such an investigation of the fiscal accounts is of pressing and v

The municipality hope they will, but the transaction hangs fire. It is not known whether McCarthy received any pay. Not withstanding the

OPERATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT and the fines inflicted under it, some illicit dealers were able to amass considerable fortunes. One or two notable instances may be mentioned. About two years ago a man arrived in Rat Portage with a suit of clothes on his back and a bundle of carpenter's tools. He went to work and made two flat-bottomed boats, by which he earned a few dollars. In partnership with another man he bought a lot for \$50, on which the two were able to pay the first instalment of \$10. A small shanty was erected by their own hands, and somewhere up the lake they came into possession of a barrel of whiskey. This they sold in their shanty at a very high figure over a bar consisting of two rough boards. When the barrel was empty a further supply was procured from Winnipeg, It was said to be of most villainous quality, but that did not provent it from going off "like hot cakes." About this time the partnership was dissolved, partners number one buying out the other at a very low figure, and failing to give any ocnsideration for the barrel that

was found up the lakes. Greenally the shanty has been added to, and at the present time its existence in totally obscured by slarge hotes talued at short \$50,000. The proprietor recently refused to accept for it a rental of \$0,000 withoutsfurnium.

About \$60,000. The proprietor recently refused to accept for it a rental of \$0,000 withoutsfurnium.

About \$60,000. The proprietor recently refused to accept for it a rental of \$0,000 withoutsfurnium.

About \$60 are mothly ago a man not of very proposessing appearance arrived, accompanied by a woman fashionably stiffed and from Chicago. He commenced the siquer business in a small tent, and now is its replaced by a abstantial two-tacety building, in which the same business is carried on.

PRESENT AND FUTURE OF RAT FORTAUE. The situation of Rat Fortage would appear to the whole number to have been determined by the raquirements of the industries carried on in the district. It is the key and outlet of the whole number lang and milling industries at present carried on, the districtual in the headquarters of all the enterprises in operation. A more beautiful site for a town and he headquarters of a late on the relation of the found who would attempt so fool mands a view of lake and woodland scenery was regarded either as a satch ponny speculation of sight or tan thousand. There are no agricultural lands in the violation of the vast limb with a propriate of the country. This apring a considerable number of companies which were invited to crambour and many development of the wasting to periabed. Several parties passed on down the hanks in earch, and others continued wasting around a six peptials to witness the requirements of a crasy man; but the captain, with a resolution, vortey of a better number of near the propriate of the sate of th

hotels or boarding-houses.

HISTORY OF ITS INCORPORATION.

About three and a half years ago, when the population was very small, a movement was set on foot to obtain incorporation and execute improvements which corporations are generally expected to do. A meeting of citical case was called according to the Statutes of Ontario, but ho definitive conclusion was arrived at. Another meeting was called, but as the number required by the statute was not breaking the meeting the third time it was resolved to hold an election. A rever and council wire election was decided upon, and Mr. Oliver, who was elected reeve, land the matter before the Attorney-General of Ontario. His reply was to the effect that as there was some and as trouble might arise afterwards, the best course was to set aside the election. The was done, and the first attempt at incorporation ended.

THE SMEX TITEMPT

About three and a half years ago, when the should not be composation and execute the Attorney-General of Ontario. His reply was to the effect that as there was some and as trouble might arise afterwards, the best course was to set aside the election. The was done, and the first attempt at incorporation ended.

THE SMEX TITEMPT

Was made in August last, when a charter was a far as it was safe for a small boat to venwhere the ferries cross, row down the atream
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corporation ended.

THE NEXT ATTEMPT

was made in August last, when a charter was issued by the Manitoba Government. An election took place, a mayor and four councillors or aldermen were elected, and have held their distinguished positions ever since. Since they to k office they have succeeded in getting into debt to the amount it is said of \$2.400, a portion of which is made up of the Hossand account of \$266 or thereabout. They made out an assessment roll and levied rates to the amount of \$1,700, but here their troubles began. The citizens refused to pay, and have not done so. Only \$70 in taxes has been collected, and the raterpayers who have contributed that amount are the mayor and wo of the Council. The other two have not paid, and probably will never do so. It is understood that the Council meet, occasionally and contemplate their embarrassments. How to get out of them is

A PROBLEM THEY ARE TRYING TO SOLVE.

The Layor thinks the Manitoba Government his acted meanly by them in not paying the Rossland account, which was incurred in sending supplies to Rossland during the smallpox visitation to that place. He has drawn on the Provincial Treasurer for the mant of accounts by the sum collected and paid into the Ontario treasury since Confederation on this account, which must be taken from current funds and tied upon special trusts. No. 10 is a fund held upon special trusts, and cannot be disturbed until all the accounts of old Canada are closed, and acither 9, 10, nor 11 Canada are closed, and acither 9, 10, nor 11 can be counted as counted as a counted as counted as a counted as a

and by that hour the villagers, tourists, hackmen, and others had congregated on the bridges and on every prominent place from which a good view of the river could be obtained. The programme, as mapped out, was that the captain should go out in a small hoat, below the Falls, in the calm water, where the ferries cross, row down the atream as far as it was safe for a small hoat to venture, and then jump out, when he would swim down with the current, and the rowboat would make its way back to shore. Before the hour set for the affair, the captain was seen at the hotel, and a conversation had with him.

where the forries cross, row down the stream as far as it was safe for a small boat to venture, and then jump out, when he would swim down with the current, and the rewboat would make its way back to shore. Before the hour set for the affair, the captain was seen at the hotel, and a conversation had with him.

THE CAPTAIN INTERVIEWED.

Captain Webb was a man of stout build, a ruddy complexion, and fine, open countenance, and at first sight one was impressed with the striking resemblance which he bere to our aquatic champion. Edward Hanian. His height was 5 feet 9½ inches, and weight 190 lbs. He was well made, healthy looking and had a quist settled look of determination upon his features. He was not at all reticent, but before answering questions nesitated for some time, appearing to weigh, every word before speaking. In reply te enquiries, he said that he first thought of awimning the rapide last year, when Captain Paul Boynton was talking of doing it. However, it was only lately that he resolved upon attempting it. He came to the Falls on the first day, of July and examined the course and he then made up his mind. When the rumour which had been circulated that he would go over the captain of the falls on the first day of July and examined the course and he then made up his mind. When the rumour which had been circulated that he would go over the captain of the c

The state of the control of the cont

by jump," and a moment afterwards the words,
"HE HAR JUMPED OVERBOARD"

followed. Everybody endeavoured, but fruitlessly, to catch a glimpse of the man in the
water. For some time, however, this is impossible without glasses, but the little bost
has headed for the shore and the swimmer is
left alone, but swimming in fine style. From
this point to some distance below the railroad
bridge the river is about 500 feet wide, the
centre of the river, slightly over to the
American shore, but was swimming nicely
and with perfect ease, at times riding up in
the waters. Bye-and-by a little speck is seen,
which is sparkling in the sun, and he now
comes rapidly into view. In a short time the
figure of the man became visible, striking out
boldly, but with perfect ease. He wear
nothing but trunks, and is barcheaded, Every
moment his speed increases, nutil he passes
under the bridge in six minutes from the
time of going into the water. When the
time of going into the water. When the
time of going into the water, when the
stridge is passed

THE CURRENT CARRIES HIM ALONG
at a terrific rate. The river here narrows to
about 300 feet, and runs at a terrific to passed

THE CURRENT CARRIES HIM ALONG
at a terrific rate. The river here narrows to
about 300 feet, and runs at a tremendour rate,
pitching and heaving and lashing itself into
foam. Still on he goes toward the point which
will dende whether or not be shall
safely accomplish his purpose, and the secitement is intense, the spectators now
realising the danger. About a mile below the
foam Still on he goes toward the point
will dende whether or not be shall
safely accomplish his purpose, and the secitement is intense, the spectators now
realising the danger. About a mile below the
foam Still on he goes toward the point
which is passed.

THE CURRENT CARRIES HIM ALONG
at a terrific rate. The river here narrows to
about 300 feet, and runs at a terrific speed, and striking the shore sweep a sould
on both sides, forming the celebrated whiripool, The water comes down at a terr

GENERAL.

E. M., Owen Sound.—Kill the calf if it is not already dead.

J.O.D., St. Catharines.—The Toronto and Montreni clubs.

SUBSCRIBER, Owen Sound.—Write to Dr. Pine, registrar, Toronto.

J.C., Port Perry.—(1) Advertise. (2) Do not give medical advice.

F.J.R., Sarnia.—Fanny Witherspoon's 2.104 was a telegraphic error, and should have been 2.104.

Lacrosse, Peterboro'.—There are no members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club playing new in the mother countries.

Japanese Medicines,

As I rode behind the naked-backed jinriksha coolies, I noticed along each side of the
spine, from the head to the hips, white, irregular scars, about the size of a dime, indicating, as I supposed, some skin disease, to
which they are very subject from their diet
who

SARGANT-On the 30th June, at 207 Berkeley street, the wife of Robert H. Sargant, of a son. ROBINSON—At 25 Bay street north, Hamilton, on Sunday, the 15th July, the wife of Dr. Alexander Robinson, of a daughter.

WHYTE—At 278 Wellington street west, Toronto, on the 17th July, the wife of Wm, Whyte, of a son.

ronto, on the 17th July, the wife of W m, Whyte, of a son.

CLARKE—On Monday, 16th inst. at 70 Denison avenue, the wife of Chase. G. Clarke, of a son.

Whay—At Beleville, Ont., on the 17th of July, the wife of R. C. S. Wray, of the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Port Huron, Mich., of a daughter.

TURNSULL—At 263 Peel street, Montreal, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. John Turnbull, of a son.

Douglas—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., the wife of R. A. Douglas, of Barrie, of a son.

Greey—At 522 Jarvis street, Toronto, on the 23rd July, the wife of John G. Greey, of a son.

HARPER—At 59 Avenue road, on the 24th inst., the wife of Richard Harper, superintendent of agencies Ætna Life, of a son.

YOUELL—At Bracebridge, on the 23rd inst. YOUELL—At Bracebridge, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Geo. W. Youell, of a son. MARRIAGES,

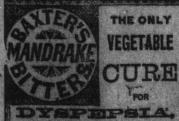
MARKTAGES,
CLARK-DUFF-On July 17th, at the Church
of the Redeemer, Toronto, by the Rev. S. Jones,
Fred. Clark, to Alexandrina Amelia, second
daughter of the late Alexander Duf, of Laca ne.
Khipp-Bennept-On the 16th inst., at Newcastle, by Itev. Canon Brent, rector St. George's
church, George Alexander, Rripp, of Hespeler,
to Julia Bennett, daughter of Mr. Righard Ben
nett, Newcastle.

Waddelt, Shier-On the 27th ult., by the
Rev. L. W. Hill, B.A., at the residence of the
bride's father, Mr. Henry G. Waddell, of the
7th concession, Brock, to Miss Martha Shier, of
Leaskdale.

M. W. Green-Arinylage, of Fergus, Ont.

Whish T. Kranner At St. Anne's church.
Forento, July 24, 1883, by the bride's uncle, Rev.
McLean Ballard, Afred Wright, son of Dr.
Thomas Wright, to Katle, daughter of the late
Trancis Kennedy.

DEATHS.



Loss of Appetite,
Indigestion, Sour Stomach,
Habitual Costiyeness,

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE



No. 125 Church Street.

opposite the Metropolitan church, Toronto, Ont M. HILTON WHLIAMS, M.D., M.C.P.S.O.,

manity.

The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those already cured. If impossible ito call personally at the Institute, write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise." Address ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE No. 125 Church street, Toronto, Out.

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They are compounded from Hore, Malt, Buchn, Mandrake, and Dandelion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill-health can possibly long exist where there Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigour to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the howels of urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer. Tonic, and mild Stituulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic, and stimulating, without intoxicating.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S



