

and he now draws an annuity of \$1,663.92. He is now engaged in another business, while drawing

This handsome allowance

from the resources of the Dominion. Mr. N. N. Ross was in the Customs Department getting a salary of \$1,600; he was superannuated in 1884. He is now drawing an allowance of \$1,120; his successor gets \$1,400; so that this office now costs the country \$2,520, while before the superannuation of the man who occupied the position it only cost \$1,600, so that the increase in that one case is \$920 a year so long as the man lives. N. W. McLean, clerk of Private Bills, was superannuated last year. His salary was \$1,400. He has a retiring allowance of \$616; the new appointee gets the same salary of \$1,400; so that this office now costs the country \$2,016. We have one man stepping around doing nothing, living comfortably and easy, while another man does the work. Then there was also Mr. Witcher, the Deputy Minister of Fisheries; he was superannuated with an allowance of \$1,008. It is not supposed that he was superannuated because he was inefficient or incapable to do the work; another gentleman in the office who was anxious to fill the position got the office. Mr. Witcher is now receiving his annual allowance of \$1,008, and the other man is drawing a salary of \$3,200, so that the Deputy Minister of Fisheries is costing the country \$4,208 a year. Another case is that of Mr. MacMicken, Assistant Receiver-General at Winnipeg. He was superannuated and gets \$1,579.80 as his superannuation allowance. That gentleman ran for a constituency in Manitoba and was elected. He was also appointed Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature. He drew his retiring allowance of \$1,579.80 from the Dominion Government, he drew his sessional allowance as a member in the Province of Manitoba, and he got his allowance as Speaker, so that he was

Well remunerated

for his services. Under the Mackenzie Government, in 1873-74, the receipts for superannuation were \$31,620.18, and the expenditure was \$64,442.84. In 1878-79, the year they left office, the receipts were \$41,856, and the expenditure \$106,588. So that the increase in five years, under the Mackenzie Government was \$42,135.16, or an average annual increase of \$8,429.03. Now, take the case of the present Government. When they came into power, the receipts were \$41,856, and the expenditure was \$106,588. In 1883-84, at the end of the first five years of their term of office, the receipts were \$51,882.21, and the expenditure was \$192,692.70, an increase in five years of \$86,104.70, or an average increase of \$17,220.94. The present Government increased the annual expenditure in the first five years of their term \$43,969.54 more than the previous Government did in the same time; so that at the end of their first five years of office a permanent increased annual charge had been created of \$45,969.54 more than would have been had the Mackenzie Government remained in power. Now, to give an idea of the operations of the Act, take the case of the Clerk of the House. The Clerk's salary is \$3,400. We have a superannuated clerk drawing an allowance of \$2,379.96. Then for the position of clerk in the House we are paying \$5,779.96. We have a deputy-clerk whose salary is \$2,400. We have a superannuated deputy—yes, two of them—one drawing an allowance of \$1,543.92, and another drawing \$400, so that these three deputies, one doing the work and two stepping around doing nothing, are costing the country \$4,343.92. Then for the Clerk and deputy-clerk of this House, under the operations of

This Pernicious System,

the country is now paying \$10,123.88 a year, and every one of those gentlemen were superannuated by the present Government. Mr. Ross, Middlesex, moved, in 1882, to provide for the abolition of