

It pretends to show this by including in the average paid during the year, the sum of \$1,261,101 which, however, which was simply the people's accumulated savings handed back to the people.

If a man who, by saving a couple of hundred dollars a year out of his income, had managed to put by a thousand dollars in a bank, drew it out and built a house with it, any person who ignorantly charged he was in extravagance, that year spending more than his income by \$1,000 would be laughed at. If he did it to injure the credit of the commercial man who so "invested his money, he would be called a fool.

In 1875 the sum of \$668,343 was handed over to the municipal police under the same Act. In that year the Mail falsely pretends there was a deficit of \$644,000.

So that in these two years, but for the deception then attempted, the Mail would have to admit that there was, in 1874—not a deficit but—a surplus of \$668,101, and in 1875 a surplus of \$641,343, after providing for everything save Municipal Loan Fund Distribution alone.

The True State of Affairs.

THE REVENUE.

The actual receipts of the Province from 1874 to 1878, inclusive, have been as follows:—

1874	\$3,444,347
1875	3,164,600
1876	2,989,322
1877	3,237,699
1878	2,308,930
	\$14,728,798

But from this must be deducted \$748,557, the amount of money temporarily borrowed on the advice of Sir John Ross against a pending sale of securities. The operation was a profitable one to the Province, but the item is only in Revenue as a matter of account. That leaves—

\$13,979,941 as the actual Revenue for the six Years.

These figures are given in a comparative statement of receipts and expenditure presented to the Legislature last Session, verified by the signature of the Auditor.

THE EXPENDITURE.

The following sums were voted by the Legislature to meet current expenditure, and are all to be found in the Supply Bill of the respective years:—

1874	\$3,342,339
1875	2,062,550
1876	2,155,186
1877	2,243,004
1878	2,466,554

Total expenditure under the Supply Bill \$11,333,414

The amount that stands as follows:—

Revenue for the six years	\$13,979,941
Expenditure	11,333,414

Surplus \$2,646,527

But the Mail adds to the expenditure in order to establish a deficit of \$2,734,000, the following payments:—

Aid to Railways under special Acts of the Legislature	\$1,479,000
Municipal Loan Fund Distribution	2,229,978
Purchase of Redwood Bayham	56,000
Outgoing Coal alterations paid to Municipality	97,500
Transfer of Provincial Balance (special account)	25,507
Ontario Mail improvements (a capital account)	34,000
Refunds of Revenue Loans under deficit of	
Supply Order	8,443

Total Expenditure as against surplus for special objects, and finally charged by the Mail, against annual expenditure \$4,088,970.

WORTHY SILL.

The organ of the Opposition, in its party campaign sheet, does not stop there. It goes on to charge against current expenditure, in order to deceive the public, the investments in 5 per cent. Municipal Drainage Debentures; as good a security as any in the Province, and ranking as a first-class asset in the Treasurer's financial statement.

The sums invested in Drainage Debentures, and in Drainage Works, payable by a rent-charge on the lands drained, amounted in the five years to be less than—

\$417,589,

which must be added to the

\$4,932,873,

making altogether

\$5,350,462

discreetly charged by the Mail to annual expenditure, in order to manufacture a bogus deficit.

A Comparison between 1871 and 1878.

(From the "Mail" Opposition Campaign Sheet, April 1, 1879.)

The sums spent on what is known as capital account, i.e. on public works, special fund outlay, etc., and on purely unproductive expenditure, have been as follows:—

	Capital Account	Unproductive Expenditure
1869	\$120,000	\$1,000,000
1870	100,000	1,010,000
1871	100,100	1,000,000
1872	200,000	1,000,000
1873	700,100	1,000,000