## The Weekly Mail.

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Anvortagement of Special Artesiae, Property antod, Rouses, Money, Teachers Wanted, riddes Wanted, Business Chances, Personal; cents per word each insertion; or 20 cents per ord for five insertions. Advertisements of Situations Vacant. Situa-ons wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found, attle Strayed; 2; cents per word each inser-par; or 19 cents per word for five insertions,

PORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1883. WARNING.

over-friendly as a rule to our views of publie affairs. We gather from the Sun's ac- not, above all things, the Liberal party. count several things.

1. It is obvious that the Local Govern-

ment have not found the lumbermen submissive to the notion of having their timber seized and confiscated; and that in he case in which a seizure was likely to the case in which a seizure was likely to have been made other counsels have probably prevailed. The disturbance to business, the discharge of men, the disputes, and possibly the open riots, that would be likely to ensue are more than even Mr. Parder's effrontery can stand.

2. The Local Government have, however, sent on two license commissioners and one inspector to Rat Portage. If they have named Dowling as the inspector, we shall have the greatest confidence in the rapid promotion of the interests of Mowar.

rapid promotion of the interests of Mowar and Morality, HARDY and Holiness, and Parder and whatever is Trumps. Whiskey will flow in a fine generous measure from the taps of every unliconsed and licensed tent in the country, and Mr. Mowar's candidate will have an enthusiastic fol-

ent of the Sun makes as to the expensive nature of the county and its certainty to absorb all the revenue to be raised from it fully justify the comments he makes on the diahonesty of those who contended that it contained millions of money for the people of Optorio.

We have a good deal of confidence in the opinion we expressed at the beginning of this outrageous usurpation, viz., that the hand which signed the order for the invasion signed unconsciously the deathwarrant of the Local Administration. Law, justice, civil order, private business, common sense, and public opinion are all opposed to this last desperate dodge of a failing Government.

is ruined or the Government policy a faiure.

The banks will, of course, be able to take care of themselves. Men of business generally know what they are about. They take risks and must make losses, in the North-West as well as elsewhere. Those who ware in the habit of praising their liberality when speculation was flush, are likely to condemn them when the boom is over and the speculators are hitten. In the meantime it is not calculated to be of service either to the banks or to the public to get up a cry that the banks are losers, or likely to be losers, by their business in the North-West. Nor is it decent or fair to sneer at the fertility of the North-West because of the partial collapse of speculation.

because of the partial collapse of speculation.

The attack on the Government policy, which is made with such bitterness, is the most dishonest part of the Globe's production. We have seen on former occasions most, or all, of the statements made in the Grit organ: "Disgusted Settlers," "Swearing Farmers." "Emigrants to "Minnesota," "Bad Land Regulations," "Wicked Government," "Day of Doom," etc.—we are quite familiar with all that Opposition rubbish. It has never had any effect at all, and never will. The public do not believe it. Look at the facts which are opposed to it.

The receipts from lands in the last year

prosed to it.
e receipts from lands in the last year
\$7,430,000. Would this be the case
tre was any lack of confidence in the

North-West?
The harvest of the North-West this car will be, for the population, enormoust is to soon yet for us to expect to be ble to occupy all the markets of this content with the products of a country pened up, for all practical purposes, only ince 1879 or 1880. 1879 or 1880. population of the North-West has

on increasing with wonderful y. The Hudson Bay Company, the Railway Company, some land com-and the Government are all

The argument is idiotic. The object the Dominion of Canada is to get rapidly as possible a through railway the Pacific ocean. That alone will enable the prosperity of the North-West become permanent, and free from period

become permanent, and free from periodical fits of speculative feveriahness, followed by financial depression.

Since these cries against the Government land policy have been raised, two sessions of the Manitobs Legislature and two sessions of the Dominion Parliament have been held. Show us the petitions, protests, speeches, or motions condemning the Government, on any of these occasions—except, of course, the regular Opposition leader's cautious criticisms.

Many suggestions for judicious reform have been made within the last two years. Show us one reasonable demand that has not been accepted. The fact is the Government have been almost too ready to accept suggestions, and the result is too many alterations in the land regulations.

Yet in spite of the absence of authoritativ

power they were guilty of preparing and promulgating the most idiotic set of land regulations that ever were invented. We do not imagine the public will take much stock in what they say. In the meantime it is very obvious that a panic, everywhere, on any subject, is one of the things which Gritism needs for its feeble sustenance. The wish is father to the thought of ance. The wish is father to the thought of a panic in the North-West.

affairs. They are not a party; they are For the purposes of practical politics Mr.
Brown is still a reasonable influence with
men of reasonable minds who were his readers and supporters while he was alive. They have subscribed to his Monument. They are not prepared to pull down his

Mr. Brown, in addition to what we have quoted in a former issue, stated the proposition, made by some, that if the Senate was made a nominative body, the number ought not to be limited; that the Government ought to be limited; the tank Government ought to have power to add an indefinite number. Mr. Baown said: "But honourable gentlemen must see that "the limitation of the number in the "Upper House lies at the base of the limiting the time of appointment. But he goes on to reply to even that proposition, "Still, the objection made to this proposition was very strong. It was said: "Suppose you appoint them for nine years, what will be the effect? For the last three or four years of their term they would be anticipating its expiry and anxiously looking to the Administration of the day for re-appointment; and the consequence would be that a third of the members would be under the influence of the executive," That was sound sense.

Law, justice, civil order, private business, common sense, and public opinion are all opposed to this last desperate dodge of a failing Government.

THE NORTH-WEST.

In the course of a column and a half of very badly-written criticism the Grit organ yesterday attacked the banks, sneered at the fertility of the North-West, opposed the syndicate, and condemned the Government. And all the authority the organ could give for its reckless onslaught was, the language of its "own corres" pondent," and the opinion of the Regina Leader. We submit that the authority is not enough. A great deal more will be required before the public of Canada can be induced to think that the North-West is ruined or the Government policy a faiure. The banks will, of course, be able to take care of themselves. Men of business generally know what they are about. They

—Referring to the objection he entertained to the mode of making the Senators in Quebec sit for certain districts, he said: "If there is one evil in the "American system which in my mind "stands out as pre-eminently its greatest "defect, except universal suffrage, it is that "under that constitution the representations of the people must reside "under that constitution the representa"tives of the people must reside
"in their constituencies." We quote
that for the benefit of the paper
that was once his organ, but which now
seems to delight in departing as far as possible from the policy he propounded, and
the principles he entertained. He has
still a hold of the intellect and affections
of his party, and they will prefer his
views and policy to the crude and mischievous notions of the Grit organ as at
present conducted.

—We will quote in conclusion Mr.

bank on the strength of the "title" support that was once his organ, but which now seems to delight in departing as far as possible from the policy he propounded, and the principles he entertained. He has still a hold of the intellect and affections of his party, and they will prefer his views and policy to the crude and miscience of the conducted.

— We will quote in conclusion Mr. Rhown's summary of his speech: "Now "I begives I have answered every object "tion that has come from any quarter against the proposed constitution of the "Federal Legislature. I am persuaded "that there is not one will-founded object to make his opinion worth any that there is not one will complete possess will be.

"For myself, I unheattainty's say that the complete justies which, his needs in the that has come removed every object that there is not one will be make the owner of the complete pusies which his needs in the third has been rejected as line of the complete pusies which his needs in the third has come from any quarter against the proposed constitution of the "Federal Legislature. I am persuaded "that there is not one will be been a position to make his opinion worth any thing. And they are doing it is possess will be."

"For myself, I unheattainty's say that the complete justies which, his needs in the trial matter of Patliamentary representation alone, renders all the "blemshes awered against it uterly don't the new constitution. The the blemshes are proposed constitution of the seven has been rejected as line of the complete pusies which his needs in the still matter the proposed constitution of the seven has been rejected as line of the complete pusies which his needs in the still matter the proposed constitution of the seven has been rejected as line of the proposed constitution of the seven has been rejected as line of the proposed constitution of the seven has been rejected as line of the proposed constitution of the seven has been rejected as line of the proposed constitution of the seven has been rejected as line

on of the country will remain as ever full convinced that the Senate as at present constituted is one of the most valuable

TO EMBARRASS MR. MACKENZIE. THE brief and stupid reply of the Grit organ to our incontrovertible case in sustainment of Hon. George Brown's view of the Senate is not worthy of any reference but one. The organ says :

"The rejection of the bill providing for the construction of the Vancouver Island railway was prompted by the desire to embarrass Mr. Mackenzie." Possibly that was the case. It did certain y embarrass him very much. It is on record, however, from the pen of Senator PENNY (who was one of those who voted

PENNY (who was one of those who voted on the oceasion against the bill) that the object of himself and his friends was "to "annoy the Tories." Senator PENNY knew a good deal more about the matter than the Globe does.

But let us assume that the object of the rejection of the bill was from a desire "to embarrass Mr. MACKENZIE." Who brought the rejection to pass? One EDWARD BLAKE! He was opposed to the Canaryon terms. He would not work for them. He skulked about the Senate corridors in his hulking way for several days. He procured the defeat of the bill; and the defeat of the bill was "embarrassing" to Mr. MACKENZIE, was insulting to Lord CARMARVON, and traitorous to Lord DUFFERIN. The man who did it would, in England, be blackballed at every club he might apply to. He would be tabooed forever in the intercourse of honourable men. But the Grits in Canada are not a sensitive class

ensitive class.

Lord DUFFERIN has left on record his Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of The Mail and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. The Mail will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

In a late issue we gave our readers some pointed and suggestive arguments used by Hon. Geo. Brown in favour of a nominative instead of an elective Senate. There are still several points remaining to be noted. We do not imagine that Mr. Brown's views will have the slightest weight with the half a dozen gentlemen who want the mode of appointment changed or the Senate abolished. But they do not count for much in political affairs. They are not a party; they are left on record his opinion of the matter. In his speech to the Victorians he used language expressive of his contempt for the action. Did he know that anyone responsible to him was engaged in getting rid of the Carnarvon terms, "that man would have ceased to be "Governor-General." That is, we believe, nearly his exact language. He was then only suspicious; but we have, all of us, aince that time more information. Mr. Blake only consented to join Mrs Mackenzies Cabinet. It was a fore-tast of what was to come. It was a trial of strength and nerve. Mr. Mackenzies affairs. They are not a party; they are of strength and nerve. Mr. Mackenzie
was "embarrassed" and Lord Dufferin
was outraged, in order that at a later date
Mr. Blake might turn his practised hand to the political assassination of his leader.

> "JUST AND REASONABLE ACTION."

THE Local Government is obviously shocked at the sound itself has made, and is in a species of confusion of head arising from very acute consciousness of dishonest and disloyal intentions in regard to the disputed territory. We are told : Party feeling is not so strong as to render all the members of the Conservative party in this province regardless of its rights and indifferent to its just claims, and many Conservatives, we are sure, approve as highly as any Liberal can of the action of the Ontario pade the limitation of members necessary, orbade the entertainment of such a prologition. And Mr. Brown rejected it, "Government in our western territory, and position. And Mr. Brown rejected it, He was, himself, he says, in favour of giving to the people settled there that assurance of the law's protection to which they

> This would be true if the action of the Local Government were as described by the Grit organ. But the action of the Local Government is not as described; and therefore the appeal to the public is made in vain by an organ that knows it is laughing in its sleeve at the people to whom it appeals.

> The replies to all the points of the Globe are easily made:
>
> 1st. The Local Government knew right well that they cannot establish a "stable "Government" in a territory that they

do not own.

2nd. The Local Government knew they cannot give assurance of either title or protection to the people who probably do not recognize their authority, and certainly cannot benefit by it.

3rd. Therefore the action of the Local Government as for each protection to

3rd. Therefore the action of the Local Government, so far as it pretends to establish a "stable Government" and afterd legal "protection," is a farce; and so far as it regards the Dominion, the Province of Manitoba, the people of Ontario, and the Provincial Legislature, it is a gross and inexcusable outrage.

—There is not a sane man in Ontario who would pay money and take a title from the Local Government. There is not a business man who would buy a dollar's worth of timber, or risk in any way his money or his interests, on the "title" given him by the Ontario Government. A Turkish bond or a Confederate shin-plaster would be as good security as a deed or a receipt from OLIVER MOWAT, or A. S. HARDY, or T. B. PARDER. That is a practical test which the public will proceed to apply. Just let any lumberman, acting on Mr. HARDY's or Mr. PARDER's advice, try to make arrangements with a vice, try to make arrangements with a bank on the strength of the "title" sup-plied by these persons, and see what his

time, and he had made ne provision for making it final. The Dominion Government have on three occasions offered three modes of settlement involving a fresh arbitration by which the true legal boundary would be fixed. The Local Government have been dallying since 1831 with these propositions, while shouting to their friends through the press that they were sticking to the award. Now they have determined, for the mean purpose we have named, to take the law in their own hands, and produce anarchy and confusion in the name of law in the disputed territory. In 1876, Mr. Mackenzis said Ontario could not apply her laws to that territory till the boundary question was settled. In 1883, while the question is still unsettled, the Local Government proceed to apply those, laws. We have a firm assurance that the people of Ontario will resent this action, and that the new Legislature, whose deliberative right have been violated by this action, will condemn it.

HON. MR. Plumes Letter.

The letter of Hon. Mr. Plume, which we publish this morning, dealing with the finances of Ontario, deserves the closest study. As he says, the Government have, by means of mystified bookkeeping and ingenious budgets, been concealing the true state of the public finances from the

study. As he says, the Government have, by means of mystified bookkeeping and ingenious budgets, been concealing the true state of the public finances from the people. The public accounts are invarithat no minute criticism has hitherto been possible in the Legislature. Mr. PLUMB'S examination will be accepted with satisfaction by the public, as his well-known ability and accuracy are the best guarantee of his being a trustworthy guide in the

Mr. PLUMB's view of the alleged " surplus" of the Local Government will be teresting to men of business; he makes it indeed clear to the average reader. The surplus of Sandfield Macdonald was \$3,811,863. There was another fund, of school moneys, amounting to \$2,699,407, which Sandfield Macdonald never counted in his surplus. Since the Grit Government came into power they have received from the same sources as Sandfield counted on, \$27,261,827, including \$7,576,829 from Orown lands; and they have spent \$30,511,244, leaving a deficit, in the ten years, of \$3,240,417, or an average of \$324,941 per year. Mr. Plums goes very minutely into the whole question of Local Government revenue and expenditure. He shows very conclusively what we tried to do during the last session, that the ex-Treasurer has never been able it indeed clear to the average reader. The that the ex-Treasurer has never been able to state his surplus accurately at any time. He shows that the tendency in the Grit organ and among the leaders of the party is toward direct taxation of the municipalities. He points out several serious errors in the provincial public accounts. We repeat here the summary which Mr. Plums makes of his arraignments of the overnment:

They received from Sandfield (his savings) \$3,811,863 They also received funds that he held in trust 2,689,407

Total.

They are not entitled to credit for the library share, a claim which existed before they came into power, and was not counted by Sandfield to premium of \$30,000 on \$500,000 Dominion stock which was invested by Sandfield and banded over by him at par. These items, therefore, must be added to Sandfield's or deducted from Wood's. I add them.... 135,541

"816,291.
"From this surplus must be deducted the large obligations which have been incurred by the province for railway aid, and these have been so mystified that an abstruse calculation is necessary in order to arrive at that 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."

We need add nothing more to show our readers how strong a case Mr. Plumb has

readers how strong a case Mr. Plums has made out against the financial manage-ment of the present Provincial Adminis-tration. It will give Mr. Young something

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

To begin with, we are a Christian people. The Christian religion is a part of our common law. And the vast mass of our people are inspired by strong belief in revelation, in the sacredness of the divine law, and in the propriety and necessity of duly observing the Lord's day. Those portion of our people that they are not worth taking into consideration in the dis-cussion of the question of Sabbath observ-

ance.

In the next place we are a humane people, The sight of over-work of any sort is disagreeable and shocking. We

desecration of the Lord's day and unneces sary demands on men's labour on that day. In that object we heartly concur.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Speaking of Sir Charles Tupper, the Cana dian Gazette, of London, Eng., says :-- "Her Majesty's Government will find in the new quainted with Canada, with her wants, her wishes, and her capabilities; while Canada herself cannot but feel that her interests will be keenly watched over, and her honour jeal-ously guarded by him."

Says the Barrie Advance :- "Another neat little action of a couple of Mr. Mowat's immaculate J.P.'s has come to light in Mus-koka. It seems that Mr. Farrow went to a koka. It seems that Mr. Farrow went to a J. P. and laid a complaint against Mr. Hoffner, for removing a fence off the highway that he (Farrow) had built. The J. P. said:—'Come along, your case is good, I will call in Mr. ——, he always thinks as I do.' And he did come along, and of course won the case. But Mr. Hoffner, not relishing such a dose, took the case to Barrie. The judge quashed the whole affair, each party, paying his own costs. Now, Mr. Hoffner says he has some money left, and he intends to see after those very wise J. P's.; and it is to be hoped that he will."

The aspirations of Mr. Chamberlain to the Radical leadership, in place of Mr. Gladstone, when that gentleman goes out, were suggested by Mr. Potter in his speech at the Cobden Club dinner:—

Cobden Club dinner:—

"Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., proposed 'The Health of the Chairman,' welcomed the speech Mr. Chamberlain had made, and, as a Radical Reformer, expressed his willingness to follow in the wake of the 'daring duckling,' not doubting that the right hon' gentleman would lead his country sayety."

The idea of leadership has never before been so frankly put. It is obviously entertained by the 'duckling' and his friends.

When the Grit organs, by urging retails not to buy cottons until there was a fall

ing opinions:—

Hon. Geo. Brown's speech on Confederation.

"But it has been said that the members of the Upper House ought, not to be appointed by the Crown, but should continue to be elected by the people at large. On that question my views have often been expressed. I have always been opposed to a second elective Ohamber, and I am so still, from the conviction that two elective Houses are incensistent with a the was conducted that the well-known fact that Mr. Brown fact that Mr. most alone, against but one Chamber in the change when the Council was made elective, but I have lived to failed to impress this see a vast majority of view on the representations who did the deed atives of the other wish it had not been provinces that he favoured the creation of a nominative Senate,

eminative Senate,

FINANCES OF ONTARIO.

Masterly Exposition of Their Condition by Hon. Mr. Plumb.

SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S SURPLUS CONE. A NUT FOR GRIT FINANCIERS,

To the Editor of The Ma Sir.—The present seems a fitting time, pending bye-elections which are pretty certain to result from the coming trials, to examine into the condition of the treasury of this province.

Ontario seems to me in

GRAVE FINANCIAL DANGER. I have studied the position with close attention. It is a dry subject to deal with exhaustively at political meetings, and has been only incidentally touched upon during the late campaign by most of our public speakers, and by the Conservative press. Mr. Creighton and Mr. Merrick made valuable criticisms upon the Endoget speach last ses-

This sum was accumulated by the excess of receipts over expenditure during the time that Sandfield held office—the savings, in fact, of his Government after Confederation. There was another fund held by the province, prior to Confederation, also handed over by Sandfield to his successor, which was composed of :—

And amounted to ......\$2,699,407 The trust fund formed no part of Sandld fies surplus, and never was included in it by him. His policy seems to have been based on the consideration that the revenues of Ontario which ought to be applied to current expenditure were limited to receipts for subsidy, law stamps, and licenses, and from public institutions, the Education Department, and the interest on capital invested. From these

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 \$1,095,182. 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 treated 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 Outario 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 charactewith textual textual destruction. They are carrying on enormous expenditures of a charactewith textual textual destruction are \$352,117; \$262,000 is spent for the administration of justice, notwithstanding 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 receipts from Crown lands for in the early part of 1878, brings the expenditure and receipts of the province, thoroughly classified in tables, to 1878. Those tables, and the remarks accompanying them, contain a minute analysis of the subject, and an invaluable brief for our speakers. The mystifying system of keeping and classifying the provincial accounts, of which Mr. Macpherson then complained, still continues, and renders examination and comparison very difficult. The public accounts of one year are printed with the sessional papers of another year. Full balance sheets are lacking. The is bilities of the province are dealt with in a manner calculated to mislead or briffs the enquirer, and in fact every effort seems to have been made to conceal rather than reveal the true condition of the treasury, which is alleged by the treasurer to have possessed a surplus, available in cash, on the 1st of January, 1883, of \$4.825,556.57, and by the Globe and by Grit stump orators the amount has been swelled to \$5,000,000.

THE ORIGINAL SURPLUS.

When Sandfield Macdonald's Government resigned he handed over to his successor a fund of \$3,511,863, composed of —

Dominion stocker's per cent. \$80,000

Special deposit, Bandor Antoreal. \$80,000

Special deposit, Bandor Antoreal. \$80,000

Toyal Candian Bank. \$80,000

Special deposit payable on 172,985

This sum was accumulated by the excess of the Minuster, are charged to Civil Government and minuster, are charged to Civil Government when the sale of education last year was \$531,089. The outley the previous ever was \$531,089. The outley the previous ever was \$531,089. The outley the previous ever was \$531,089. The outley the previous speak as about the same, and but \$337,966 of the amount went direct to the support of schools, namely, the Province was \$531,089. The outley the previous ever was \$531,089. The outley the previous factor the support of schools, \$250,080. \$14,089 : Poor School, \$13,500 : High School, \$44,69 out of the residue—nearly \$200,000. It is believed much saving and the Opposition contend t

SOME OTHER MEANS MUST BE FOUND to maintain the public expenditure than its to maintain the public expenditure than its receipts from such sources as it now commands. Direct taxation was distinctly referred to by Mr. Biske at a picnic in South Wentworth, which was held about the time when he succeeded Mr. Burke in West Durham. It was the logical sequence of his attack upon the Dominion system of raising revenues. 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 When the Griserana, by pring results, we shall be a set on the law stanning and insures the property and the property set of the product of the control they were a full imports, which to discretage the manifecturing between the property set of th

they would have formed a fund of 36, 300, 100, exclasive of interest, yielding, at 5 per cent. interest, \$315, 250, and we now would have had a total capital of \$12,814,870, giving us 2845,384 syear. That sum added, to the yearly receipts from sources, could have been ample with proper economy to austrain the expenditure of the province, or and such public enterprises as were deserving, and keep us out of danger of incurring deficit or of being reduced to the alternative-which if the policy of the present Administration of the province containes is near at hand—of throwing some of its butthens upon the minicipalities and counties, or of simposing direct taxation. The whole of Sandfield's asvings seem to have been dissipated with the recliese prodigality which characterizes a spendshrift heir when he comes into possession of the hostility of the thrift shoes whose property he has isherited. The

\*\*FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF MR. WOOD

for the year, ending Janary 1st, 1852, claimed an available surplus of \$4, 500, 591. The announcement was received with load cheers by his supporter. For the year 1852 he estimated the revenue would be \$2,648,600, and that it would stowed the stimated expenditure of the year just past, in order to produce this result, should have been only \$2,02,148. The budget speech he status how shall be revenue would be \$2,648,600, and that it would show been only \$2,02,148. The budget speech he status has been laid upon the statement that the opposition in the local House and would be yearly and the state of the year just past, in order to year the state of the year just past, in order to year the province of the province with the expenditure, instead of an expess, of \$20,515. But Mr. Wood was equal to the year haps that the additional expenditure was for "fixed charges;" but we coetend that here exists that the unrules which was \$4,00,\$51 on the year haps that the additional expenditure was for "fixed charges;" but we coetend that here expenditure, fairly and clearly in the estimate. There are ins

gislature together until the according, and the responsibility of memory at the opening of the Last rest on the Government of When they are presented they are

NOT ALWAYS ACCURATE or trustworthy. In the accounts (see Sessional Paper No. 16, p. an important error occurs in the for Ciwil Government, stated \$154,296.8 be \$176,297.99; on page 248, educatic \$229,097.24, should be \$505,166,18; sappositions of \$170 is given as \$2.94. \$529,097.24, should be \$505,166,18; expenditure of 1879 is given as \$2,94 and it should be \$2,919,783,21. The are clerical errors will probably be used to compare the expenditure of two have not added up other column public accounts, but certainly this is not calculated to inspire confict their accuracy. When I had the of meeting Mr. Mowat at Grain November I pointed out these the endeavoured to break the force statement by saying that I had to figures from The Mall. I told hanteipating that objection, I had with the statement by saying that I had to figures from The Mall. I told hanteipating that objection, I had with the same of the anticipating that objection, I had win pages of the public accounts, from had taken the figures, and exhibit there, somewhat to his surprise, and to the unconcealed consternation Cockburn, M.P. Mr. Meredith in session was compelled towards the ask Mr. Mowat whether he into bring down the public accounts in investigation during the session. Were given for inspection of those reveiations conserving the expen public money on colonization roads without tender, and other device warding faithful adherents would be made which would have a saint money the public mind and show. upon the public mind, and show most prejudiced follower of the M ministration that a little healthy would be the best thing that could i him and his friends in the fir of the province.

I have referred to

MR. WOOD'S EXTRAORDINARY on the financial trapeze of from a surplus of \$4,509,591 in 1882 \$4,825,586 in 1882, with a deficit on 54,525,585 in 1885, with a deficit on of \$39,067. After such an exploit well to retire amid the plaudit claqueurs. Prudent men admire the but condemn the risk. It now re be seen of what this splendid surpli posed, and how much of it could upon to meet general expenditure a liabilities. The items given by h

To these he adds the trust funds for special purposes before Confeder included in Sandfield's surplus, and ing in 1871, as before stated, to \$2 They are as follows :-9. U, C. Grammar School
Fund......\$ 312,769 \$ 312,768
10. U. C. Building Fund......\$ 1,472,391 1,472,391
11. Share of Common School
Fund...... 914,247 891,201 1871.

Total assets..... now be expended for general pnr respect to the three last named it Wood, in his budget speech of 1882. the Acts creating the trusts, but in to the statutes I find the reference From these figures it will be easil strated that the Mowat Governmen

They received from Sandfield (his as

Total.

They are not entitled to credit for the library share, a claim which exist before they came into power, and we not counted by Saudifield. They a not entitled to premium of \$30,000 commiton stock which we invested by Saudifield and handed over by him at par. These items, therefor must be added to Saudifield's or deducted from Wood's. I add them.

on his own showing of the funds-from Sandfield, and every dollar come into the treasury since; not but I have shown that he holds \$2,6 special trust and \$327,324 as un \$3,003,884 must therefore come present available fund, leaving hir 816,291.

From this surplus must be dealarge obligations which have been in

large obligations which have been in the province for railway aid, and t been so mystified that an abstruse c is necessary in order to arrive at the It seems to be the aim of the Provin surer to throw every possible diffict way of arriving at the true st matter.

It is, however, certain that authority of legislative enactment and 1879.

have been issued signed by the treas form prescribed in schedule A, of of 1878, representing half-year ments extending over a seyears of the present value two millions of dellars. To say that not habilities, and not to take ful them in a statement purporting to true state of the provincial finance be justified.

In addition to this an Act was 1881 granting \$2,850 a mile in aid of tario and Sault Ste. Marie railway railway is constructed the bonus paid, and will amount to \$855,000.

The entire surplus claimed by I will thus be found to be absorbed ties, and it is evident that a the SCRIP CERTIFICATES

win thus be cound to be absorbed ties, and it is evident that a the vestigation of the fiscal accounts is a and vital importance. There is a disposition on the part of the Ontar istration to evade such an inve Commending these facts to the en thoughtful attention of property-the province.

Yours, &c., J. B. P.

of two.

Day after day the evidence at that the "Myrtle Navy is the avourite tobacco. The demand kee ing, and from every new direle of who have been induced to try it the emphatic in its favour. Its genties always hold the friends they made. These qualities will be their full standard by the manus it. It is to these qualities and their mess of the price that they attempted success. To the quality adhere to at all cost, and also to it that be possible.