Mowat booastres

## Supplement to the "Guelph Mercury and Advertiser." Speech REFORM GOVERNMENT IN ONTARIO.

The Premier Reviews the Work of His Administration.

Full Report of His Woodstock Speech.

stock, on Thursday night, 12th Dec. In plish these victories of the past, but now spite of the fact that only two days' not- all men when they look back wonder how lands, Common School lands, Grammar ice of the meeting had been given, and measures so advantageous to the com- School lands, Crown lands, woods and that, consequently, many persons throughout the Riding were uninformed of it, has on the whole worked with a success

munity and so necessary could have been opposed by anybody. Our new system that the receive interest upon various investments which the Province holds, and there was a large attendance of the most even surpassing the expectations of its of which I will have to speak by-and-bye. influential electors of Woodstock and best friends. North Oxford generally, the hall being DOMINION AND LOCAL QUESTIONS DIFFER- \$183,073. From various other sources crowded. Among the audience were a considerable number of ladies. The pro- inion elections are subjects which do not ceedings throughout were marked with belong to the Provincial jurisdiction that the utmost order and good feeling, the hon, gentleman carrying with him the proaching local elections you will have nothing to do with these subjects. The millions of dollars may be considered as entire sympathy of his hearers, who manifested their feelings by frequent and entire due to their feelings by frequent and entire country then are not involved, directly or indithusiastic bursts of applause. Mr. T. H. rectly, in the general election Parker, Mayor of Woodstock, presided, lature has nothing to do with the tariff. and in addition to Mr. Mowat, Messrs. We can neither raise it nor diminish it, Thos. Oliver, M. P. for North Oxford, nor can we alter anything contained in it. John Douglas, Esq., President of the Reform Association, Rev. W. T. Mc-Mullen and Rev. W. R. Parker occupied with the duties imposed on any articles which we consume, whether made in the only matters which can legitimately occupy seats on the platform.

est and upright man. (Cheers.) After ties where the people favor such a law. tale that he would deliver as to the work pied some attention during the late electhat Mr. Mowat was the right man in the Provincial elections. right place. (Loud Cheers.)

MR. MOWAT'S SPEECH. On coming forward, Hon. Mr. Mowat, who was received with loud cheers, after thanking the audience for the kindly greeting and great consideration which he had invariably received from his consti-

tuents said :-It is recognized as a fitting thing that a representative of the people should, from time to time, appear before his constituents to give to them an account of what he had been doing as their representative, and it is fitting also that he should appear amongst them on other occasions. I have endeavored to discharge this duty, and regret exceedingly that I have not been able to visit you more frequently.

DOMINION AND LOCAL POLITICS. During the last general election contest

1 had the pleasure of addressing several

1 uencies the country shall be divided for meetings in North Oxford, though I attended but one meeting elsewhere. The matters under discussion did not relate to what the qualifications of electors shall be Provincial affairs; but I was doubtless and how the controverted elections are quite within my line of duty when, at the request of my constituents, I appeared at feeting the Provincial Legislature, the wrong in doing so. Thoy say in effect clusive jurisdiction over the subject of the that I came too often to North Oxford; administration of justice, the most essenting the set of the set tions are urged among the strongest rea- Provincial Legislature has exclusive jur-Ontario should be withdrawn fro It happened that my views upon the so-called National Policy coincided with the and cheers.) The question then before the people, whichever side was right with regard to it, was in the view of all men a largely indebted. The Provincial Legisquestion on which the future of this lature has also exclusive jurisdiction over of Canada would, by universal admission,

INTERESTED AS A CITIZEN. fitting for me, as a citizen of Ontario, as have made is sufficient to enable you to one interested in its well-being, to appear perceive how very important the Provinbefore my constituents or any others for cial jurisdiction is, and how very importhe purpose of expressing my views on great public questions. (Hear, hear.) It is quite true that the Local Government well as possess public confidence. (Hear, ought to be independent of the Dominion Government ; but though the two Governments may be wholly unconnected, yet to our financial matters. there is no reason why the members of either should not take a lively interest in important concerns with which they may In becoming a representative of the people in the Provincial Assembly, and in taking the position of Premier of the local Government, I did not forego the legal and constitutional right which a private individual possesses to take part as opportunity offered in all matters of public in-The people of Canada have declared that in this country there shall be no connection between Church and State. Does this debar an officer of the State from taking public part in the affairs of his Church ! Does my position in the State forbid my attending Church meetings, to discuss there questions in which I feel an interest? There is no reason why I should abstain from taking part in matters relating to the general welfare of the Dominion. But nobody thinks there is really any incongruity about the mat-ter, and the objection is only set up because those who make it feel that there is no solid reason why the people of Ontario should withhold from my colleagues and myself in the future that confidence which they have extended to us in the past.

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM. our present constitutional system was eshad been won in the interests of the peo-ple of Canada before that time. The ob-

The subjects agitated at the late Dom. enue for 1877 \$2,452,077. country or out of it. We have no power The Chairman, in introducing the either to pass a prohibitory livuor law. speaker of the evening, remarked that The Dunkin Act is a matter entirely bevond the invisibilities of the Property of the invisibilities. though some people had little faith in the Legislature. We have no right to repeal yond the jurisdiction of the Provincial speeches of politicians, he was sure all it; we have no right to alter it; we have present would agree with him when he no right to add anything to its provisions; said that they were fortunate in having as their representative a thoroughly honthey had heard the plain, unvarnished All these important matters, which occutions, and on other occasions, we shall himself and his colleagues had done, they would, he was satisfied, agree with him to consider the issues involved in our arose the problem of how best, after set-

whether as now of one House, the Legislative Assembly, or whether of two Houses, as is the case in most of the other Provinces. It is for the Provincial these meetings. Opposition newspapers and orators are pretending that I was diction to deal with. We have also exand my visits during the Dominion elec- tial function of every Goveinment. The sons why the confidence of the people of isdiction also over the great subjects of m me. property and civil rights. It has exclusviews of my constituents. (Hear, hear, to which the country owes a large meas country greatly depends. The prosperity all educational matters—the most important subject which can occupy the atter be affected one way or the other whatever | tion of any Legislature. (Cheers.) We conclusion the people should then arrive at. | have jurisdiction over various other matters of a local kind. Now, even the In such a case I hold that it was most slight and imperfect enumeration which I hear.) In the partial enumeration which I have given to you I have not referred

> FINANCES-SOURCES OF REVENUE. The British North America Act provided for a certain sum-\$80,000-to be paid ing sums :-

ing to Upper Canada by the late Province of Canada before Cenfeder-

arrangement made when the seignorial duty of the Governments which proceeded tenure was abolished in Lower Canada. ours as it was our duty to deal with the Harrison, who has lately gone to his final son it was necessary at the start to be very discussed considerably of late, which most Those of you who took an interest in politics at that period will recollect that in instead of removing the evil they had all whose death is a great public loss to the It is now more than eleven years since order to abolish the acignorial tenure, lowed it to go on increasing year after country. (Hear, hear.) The Government to spend. (Hear.) He was a personal the entire commercial world. But it is a present country to spend. (Hear.) He was a personal the entire commercial world. But it is a present country to spend. (Hear.) He was a personal friend of mine; we had been on the same remarkable fact that Ontario, though it tablished. That event was one of great importance to our country, and a great triumph to those whose persevering efforts brought it about. Other great battles brought it about. Other great battles and the sums were paid out of the public triumph to those whose persevering efforts and the sums were paid out of the public triumph to those whose persevering efforts brought it about. Other great battles brought it about. Other great battles are leaded as soon as his name was announced. Britation the same that the same the same that the same the same that of the House and that attempt the britation of Montreal, whose side of the House and that attempt the britation of the bound of the brown that I was a member, before acceptance as the britation of the bound of the brown that I was a member, before acceptance as the britation of the bound of the brown that I was a member, before acceptance as the britation of the bound of the brown that I was a member, before acceptance as the britation of the bound of the brown that I was a member, before acceptance as the britation of the brown that the same the constant of the House and that attempt the britation of the brown that I was a member, before acceptance as the britation of the brown that the same threat that that distinct that the same that the same that the britation that the same that the britation that the same that the triumph to those whose persevering enerts brought it about. Other great battles lic treasury. It would have been an unhad been fought and other great victories had been won in the interests of the people of Canada before that time. The ob-Upper Canada was more largely interested taining of responsible government, the calcularization of the elergy reserves, the establishment of municipal institutions (in spite of the charge made against them that they would be mere "sucking republies") were the results of severe and long struggles, and all were victories of great value; but not less difficult nor less important than these was the establishment of the system which put an end in whose judgment and impartality, and impartantly as fished to settle the difficulty that gave the country. (Cheers.) We canada had contributed much more than Lower Canada; and to which Upper canada and to which Upper canada and that large could have confidence. Lower Canada and the country. (Cheers.) We canada had contributed much more than Lower Canada; and to which Upper canada and the country. (Cheers.) We delted municipalities was not only the spending of that large form caucus previous to the form caucus previous

In 1877 the amount of such interest was we receive other sums, making our rev-

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF REVENUE. The revenue since Confederation has millions of dollars may be considered as our average annual revenue from all sources. Now, the great governmental purposes of the Administration of Justice, Civil Administration, and Legislation do not require much more than one-fifth of this sum. Some say that Government ought to have nothing to do with any-

the fund had been for twenty years without making any payment, though they were able to pay, and others had been for a considerable number of years equally neglectful of their duty. All this time ed upon promptly, and has been completthe body of the people, including those who resided in unindebted municipalias for northerly as the case required. And ties, were paying the interest upon the money which had been borrowed by the indebted municipalities, and which they had not repaid. Those who had derived of the boundary between Ontario and the no benefit from the money were thus Dominion on our western and northern which it was utterly beyond their power yond the power of the borrowing muni-

census of 1861—that sum being payable it should enjoy.

The B. N. A. Act

This preliminary which were consulted. This preliminary work great and tedious, but it made ultiprovides also that every Province should sense was a worse one than any of those I have mentioned, namely, that the danger ranged with the Government of the Doits lands, its mines and minerals and its royalties, and so on. It is from those sources that the revenue of the Province denly to pay had the effect of keeping is derived. We thus receive from the municipalities to a large extent in chains bitrators, and that what we should do was Dominion Treasury annually the follow- to the Government of the day and was a to carry the case to the Privy Council in- our command from year to year, and the by the Province, including the bonuses source of undue influence upon some of stead of arbitrating. We did not concur those municipalities from which the whole in that view. Though we estimated high-should be employed. Mr. Sandfield Mac-000,000. on account of the specific amount that I have mentioned 50 account of the subsidy of eighty cts. per head 50 account of the subsidy of eighty cts. And for interest on certain funds ow 2 growing difficulties connected with those municipalities from which the whole country suffered. It was our duty to find some solution for the formidable and of the Privy Council, we thought that on the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the privy Council, we thought that on the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the privy Council, we thought that on the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the privy Council, we thought that on the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the previous years, in that view of the previous years, in that view. Though we estimated high-layed donald be employed. Mr. Sandfield Maccount of the previous years, in that view of the previous years, in the previous country suffered. It was our duty to find by the ability and learning of the Judges donald was the first Premier. At the growing difficulties connected with those debts. It was quite true that the difficulties had existed for a long time; it was decide a case of this kind. Three arbi-The last sum chiefly arises from the guite true that it had been as much the grangement made when the seignorial duty of the Governments which proceeded vince of Ontario selected Chief Justice of the Province would be. For this readers and requirements period of depression all over the world—of the Province would be. For this readers are decided a case of this kind. Three are what the annual wants and requirements period of depression all over the world—of the Province would be.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, and addressed a meeting of his constituents of North Oxford in the Town Hall, Woodstock on Thursday night, 12th Dec. In In that settlement no party preferences were observed; we applied the same rule to Tory municipalities as we did to those which were Reform, and to municipalities which were neither Tory nor Reform, if there are any such. (Cheers.) Our scheme passel almost without criticism at the time, and although you may now and then hear a little carping at this or the other feature of it, there has never to this day been suggested by anybody a comprehensive scheme which it was even claimed

ensive scheme which it was even claimed would have been superior to ours; and I therefore venture to say that there never will be. (Hear, hear.) That was one great Provincial problem, then, which had defied our predecessors, and with which we grappled promptly and successfully. (Cheers.)

but little over half a million of dollars.

How the revenue should be made, the British North America Act years of Confederation enabled your representatives to see what the probable needs of the country would be, and what division of the assets of the country would be, and what division of the assets of the old Province of Canada should be made, the British North America Act did not determine, and required to be a bearing on the matter in hand in some way and had escaped his attention. The form of the law, facility for ascertaining what the boaus should be was left entirely what the law is, has been said by jurists to the Government of the day. No notice to be as important, if not more important. presentatives to see what the probable tions, and on other occasions, we shall have nothing to do with when we come to consider the issues involved in our Provincial elections.

QUESTIONS OF PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION.

And yet our Provincial Legislature has very large powers. When you call to mind the various branches of jurisdiction which it possesses you will find that they include those subjects with which the great bulk of legislation in Canada before confederation had to do, and the great items of past years be employed? That reclaim to consider the issues involved in our provincial elections.

And yet our Provincial Legislature has very large powers. When you call to which it possesses you will find that they include those subjects with which the great bulk of legislation in Canada before Confederation had to do, and the great.

The trackled was not solved no our provincial legislation was not solved nor anything. The people disapproved of the country would be, then the law is, has been said by jurists to the Government of the day. No notice to be as important, if not more important, the law is, has been said by jurists the proplate expenditure would be, then the proplem eds of the country would be, then the proplem of how best, after setting aside this part, the balance of our revenue could be employed; and it was a problem which might well occupy very great attention on the part of your representatives and on the par come within one or the other of these descriptions of past years be employed? That problem was not solved nor anything like solved, when a Reform Government diction to regulate our own local constitution, except so far as affects the office of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is for the Lieutenant-Governor and revision of our whole statute law, cannot alway dication. We were unable, however, to come tribunal for adju-dication. We were unable, however, to come to be beyond what the Province of Quebec, whose people had been made to be beyond what Ontario was for any other act of our the other of the Government was of or any tiking out everything that was seen to be become dead, t cil. Representatives from the two Pro-

paying on it just as much as those who had derived all the benefit. And that was not the only disadvantage connected of enormously greater value than, the case with this state of things. Important of our easterly boundary. Little progress sections of the country had been kept had been made towards the solution of back in the race of improvement in con- this problem before Mr. Blake's Governsequence of the heavy indebtedness which | ment came into power. But immediately lay upon them, and which it was well upon his assuming the reins of office, he took known that they could not discharge steps for its settlement. I succeeded him in the work. Some of the questions into pay. In these cases sums so large had been lent that from the first it was be-bate for two centuries. The documents and papers bearing upon the question cipality to pay; and, where it was not were scattered over hundreds of old volbeyond their power to repay the loan ori- umes, a hundred old maps had to be conginally, it had become beyond their sulted, and the documents, books, and power by the accumulations of unpaid interest. Property in these ed in London and Paris, Washington and the province out of the Dominion localities was depreciated, men were afbecoming a representative of the peoTreasury annually towards the expenses raid to settle there, and the consequence aged to collect from all these what was of civil government. The Provinces re- was that important sections of our coun- material, and to comprise in a single volceive annually a further sum of money equal to eighty cents per head of the population under the census which had been taken before the passing of that Act—the taken before the passing of the property of the rest of the Province, and which it was the common interest of the whole country that every part of the state of the whole country that every part of the state of the whole country that every part of the state of the whole country that every part of the state of the whole country that every part of the state of the whole country that every part of the state of the sta

none was of greater moment to our future | ters had with him been almost a passion

CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTES. Again—the statute law of the Province discussion before Mr. Sandfield Macdon-was in a state of chaos when we took office. It was many years before that the statute law of Canada had been consolidated. Since that time annual volumes of statutes had been making their appearance, and these renealed some of the law. ance, and these repealed some of the laws as they stood in 1859, when the first con-The provincial desired and the sum. Some say that Government ought to have nothing to do with anything but these three things; they say that Civil Administration of Justice are the only matters which can legitimately occupy that treatment of Government. But however that may be, they certainly are the most important matters. They are essential functions of Government, whatever other functions Government, whatever other functions Government may have, and whatever other duties Government may have, and whatever other duties Government may discharge. The cost of these is now but little over half a million of dollars.

The provincial destriction as they stood in 1859, when the first consolidation took place, altered others, solidation took place, altered others, solidation took place, altered others, amended others; dead law was necessarily mixed up with the living law in every volume of the series could show which of its enactments in it were still in force and what the statute law was on any subject, but had the selection of the railway should be its enactments in it were still in force and what the statute law was on any subject, but had the selection of the railway should be its enactments in it were still in force and what the statute law was on any subject, but had the selection of the Legislature, not with the sanction of the Legislature, not even after no you had to consult perhaps twenty in dexes and volumes before you could be reasonably sure what the existing law was; and it was with fear and trembling but five over half a million of dollars.

The provincial Debts.

The provincial Debts.

The provincial Debts.

There was another important matter when we came into office. By the British North American Act a certain part of the debt of the last of the series could show was necessarily mixed up with the living law in every volume of the series could law was necessarily mixed up with the living law in every volume of the series; and no volume except the last amount he was induced to take into solidation took p twenty indexes attached to the existing the spirit of our constitutional system. It

work of the best paid Commissioners that stand some of the colleagues of Mr. Machad ever similar work to do in any country donald desiring this large power to be tak-I know of. (Cheers.) Upwards of eleven en by the Governor-in-Council, but it was hundred public general statutes had to be so contrary to what was to be expected examined, compared, and arranged, and from the whole political life of Mr. these were ultimately reduced by the con-donald himself, that I have little doubt solidation to two hundred and eleven. In this feature of his railway scheme was one the course of the work the whole body of of those matters in which he in his turn the statute law underwent legislative revision, as well as consolidation. And so we ters they gave way to him. There must

OTHER LEGISLATION.

When the Reform Government took of-fice there were many subjects on which prompt legislation was needed. Legisla-tion was needed in regard to the arrange-tion was needed in regard to the arrangeion was needed in regard to the arrangement of the constitutencies; in regard to the election laws : in regard to the courts; donald's Government fell, his successor, in regard to our municipal institutions; in Mr. Blake, who had always fully recognize regard to our laws of property; in regard ed the value of railways in developing regard to a great many other subjects; and we have dealt with them all; and I venture to say we have dealt with them satisfactorily according to the judgment of isfactorily according to the judgment of our friends and of very many who were propriate \$100,000 a year for twenty years for the same object. Additional appropriate \$100,000 a year for the same object. not our political friends. Indeed, most of of the Acts which we have passed were not priations were made in my time. In reeven objected to by our opponents, or were objected to very slightly and by yory.

December, 1877, we had paid in aid of railwere objected to very slightly and by very few. I have the satisfaction of knowing ful than the most sanguine of our friends already received the approbation of the lothat our legislation has been more successful than the most sanguine of our friends seven years ago had looked for, and has frequently received the express approval shown by their previously contributing to frequently received the express approval of both our friends and others. (Cheers.) (7,089,480), being more than three times Legislature meets from time to time to the amount which the Government of the Government of the Amount which the Government of the Amount which the Government of the Amount which the Government of the Government of the Amount which the Government of the Amount which the Government of th

THE FINANCES. I am now to speak of our finances, and and the total expenditure since 1872 from how it was deemed best that the money at all sources in respect of the railways aided lishment of the system which put an end for ever to French Tory rule in Ontario—
for the management of all
we received interest from the Dominion quired them to pay to the extent of their
has been made to the description of the state of their has been made to the territory over which

would be more generally accepted as saus.

### State of the system and the state of their formers differed from one another. Ing products to market; they led to the formers differed from one another. Ing products to market; they led to the award of the arbitrators a large addition.

### State of the system and the state of their state of the system of the syste

ter upon which there was a good deal of

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE. Unfortunately, however, in setting aside

cil. Representatives from the two Provinces met, and we ultimately cettled upon a case containing all that in the judgment of a century before, and from that day until we solved it the difficulty of the solution had been increasing (Hear, hear.) In 1872 the Municipal Loan debts, with the interest upon them, amounted to something like twelve millions of dollars. Municipalities which could have paid and ought to have paid, and had no sort of equitable or just defence to paying, had not paid. Some of these who were owing very large sums to the fund had been for twenty years with- and fund had been for twenty been fund had been for twenty been fund disposed of this very important matter; always be compromises of that kind in such and the people are now enjoying the results of the work.

A Government, and those who knew Mr. Macdonald well in the olden time can have little doubt that this error was one of the worked with great public advantage. In the first session after Mr. Sandtield Macresources of the country and in augment ing its wealth, induced the Legislature to increase the appropriationforrailwaysfrom \$1,500,000 to \$1,900,000, and also to apways \$2,035,960. (Cheers.) These payments were all made to railways which had the same roads seven millions of dollars the amount which the Government has so of new railway in various parts of the Pro-

WHY THE DEPRESSION FELL LIGHTLY

The period during which this large

ready existing. These railways served, too, to facilitate the settlement of our unoccupied lands, to promote commercial and special trust funds with the Dominion of Canada, and paying us five per certain. social intercourse, and in various ways directly and indirectly they have added to the wealth, the comtort, and the general well-being of the people. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Our railway expenditure, and cheers.) Our railway expenditure, leading as it did to so many direct and incidental advantages, constituted a very important factor in the causes of the comparative freedom which this Province enjoyed from the distress that prevailed in other countries.

THE SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION. But our railway expenditure was not the only expenditure of Provincial funds which contributed to that condition of things. I have already stated that in the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund Debt question we relieved, either wholly or partially as the case required, important sections of the country from debts which for years had been weighing them down, and in various ways interfering with their prosperity. But besides that relief, we made a large expenditure in order to compensate unindebted municipalities. If the Legislature relieved the latter, it was simple justice to al! those municipalities that were not in debt, and had long been assisting in paying the debts of others, that they should receive some compensation; and the compensation proby the Legislature on our recommendation was an allowance to every municipality in the Province of \$2 ead of their population, and an additional allowance on a fixed principal to those municipalities that had already spent money on railways. Under this head we paid out, up to the end of December, 1877, to the municipalities more than three milions of dollars (3.117.325). and this money has been employed by the municipalities in various objects of public utility selected by themselves. The statute setting the money apart required that it should be employed in the respective localities either in the payment of debts, or in objects of permanent usefulness, so that it might not be frittered away in the current expenses of a municipality. And the municipalities expend the money ! They expended it as follows: 

Educational purposes, including schoolhouses built, school debts aid, and investments for

paid, and investments for school purposes, in lining and improving town halls, the been built or paid for, and a large number of markets and lock-ups.) was and village improvements by construction of water-works, making schewalls, planting shade-trees, and buying steam fire-energies.

Prainage Paying share of cost or county build-Paying share of cost or county build-ings and aiding in the erecting of mills and manufactories. Buying and laving out public parks and agricultural society grounds Aid to unorganized districts for matting roads and bringes, and building schools in 1877. Purchase and improvement of cen-eteries.

4.598 00

Total ... This large amount has thus been employed in works or for purposes which either would otherwise not have been undertaken, or else would have been undertaken by an increase of public burd-

ens, and by the direct taxation of the people of the municipalities making the ex-

EXPENDITURE FOR DRAINAGE PURPOSES. Another item of Provincial expenditure which contributed something to lessen the depression among the people affected by the expenditure was the sum of \$328,380 cipal drainage purposes, and the purchase of drainage debentures. This sum, together with the amounts previously mentioned as paid to railways and in surplus distribution, make a total of upwards 51 million dollars (\$5,539,565) expended since 1871 in these ways for the direct benefit of the people. No one can say that these expenditures should have come, or were intended or supposed to come, out of the annual revenue. Our whole scheme of surplus distribution was founded on the fact of possessing an unexpended surplus. And so with regard to the railway expenditure, whether as projected by Mr. Sandor as carried out by the field's Government Government which succeeded his. aggregate sum under the three heads have specified exceeded by upwards of a million dollars Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's unexpended surplus, so that if we had no surplus now, and if in that respect we were now no better off than any other Province is (for not one of them has a surplus), the mode of expending the surplus was such as to entitle my friends and myself to look for a renewal of the confidence and support of the people. (Loud cheers.) We did not think it a good thing to hoard up the money that was in the public treasury or that coming into it, and we therefore employed it in ways that were far better, and more beneficial to the people, than hoarding it in banks would have been. (Hear, hear.) If we had not only employed every cent of the old surplus and had nothing of it now remaining, but if we had also used up the whole annual revenue in neccessary or useful annual expenditure, we should have been justified in asking you for your continued confidence, on the ground that the expenditure was wise and proper-was such as the country has derived more than corresponding benefit from, convinues to derive benefit from, and will continue to

is it that we have the surplus still ? THE ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

from the items I have mentioned, our aver-

age annual expenditure for other purposes

large surplus, still. Newspaper writers

and stump speakers talk occasionally

about our having annual deficits, and they

make a show of proving it by mixing up tioures which ought to be kept separate

and those who so mix them ought to know

that in doing so they are making decep-

tive statements. It we had paid away

the old surplus, and had also been ex-

For we still have on hand untouched of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's investments in Dominion stock and Dominion bonds, about two millions of dollars, notwith standing our surplus distribution, our railway payments, our drainage investments, and the large annual calls for public build ings, colonization roads, other public works, and the hundred neccessary or useful purposes to which public money is annually voted by the people's representatives. At the end of December, 1877, we had investments and other assets (omitting the center) as follows :-

Maccherson.

Due the Province on account of the Municipal Loan Fund delets not yet sold or satisfied decades interest and to be paid us by Dominion.

Total particulars of these ... .86,262,373 Or, including the cents, the amount is \$6,-262,374.82. In giving you there figures I have mentioned Mr. Macpherson's name. I understand that the Mail of this morning contains an elaborate attack by the Sanator on the Local Government, and on myself in particular. I was greatly sur-prised when I heard this; and I have not et read his paper. I dare say that it contains nothing new, but if does it will be answered. I have given you a statement of assets amounting to \$6,262,374. As to our debts :- The debt due to Quebec for school lands, in which, though situate in Ontario, the same arbitrators gave Quebec a share, amounts to somewhere about \$270,052. Another item is for the Rockwood Asylum, which the Province bought from the Dominion for \$96,500, our other institutions unfortunately not being large enough to accommodate the increasing number of unhappy lunatics. These two debts make \$366,552, thus leaving a balance of \$5,895,822. (Cheers.) Of this sum we had before December, 1877, appropriated to railways—if they should be built, as I presume they will be—about \$940,789, over and above the two millions we had paid as before stated: and there are still at the date mentioned, of the sums appropriated on account of the surplus distribution balances not yet called for amounting to about \$202,234. These two sums amount together to \$1.143.023. Taking that sum from the six millions (or in exact figures \$5,895,822) which I have before mentioned, there is a clear surplus of \$4,752,799, or about four and threequarter millions of dollars, as matters stood on the Sist of Dec., 1877; and there are debts due to us in respect of Crown lands and timber dues, etc., not taken into account in the statement which I have given to you. Thus, after all the large and beneficial expenditure for railways, and in surplus distribution : after the investments in drainage debentures, and after carrying on the whole government of the country in a most efficient and vigorous way, we still have left to be

disposed of as the people of this country may from time to time think best, A SURPLUS OF NEARLY FIVE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The figures of expenditures which I have given to you do not include large sums voted, on what would be treat. 'elsewhere as capital account, but has been paid by us out of current revenue, for many im portant objects of a permanent nature. Thus, up to the end of 1877 we had expended, beside all the figures that I have given you, on public works and buildings no less a sum than \$1,870,992, and on colonization roads through the unsettled territory, from which we derive a very large territorial revenue, 8583,681. These expenditures also have helped, both directly and indirectly, to promote the prosperity of the country and lessen the distress already referred to.

WHY THE EXPENDITURE HAS INCREASED. Having funds in hand beyond actual neccessities, and having to consider from year to year how best to employ these funds, beside all the expenditure that I have mentioned, the Legislature have thought it right to increase, for instance, the exadvanced from Provincial funds for mani- penditure for purposes of education. The annual average expenditure by the Government for educational objects up to 1871, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's last year, was since has been \$491,618, for we believed that we could not employ public money more usefully than in promoting the education of the people. (Cheers.) Education is of the people. (Cheers.) Education is to the general interest in every wayeconomically, socially, politically, morally, and religiously. The education of the people is in fact the most important object that can receive public attention, and there is nothing, as I rejoice to see, which our people more prize than educational facilities for their children. (Loud anplause.) They have shown that in many ways, and amongst others in this, that, while we have been assisting in this great work with larger grants than before, the expenditure by the people for the same object has increased far more than ours as; and they expend year by year far more money on educational purposes than such sums as they have received from the Government. For example, the whole expenditure on Public and Separate Schools and High Schools for 1877 was not far from four millions of dollars, viz., \$3,699,546. Of that sum the Province only contributed \$549,792. The people have built and are building better sch they are paying better salaries to their teachers, they are getting better teachers, and they are availing themselves of school appliances of all kinds of an improved description. Our expenditure on education has increased from 8315,887, the amount in 1871—Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's last year-to \$549,792, the amount in 1877. But the people's expenditure for the same object has increased in respect of teachers' salaries from \$1,191,476 in 1871, to \$1,838,320 in 1876; and in respect of school sites, buildings, repairs, &c., from \$611,819 in 1871, to \$1,168,134 in 1876. I name 1876 here because I have do so for years to come. (Cheers.) Apart not at hand the figures for 1877. cation is one of the objects for which, since we had the money, we have felt it a has been within our average revenue, and the result is that there is a surplus, and a duty to recommend a more liberal expenditure than previously. I shall mention some others (for time does not admit of a full enumeration), that you may judge whether, having money to employ, we vere right in giving to a larger extent to the various objects of expenditure which ly in the country. vere within our control than had cen given to them previously. Thus, upon colonization roads, the average annual expenditure up to 18,1 was \$41,848; the pending more than our revenue since, how average annual expenditure for the subsequent periodup to 1877 was \$97,280. Sofor public works the average expenditure up in Ontario. We had already provided an to 1871 was \$270,879, and for the subsequent period \$311,832. In the mainthe average annual expenditure up to 1871 was \$158,158; and the average annual expenditure since has been \$515,-533, because new institutions had been and managing the farm; an extremely deestablished since 1871, and additions had been made which increased the accommodation afforded by the old buildings. There was a larger num-

institutions referred to are conducted with the greatest possible economy, consistent not. The Legislature thought, therefore, with their efficiency, and now compare that no sufficient reason existed why that favourably with similar institutions in class of persons should not be permitted tended to by the Dominion Government. other countries, both for efficiency and ec- to vote, though they should have no seonomy. In all respects they are a credit to our Province, as visitors competent to interest of farmers, an Agricultural Coljudge are constantly testifying. Again, lege and a Model Farm, etc. in regard to agriculture, literary, and scientificsocieties the average annual expen-

COST OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT diture up to 1871 was \$75,746, and the avermore properly than in the increase we But it is manifest that as a country adhave made in that item. In the same vances, as its population increases, its manner I am prepared to account for, and wealth increases, and as its public affairs to justify, every particular of increase extend and become complicated, the cost which has taken place since 1871. Some of civil government must increase, and alincreases have been from causes beyond ways does increase everywhere. (Hear, matter was within our control. You see governmental departments in the old Province of Canada. In 1853, the year beit sometimes stated in the newspapers that expenditure, and to a certain extent that held so long, the expense of the governis not only true, but we intended, and mentaldepartments was only \$144,415, but it ran up thenceforward year by year unproclaimed, it from the first. We could not have expended those large sums til in 1862 it amounted to more than three amongst municipalities, amongst railways, times that sum, or \$486,620, and it canand so on, if we had absurdly and weakly not be pretended that ours has even doubdetermined to expend no more in a year led in amount. You see, therefore, how for any purpose whatever than we should absurd it is for those who believe in the receive in the year. The position of the Province was this: We had a surplus from other years, and it was upon that surplus we were drawing. But what has been the a Government that there has been an inpractice of these opponents of ours, who crease in the expense of civil administradum here which has been taken from a return made by the officers of the Doin-1858, he spent more than the revenue by every officer without any increase in his 83.375.317; in 1859 by 81, 494, 744; in salary, and that there was no reason why 1860 by \$1,973,989; in 1861 by \$1,999,- the same amount of work should not be done without any additional expenditure, I and in 1865 the excess was \$870,490. For aftirm that the increase in the work has this last year my friend Mr. Sandfield far exceeded the increase in the expendi-Macdonald was the Premier, and he and ture. If you farmers, or merchants, or his Government were responsible. The other employers have to get double the reference of our opponents is made chiefly work, you expect, other things being the I suppose, to confirm credulous followers same, that the cost of doing it will be inhave given ought to convince even them to get double the work done, while only f the fallacy of the talk about our deficits. increasing the expenditure one-half, I Indeed, one cannot but wonder at the think you would consider yourselves of the fallacy of the talk about our deficits. simplicity of those who make it a charge pretty fortunate men. To what extent we have sometimes to expend more than creased ! Take, for instance my own deis received during the year, though we had partment, that of Attorney-General and it to s end, while their own friends used the Executive Council You will easily to spend far more than the revenue, when understand that there must have arisen a large amount of new business from our surthey could only do so by borrowing the plus distribution, in addition to all the old classes of work. All the municipal bylaws had to be examined to ascertain that they corresponded with the Act, and this entailed a great deal of consideration and an examination of every case in which aid capabilities of the road, and all other facts which bear on the propriety of assisting it. Many railroads apply to which we givenoaid, but the rejected applications as well as the successful applications involve labor to several of the departments, including my own. From various other will mention. There is a separate official

oubled! Far from it. In 1871 the

and in 1876, instead of being double that

ense of the department was \$10,241, and

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION. Some of our expenditure and our legislation have bad to do in a special way with the farming community. Our general ex-penditure benefits all classes equally; but our increased expenditure on matters which have a special interest for farmers has been a portion of that general increase with which we are absurdly charged as manifesting extravagance and incapacity. In 1871 the vote for the agricultural as sociations, etc., was \$65,100; in 1878, our last year, it was \$97,000 for the same objects. As we had extra money, why should we not give some of it to those objects! We have made an advance of 50 per cent. in the vote which I have mentioned. Let us look at some of the particulars included in this item. The Legislature voted for dairy associations in 1874, \$700. and since 1874 \$2,000 a year; in 1872 there was voted for the first time for sundry services in connection with the agriculture and the arts, such as the investigation of the diseases of animals and crops, the ravages of insects, and other objects not otherwise provided for, the sum of \$1,000, and ever since 1874 we have been voting \$2,000 a year for the same objects. Last year we appropriated for a bureau of agricultural statistics, \$1,000. We have oubled the amounts voted before our time to the Fruit Growers' Association. We have added 50 per cent, to the customary grant to Society established for investigating the habits, etc., of insects-a subject unfortunately so important to our farmers. We have provided for the expenditure of \$200,000 in the purchase of drainage de bentures to encourage the draining of portions of the country, through the Municipal Councils, by buying from them the debentures issued for this purpose at the low rate of interest of 5 per cent. The sums which we have paid in that way for the purchase of drainage debentures under an Act of our own, and for drainage work which has been executed in different localities under an Act which was passed in 1871, and which provides for the repayment of these sums to the Province, amounted up to 31st December, 1877, to been 203,100 veres.

008; in 1862 the excess was \$2,064,331;

money. (Cheers.)

THE DRAINAGE.

further in the same direction, and appropriated the further sum of \$200,000 instance of leading farmers in the House and out of the house, connected with agricultural associations and otherwise, the money to be extended in tile drainage. The sums advanced are to be repaid to the Province in twenty years, and are lent at the low rate of five per cent.

Then we have for some years paid nothing towards immigration in the way of bon-uses, except to farm laborers and domestic servants. There has always been, with the exception of a short period during the spring of the present year, a demand among our farmers for a much larger number of farm laborers than could be supplied; and all of you know the difficulty of obtaining domestic servants, particular-

who are acquainted with agricultural life income franchise, by which residents in of age, to assist their parents in working

The subject was taken in hand by the Provincial Government in 1874, and 431 In conection with the matter of expend- 1877 was 12,957. The Provincial Secre- by making clear that the subject did not age expenditure since up to 1877 inclusive, iture, Opposition journals have pointed to tary had the pleasure of making nearly at present demand legislation. There is was \$89.982. I do not know any purpose that we could have employed this amount of our extra funds in (as we have them) ald's time than it had been in my time. legislation is work that Mr. Sandfield exemptions from municipal assessment. governmental coutrol, and every increase hear.) To illustrate this, take a single ested. Of these fees there were received exemptions or even to modify them. Even has been in the public interest where the fact connected with the expense of the in 1871 \$2.283, but in 1876 \$5,434, and supposing we should fail to do so, even we have been expending more annually fore Sir John A. Macdonald and his than we have received for the year of the friends obtained the power which they Government, instead of having to submit | been very much longer in po from Parliament. The consequence of one. men under whom that increase took place Provincial Secretary; the time of the sive interest, and which we are now conto pretend, or to consider, that it is a de-Legislature has been saved, and the sidering. A Committee was appointed by ve argument, or any argument, against | country spared the expense which the old | the House last session, at the instance of talk and write so glibly about our so-called annual deficits? I have a memoran-some increase should have taken place in 1874 was 120, while during the four years. This Committee has obtained information Ontario, even if there had been no in- subsequent to the passage of our Act, say with regard also to what has been done in crease in the business done; but, without to 12th of Oct., 1878, there were 212, or other countries, and I hope that we may mion as to the practice of Sir John dwelling upon these, and supposing that the number in four years beared to devise and submit some measure. Macdonald's Government during his day. And what does this return show! cost of living, that we had been the number of the number in four years beare which may meet the difficulties of the previous. In other words,—during the case, and give satisfaction to all parties. Why, for the year ending, 3!st December, able to retain in the service former period the annual average was 12. But when there is but one general meawould probably have been an addition of 40 or 50 statutes to every volume since. Again, in 1871 the number of returns | made from this office to the other departments of the Government was 912; but in 1876 the number was 2,.979, or three from other Departments in 1871 was 470, of their own; and the figures which I creased likewise. If you could manage and in 1876 it was 1,288, or nearly three time to night. times as many. The number of letters received in this Department in 1871 was 1,690, and in 1876 3,300, or nearly double. The number of letters sent in 1871 was against the Provincial Government that has the work of our civil government in- 1,280, and in 1876 it was 3,246, or nearly three times as many. You will see from these figures that the amount of work at doubled ! No : for in 1871 it was \$19 .-176, and in 1877 it was only \$22,552. (Hear, hear.) More than that, the incorrespondence. Then the aid given from office, mentioned a moment ago, time to time to railways was the result of was about three thousand dollars, and this increase, therefore, nearly covered the was asked for. We have to examine the whole additional expenditure of the De- but in my judgment there are no duties enormous increase of work, the country pays no more for the administration of the Provincial Secretary's Department than was paid in 1871. I may review elsewhere the case of the other departments, but I causes the work has greatly increased, both to the head of the department and to made, that an increase in the expense of the officers; to what extent you may understand from one or two facts which I able, and that the wonder is, not that the people. For personal reasons as well as file kept for every important matter that it has not been far greater. (Hear, which passes through my department. hear, and cheers.) Knowing the amount One file may embrace a large number of documents and papers. In 1871, the last year of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's admin-year of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's adminstration, the number of official files in with so little additional expense. We this department was 806; the next year should not have been able to do so but was 1.454, and in 1877 it had risen to that I have able colleagues in all the de-1,707. Orders in Council in 1871 num- partments, and that the officers in the varbered 237; the following year 298; in jous departments have been becoming one year of my time the number was 703; more and more efficient. and the average during the period subse-quent to 1871 has been double what it was salary we have recommended that they

ng can demonstrate, that the amount creased salaries they have done more of business done in the office of the Exe- work ; and as a rule the increase of the cutive Council and Attorney-General has work they have done has been more than finances of the country. OUR LEGISLATION. in 1877, instead of being 820,000, it was only \$14,690. (Cheers.) In other words, Thave already referred to our legislation, though the business had more than doub and have spoken of some of the subjects number of committments to the gaols will the last Provincial general election, so have said that in 1877 the number of com- charge to bring against us a reason why mitments was 13,481, being more than the people should not place confidence in | There is no country in the world Macdonald's last year. From this you had the Government of the country in will see how impossible it would be to adstantial to make capital out of; and for lation which has taken place, which has purpose as soon as we had thoroughly con- who are not our political friends tional labor on the part of the Provincial vided such safeguards and restrictions that ple and the benefit of the sons themselves.

Secretary and his Department. In the though considerable apprehension had almatter of municipal statistics, which was ways been entertained that a very large

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

issuers of licenses in the Province have Since the last election we have now disbeen appointed, with whom the Provincial posed of almost every subject that has Secretary has to correspond. The number been suggested as demanding legislation, of licenses issued from the Department in We have done so either by legislating or Macdonald's Government had neither the The present law on that subject has stood pleasure nor the trouble of performing. on the statute book in nearly its present. There are charters and commissions issued form for over a quarter of a century. The from the same Department, and perhaps party of our opponents was in power dursome other work occasionally done, for ing a large portion of that period, and which fees are paid by the parties interin 1877 85,235. Another occasion of supposing that we have been wrong in not increased work was the Act passed having given due attention to it hitherto to the delay and expense and trouble of have been, and they did not dispose of it. getting special Acts of Incorporation The question of exemption is a difficult It is one of especial interest to that legislation has been that a large num- cities where Government property is sitber of these charters has been obtained, unted, and to towns within which county for which there was no corresponding property lies. But there are other aspects work done by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's of the question which are of more extenmethod involved. The number of letters the Government, to collect information patent issued under the law which existed from Municipal Councils and from all while in the subsequent time the annual sure which it is said we ought to have average was 53. But for our Act there | brought forward, besides those which have already been placed on the statute book, we have not hitherto been neglecting our duty as legislators. I have touched on some of the most important of the affairs which the present Government has had to times as many. The number of reports do with, and I do not feel that I have the strength to occupy much more of your

PERSONAL.

It continues to be sometimes said that I did an unjustifiable thing when I gave up the office of Vice-Chancellor in order to take upon me the Office of premier of Onthis Department is at least double what it was in Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's time. And has the expenditure also more than my part. I do not regard it as a descent, but the contrary. Political life indeed has been spoken of in this connection as a creased revenue from one small branch of slough of iniquity by some who attack me the work in the Provincial Secretary's on account of having left the Bench for public life. It may be a sink or slough to those who make the charge (hear, hear), partment. So that, notwithstanding an more important than those that belong to one occupying the position which I now occupy. I left the office of Vice-Chancellor with great reluctance, because I liked its duties and it was a permanent office, a think I must have satisfied everybody, good salary was attached to it, and a pension for old age, and it was an office which increase of expense has been so great, but others, I left the Bench with reluctance; (Hear, but I feel now that I did well in leaving it. (Loud applause.) If the position tune I have been enabled to do a larger amount of good to my country than I could have done had I remained Vice-Chancellor. (Great cheering.) It is a As they became country of great promise, this Ontario of ours-(cheers)-and its good government is of great importance. It is my own nabefore that time. The comparative num- should receive the increase. If we had tive Province, it is the Province within ber of letters written in a department or refused it we could not have expected useoffice of business in successive years is ful officials to remain, or if they remained which all my interests and all my affecgenerally a very good index of the com- we could not expect them to work as tions are. It is the largest, the richest, arative amount of business done. In heartily as the public interests require 871 the official letters of this department that they should do. Most of these offithe most populous of all the Provinces of covered 230 pages, in 1872 it covered 1,-133 pages, and in 1877 it covered 2,594 and the sympathies of most of these have Canada. It extends from the Ottawa on the east to the Lake of the Woods on the pages. These figures demonstrate if any- been with our opponents. For their inwest. It reaches from the St. Lawrence and the great lakes on the south, away back to Hudson's Bay on the north. (Cheers.) Its extent from east to west is more than doubled since Mr. Sandfield the increase of salaries which the Legisla-Macdonald's time. Now, has the expense ture has given to them. So much for the more than twice that of Great Britain and Ireland together. It has unbounded undeveloped wealth in its woods and forests. its fields, its fisheries, and its mines. (Cheers.) Its population is increasing with a rapidity that is almost wonderful. led, the expense had only increased by which have occupied our attention. I had At the time of the union with Lower Canaamounted up to 31st December, 1877, to 8328,380. There have been 260 miles of drains built, and the area drained has been 263,160 veres.

Some thought of giving you to-night an enumeration of our principal measures and been 263,160 veres.

Some thought of giving you to-night an enumeration of our principal measures and been 263,160 veres. that is one of the matters which to a large tedious to do so now. We have not, I amounted to the large number of 1,620, extent are not under the control of a Gov-think, been charged with inactivity as 851, and it has been increasing since. Its We have not, I amounted to the large number of 1,620,-Last session the Legislature went a little erpment; but, on the contrary, the cx- legislators; we have not been afraid of population is from nearly all the countries pense incurred depends on circumstances large questions; we have not refused to in the world. A large proportion are na-which the Government cannot influence deal with important subjects; we have tives, like myself, of Ontario; a large proin the slightest degree. That the work has enormously increased the comparative history of our legislation shows this. At The sturdy Englishman, the thrifty Scotchman, and the warm-hearted Irishman have show. In 1869 the number was 5,655; in thorough had our previous legislation been, a large representation among us. We 1870 it was 6,379; in 1871, 6,615; so completely had we exhausted the subhave many, too, who, or whose fathers, and it has gone on increasing year by jects which our people had theretofore year, till in 1877 the number had reached been interested about, that I think the 13,481. This increase, I may observe, is only charge of legislative omission which ple in the world better clothed, better fed no doubt partly owing to the hard times; our opponents pretended to make was, for it is found by experience in all countable that we had not up to that time passed a tario are now; and immigrants are, as a tries that during hard times the number law for the payment of Crown witnesses rule, the more pushing, energetic, and of crimes of all kinds greatly increase. I in criminal cases. It was a rather strange sanguine of their classes to which in the old country they belonged. (Hear, hear.) double the number in Mr. Sandfield us, for our opponents or their leaders had adapted than Ontario is for developing a thrifty and a hardy race. Our Province their hands almost continuously from 1854 has a glorious future before it. An enorminister justice under such circumstances until 1872, and they had failed all that mous population is yet to occupy its terri-without some increase in the expenditure, time to deal with that subject. But after tory. In the position in which your confipense had doubled. Other facts which I such a law to be so urgent, so anxiously of Ontario have placed me, I have conclusion. But has the expense doubled? We have also made provision for giving the franchise to farmers' sons, and the reason of doing so will be obvious to those administration of justice was \$182,621. try of our affections, our pride, and our amount, \$365,000, it was only \$286,591. the sake of not admitting, or seeming to lope; (cheers) to admitister efficiently its admit, that such was the case, they public affairs; to provide good laws for the Provincial Secretary's office. From a brought the charge that we had not prosequent period \$311,832. In the main-tenance of asylums and public institutions the average annual expenditure up to 1871 was \$158,158; and the average annual to remain on the homestead, after coming was \$158,158; and the average annual to remain on the homestead, after coming and the pros-deal more work to be done there also than to remain on the homestead, after coming and the pros-deal more work to be done there also than to remain on the homestead, after coming and the pros-deal more work to be done there also than to remain on the homestead, after coming and the pros-tenance of asylums and public institutions the Provincial Secretary's office. From a vided for the payment of criminal wit-country for one or two of a farmer's sons to remain on the homestead, after coming there formerly was. Some of the Legis-such a law. We framed a Bill for the and in the judgment, too, of a good many received the approbation of the country, sidered what was necessary and collected not been entirely unsuccessful in this involved a considerable amount of addithe needed information, and our Bill proto say that, with whatever increased efficiency experience has given me, I purpose, with God's help, to pursue in ber of unfortunate occupants of these institutions, and of course an increase of expenditure necessarily followed. All the half file advantage of our excellent school in the since come among the duties of the local interpretation of these institutions, and of course an increase of expenditure necessarily followed. All the half file advantage of our excellent school in the past of the local interpretation of the purpose, specis the same course in the future necessarily followed. All the half file advantage of our excellent school in the past of the local interpretation of these institutions, and of course an increase of expenditure necessarily followed. All the