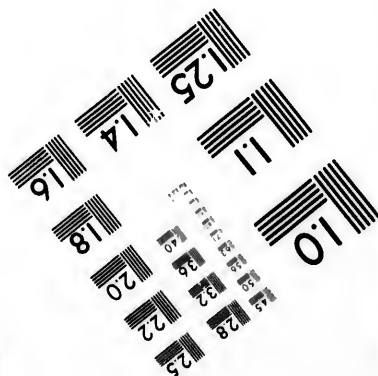
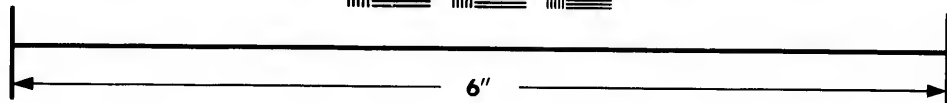
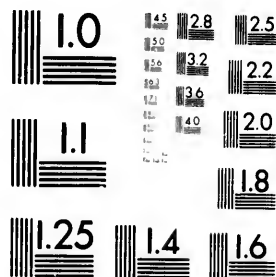


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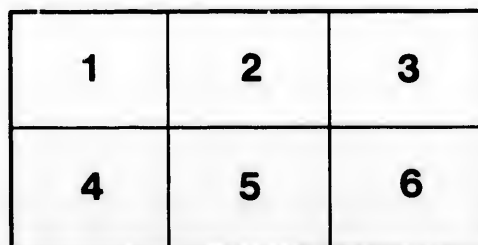
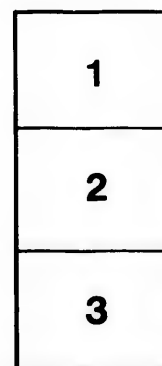
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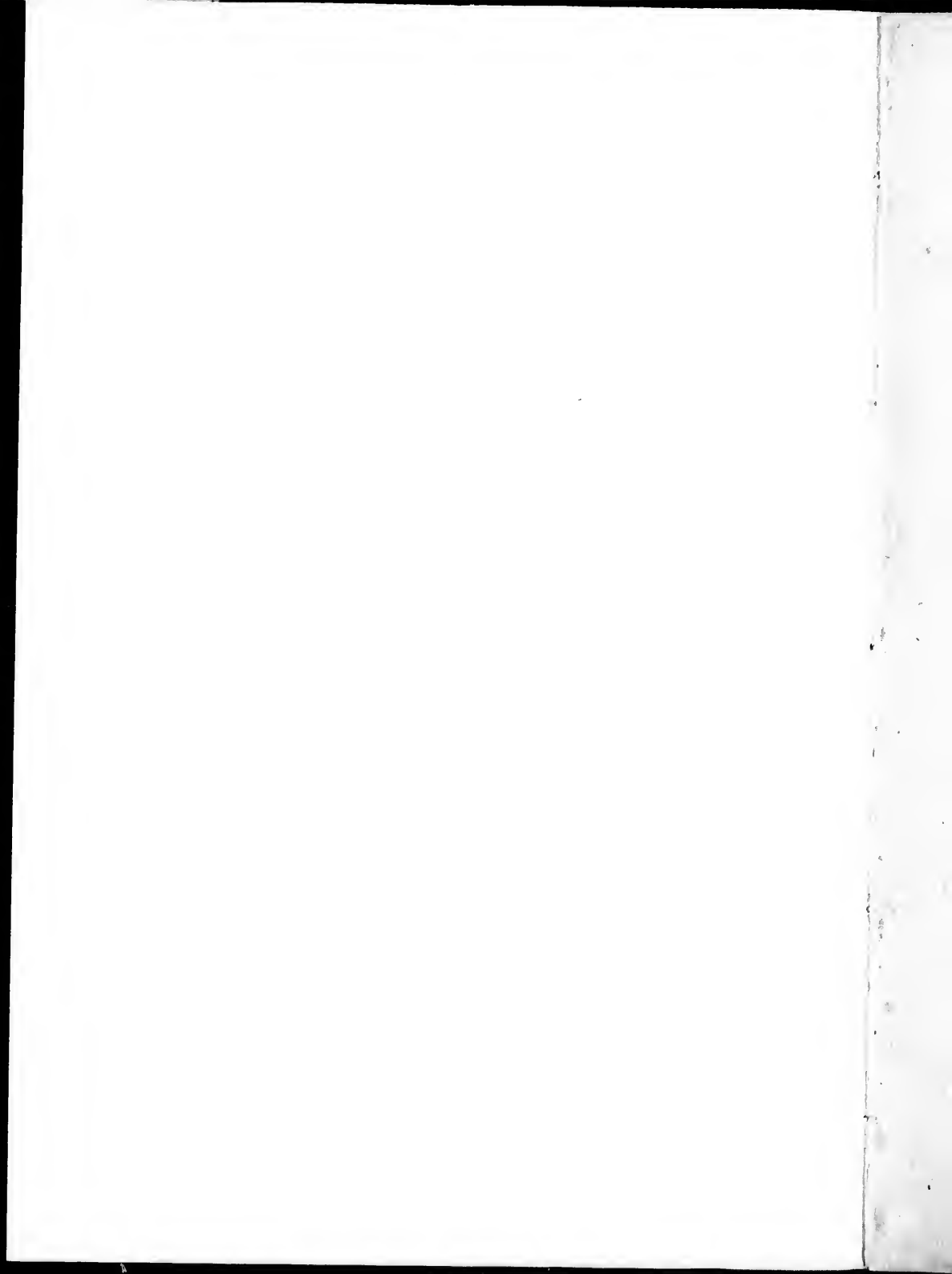
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ROUGE-GRIT TRACTS.

HOW FALSEHOOD IS CIRCULATED.

AN EXPOSURE.

The Rouge-Grit Election Committees are circulating in the Eastern Townships, and throughout the country, a series of anonymous political tracts, containing most unblushing and slanderous falsehoods which no man of respectability among them, or even one not possessing such, would ever venture to sign. They are printed in the English language, and their mission is to deceive the confidence of unsuspecting electors and poison their minds against the candidates of the Government of Sir John Macdonald.

We have before us seven of these precious documents, marked and numbered respectively, "Form 2," "Form 3," "Form 5," "Form 6," "Form 7," "Form 8," "Form 9." The types are apparently stereotyped for convenience of supplying large orders issued by the Rouge-Grit Election Committee.

FORM 2

Is called "THE STORY OF THE BLIND SHARES," "A SHAMEFUL EPISODE IN CANADIAN POLITICS," and this is given in large sensational type. The story is a stale rehash of an exploded charge about certain transactions which took place as far back as 1882, before the last general elections, the substance being that Mr. John White, M.P., and Mr. J. C. Jamieson, the son-in-law of the Minister of Customs, obtained leave to buy certain colonization lands at the price fixed by the Government in the same way many companies bought, but out of which nobody made anything but losses. The charge against the Government is that Mr. Bowell favoured the application of Mr. John White and Mr. Jamieson, although nothing is shown to prove this, and Mr. Bowell was not the Minister who had charge of the lands. That is all the charge against the Government, but it is said further that the company placed a number of shares in Mr. White's name for which he did not pay. But what ever may be said of this, it was a personal arrangement, which has its explanations, and not a matter in any way concerning the Government. It is, therefore, simple rubbish as concerns the present issues.

FORM 3.

Is called "A PARABLE AND ITS INTERPRETATION, FOR THE ELECTORS OF CANADA." This story is a little romance about a man whose name was John, afterwards called Sir John, who was employed in 1867 to manage a large estate, but who, in place of keeping his expenditure down, ran it up enormously. Then there was another manager appointed, named Alexander, in 1873, who went on till 1878, and who, according to this *veracious* story teller, did virtuously, and succeeded in keeping the expenditure down. We are told that Sir John began Confederation with an expenditure of \$13,000,000, but increased it to \$23,000,000, and that Alexander kept it at the \$23,000,000 during his five years, while since then Sir John has raised it to \$35,000,000.

To come at the facts, it may be briefly stated that the country has received for the increased expenditure since Confederation increased service, and increased public works, the whole of which has cheapened the cost of living and transport in the country to a much greater amount than that of the increased indebtedness; but the facts of increase, are misleading, as put in the Rouge-Grit tract. The expenditure has mainly relation to increase of debt, and the following little statement shows the facts:—

1878.	1887.
GRIT RULE.	CONSERVATIVE RULE.
Average increase of debt per annum— \$8,000,000.	Average increase of debt per annum— \$1,800,000.
Deficits under Grit rule, \$9,500,000.	Surplus under Conservative rule \$19,500,000

The population and wealth of the country, since Confederation, have greatly increased, and besides having the advantage of great public works, opening up the whole of the country and cheapening living in it, as well as adding to its general wealth, the actual fact of burden upon the people may be best stated by the amount of interest on the net debt. In 1879, which was the first year of Sir John's administration, the net interest for the public debt of Canada was \$1.58 per head, and in 1885, the last year for which the accounts have been made up, it was \$1.59 per head. That is one cent a head a year on the whole population for all the great public works which have been constructed, more than the interest paid in Mr. Mackenzie's time.

The Electors can judge for themselves by the light of this fact.

FORM 5

Has the sensational heading, "WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?" "THE OPINION OF AN INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL ON THE SITUATION." The "independent *Conservative* journal,"—save the mark!—which is quoted, is the *Montreal Herald*, a paper which is not a "Conservative" journal, but on the contrary, one of the maddest and most violent of all the Rouge-Grit papers in the Dominion; a paper that out-Herods Herod, and which is apparently actuated by the venomous malice of its chief proprietor, because Sir John Macdonald refused to give him his old place in the ministry at the head of the Marine Department. There is no secret about this. The fact is known to everybody. Why then do the Rouge Grit election committees try to impose on the confidence of Conservative farmers by publishing this plain falsehood.

The article itself contains not a single fact. It is a mere tirade about "frightful abyss," "political and financial bankruptcy," "blind shares," "boodle," "railway subsidies," "tariffs," "ring," &c., &c., written in a style that is unfortunately too congenial to the Rouge Grit editors and orators.

FORM 6

Is headed, "BRIBES TO MINISTERS OF THE CROWN. CONTRACTORS BUY INFLUENCE WITH GIFTS, PURSES AND FAMILY SETTLEMENTS."

It is needless to say that not one fact is shown in support of this lying and libellous heading. The public testimonial which was presented to Sir John Macdonald after his retirement from the Ministry in 1873, personally a very poor man, notwithstanding all the charges of corruption which had been made against him, and which was openly subscribed to in every part of the Dominion by his friends in small amounts to the amount of \$80,000, and settled on his family, forms the first and principal ground on which the libel above quoted is based. The transaction was honourable to all concerned. Then the old Sir Hugh Allan affair is put in for the next item of support. It would be worse than waste of time to thresh that old chaff again. It is also made a crime against Sir David

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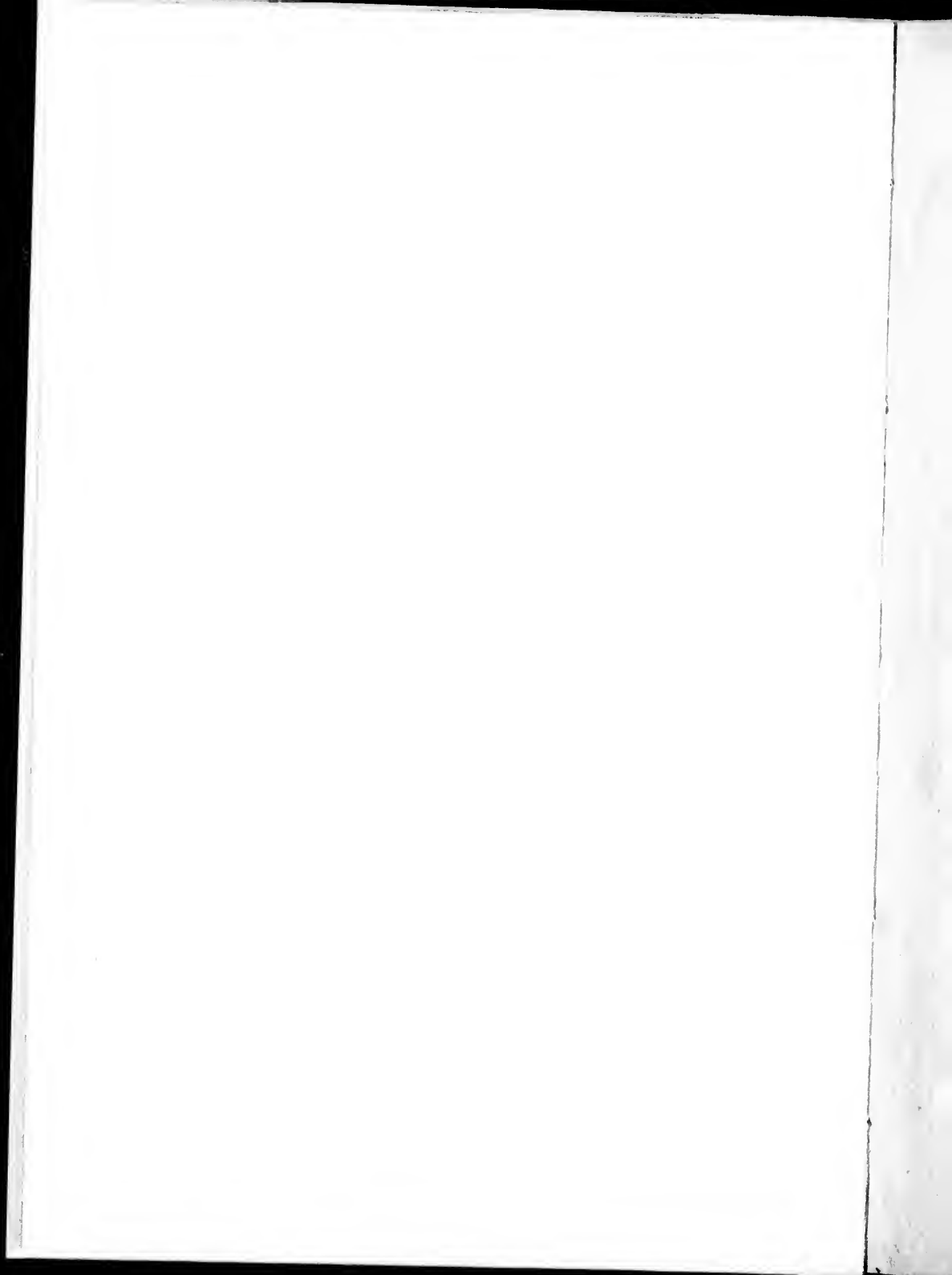
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Macpherson that he acted as collector and treasurer of the testimonial fund to Sir John, although it is a fact that Sir David and his schemes were the most hit by the transaction with Sir Hugh Allan. Next is the Langevin testimonial, which was also openly subscribed in view of office having made and kept him a poor man in face of the many charges of corruption against him—again this is straw that has been thoroughly threshed. Next, the present made to Mr. Costigan, by the Irish, of a house and its furniture, by an open, public subscription, is the only remaining allegation of fact, and here again we have the same old threshed straw.

We ask any honest, unprejudiced man whether, when stuff of this sort is brought in support of the villainous heading which we have above cited, anything could more clearly prove that these anonymous and cowardly libellers, who prudently keep their own precious names in the dark, have nothing whatever to say?

FORM No. 7.

Is headed "A PAMPERED PRESS AND POLITICAL PRINTING—SOME SAMPLE JOBS."

In the first place it is difficult to say whether impudence or falsehood has had the most to do in the concoction of this precious document. The following newspapers are referred to:—The *Hamilton Spectator*, the *Montreal Gazette*, the *Prescott Messenger* and *Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe*, and others not named. The *Spectator* is charged with having received "\$13,287.04, over fair and regular price of work." The *Gazette* is charged with having received \$5,805.82 over the fair business value on work amounting to \$9,211.15. The *Messenger* is charged with having been paid \$6,871.65 for work which could have been done for \$1,800; and *Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe* with having received \$7,688.74 for work which, at the contract price, could have been done for \$5,821.40. The charges in the first three cases, we are told, have been made by Mr. Somerville, "and not denied." This answer is simply that this statement is a gross falsehood; the charges have been specifically met and denied. The real facts have no relation to the allegations hazarded. The outside printing work which was ordered by the Government Departments to be done at outside offices was paid for at prices fixed by what is known as the *Ontario tariff*; that is the tariff which the Ontario Government pays for its printing work, and this was selected because it was a fair and reasonable commercial rate and better adapted to the work of printing pamphlets than the tariff of the Government with the contractors, which was framed mainly for the printing of what is known as "standing forms."

The statements of Mr. Somerville were shown, by the clearest evidence before the committees, to be most audacious misrepresentations, simple inventions in fact, for the evident purpose of deceiving the electors. Nothing more than the prices paid by the Ontario Government for all its work has ever been paid by the Departments or the Government for the work done outside by them. That is the undenied, and undeniable fact.

But there is an amusing feature of this kind of charge made by the Election Committees of the Grits and Rouges, which may be illustrated by the fable of the pot accusing the kettle of having one black side. The men who are making these charges were themselves, during the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, the practitioners of what they denounce, and that to such an extent that the contractors who were political friends of Mr. Mackenzie's Government brought a suit against the Government of Canada for damages and gained it. The first vote in 1884 for payment of these damages was \$69,781.43, and there was subsequently voted for interest \$4,756.07.

These large figures represented the profits which the contractors would have made out of the printing given by Mr. Mackenzie's Government to the Grit and Rouge newspaper offices, and the tariff on which the work was then done was about 30 per cent. higher than that paid for similar work during the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald. But what must have been the total amount of work done when the profits, principal and interest, amounted to over \$74,000, at the contract rate? It is further to be pointed out that Mr. Timothy Anglin, who was then the Speaker of the House of Com-

mons, and connected with a New Brunswick newspaper, received \$18,184.74 for printing Post Office forms, at very high rates indeed. Mr. Anglin forfeited his seat for this offence, but he was forgiven by the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, and he was re-elected. Mr. Anglin is now the editor of the *Toronto Globe*, and he is really straining his lungs in shouting out "Boollers." Mr. Alfred Jones, M.P., and Mr. Vail, M.P., two of the Grit patriots, received \$25,200 between them during the same administration, and Grit printers scattered all over the Dominion \$200,000 more. (These three items are taken from the *Toronto Standard*.) Much more of the same kind might be given, but this shows the value of the cry.

FORM NO. 8.

Is headed, "THE ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH-WEST," and is described as the foulest blot to be found upon the fair fame of Canada. The charges consist of mal-administration, and wrong done to the Indians, and we have here again a simple tissue of mis-representations, which have been again and again exposed. These stories are so long and of such a nature that they have been met by a pamphlet called, "*The Facts Respecting Indian Affairs in the North-West*," which has been published by the Department of Indian Affairs. A specific denial and complete refutation of the charges in this document are contained in this pamphlet, which may be obtained by any one who desires to do so, and to be informed of the actual facts. We shall not, therefore dwell on this matter.

FORM No. 9.

Is headed, "THE ARMY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES STILL INCREASING." Here again we have the same kind of unblushing misrepresentations. A table is given of the number of employees in 1878 (the last year of Mr. Mackenzie's administration) and 1885. In the first named year this "form No. 9" says the number was 480, and that in 1885 it had increased to 1180, making an increase, in seven years, of 700.

The facts respecting this can be found in the Public Accounts, and the number of the Civil Servants actually employed in 1885 will be found in that authentic volume to have been 751, instead of 1180, in which figures are included the extra clerks, as well as the permanent officials and messengers. And if the officials of the Geological Survey are deducted, who were paid in 1878 from a special vote, and who were not then, but are now, included in the Civil Service, we shall have a total increase in seven years of 250. The average of all the salaries paid to Civil Servants in 1878 was \$1140, and in 1885 \$1,099. It may be explained that the practice is now to employ extra clerks for special work, who are dispensed with when the work is done, rather than by increasing the permanent staff. This is found to be a sounder practice, and on the whole much more economical to the public. The total amount paid for all service in 1878 was \$30,726.52, and the total in 1885 was \$30,377.91. There was, therefore, less paid in 1885 than in 1878.

It is, however, to be remarked that there have been necessarily large increases in public service, particularly in the Post Office Department, in the Department of Interior, connected with the Dominion Lands, and in the Department of Agriculture, with the numerous services connected with its administration.

As the business of the country grows with its progress of wealth and population, so must the number of public employees, but the fact is, that as a whole, the Civil Service of Canada is not highly paid; the very reverse is the case, as would be found by a comparison with the service of either the United States or England. And no man who is not a fool or a mere demagogue without a character to lose, would think of making a political outcry against any government upon the simple fact of increase in the public service. Such increase may imply, and we believe it does in Sir John Macdonald's administration, the necessary efficiency for carrying on the affairs of the public.

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