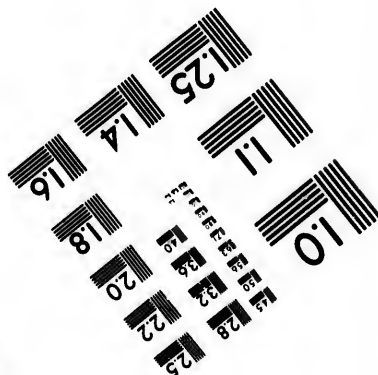
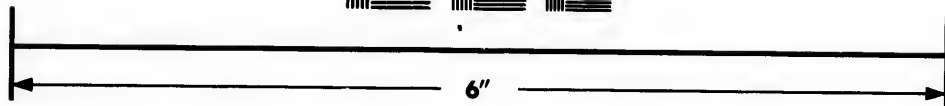
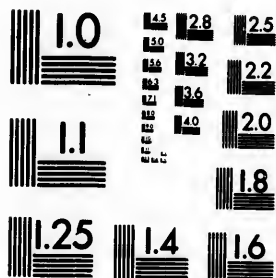


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503



**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques



© 1986

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
Le reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

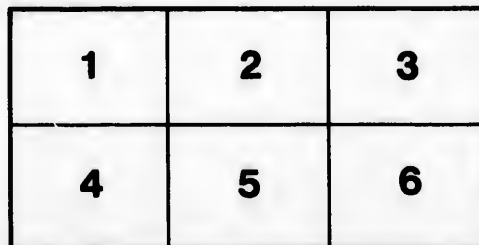
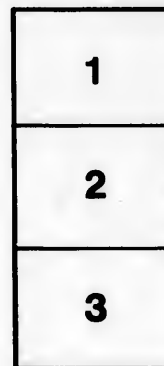
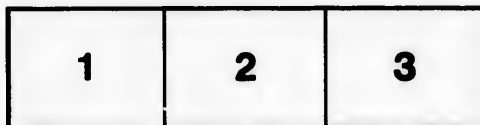
Douglas Library
Queen's University

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Douglas Library
Queen's University

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

[1878] (Ans)

No. 1.

CAMPAIGN TRACTS.

F131

RESULTS

OF

FIVE YEARS GRIT-ROUGE RULE

IN CANADA.

The Public Expenditure and the Public Debt.

Now that the elections are coming on, by the close of the third Parliament of the Dominion, it is proper to take stock of the result of five years of Grit-Rouge rule in the Dominion. Mr. Mackenzie came into office with loud professions on his lips. When the elections of January, 1874, occurred, the people gave him a larger majority than has ever been before accorded to any Government in Canada. They believed the twenty years of professions of the party led by Mr. Mackenzie, and they resolved to give them a trial of five years. They have had that trial. It is true that almost every election that has occurred since has shown a decreasing confidence in the Government; but they always had a majority large enough and compact enough to enable them to do whatever they thought to be for the interests of the country. With such a majority there could be no excuse for not carrying out in office the promises made in opposition. Have these promises been

carried out? That is the important question for the electors, now that they are called upon to pronounce judgment upon the record of the last five years. And that is the question which in these political tracts it is designed to answer.

First as to the financial question. Upon no subject were the Grits and Rouges more pronounced in their statements. The late Government were, according to them, grossly extravagant. There was abundant room for reductions in the public expenditure. Mr. Mackenzie, in a speech delivered at London on the 25th October, 1870, said:—

“When the Government was first formed in 1867-8, the offices were filled with a great army of employees, but notwithstanding the entire expenses of Civil Government, including the Governor-General's salary and those of the Lieut.-Governors were \$684,445 82. What was it now? The very same items now reached \$661,675 82—an increase of nearly \$70,000 in two years, in consequence, as he firmly believed, of the naturally bad system of Government that existed under a coalition.”

F5012
[1878?]
C755
No. 1

F3012
[1878-7]
C755
No. 1

At St. Catherines, on the 15th of November of the same year (*Globe* of the 16th) he said:—

"Why the Ministry were packing the public buildings from attic to cellar—two or three in every room—till one could hardly find his way through them. The last time he was at Ottawa he found four men at the door waiting for the little man's beh sts inside"

The Rouges, in 1872, when they went through the form of reorganizing under the name of the *parti national*, laid down the following as among the principles which were to be carried into effect by their party as soon as it succeeded in getting office:—

3. Reduction of the number of Ministers.
4. Diminution of the Governor-General's salary.

5. Reduction of the number of public employees to what is strictly required for the efficient performance of the public service.

How have these promises been fulfilled? The number of Ministers has not been reduced. On the contrary when, during last session, Mr. Laflamme introduced a bill to abolish the office of Receiver-General, as useless, instead of attempting to carry out the promises of his party, and saving the expense of this useless Minister, a new office, that of Attorney-General, was created. The salary of the Governor-General has not been diminished, and thus the conduct of the Conservatives in resisting the decrease in the salary of the Queen's representative, has been vindicated. And the following figures, in relation to the costs of the civil service, will show that, if Mr. Mackenzie was right in his statement that the expenses were too high, that the Administration was extravagant, he is highly culpable for not having reduced them:—

1872-3	\$750,900
1873-4	883,685
1874-5	909,300
1875-6	842,000
1876-7	812,200

The Ministerialists are in the habit of pointing to the year 1873-4 as compared with the last for which we have any public accounts, as a proof that substantial reductions have been made in the cost of Civil Government under this Government. It is worth while giving in detail the expenditures, under the head of civil gov-

ernment for these last two years as follows, premising that the expenditure for two-thirds of the first year was by Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues, and that in the following year they largely increased it:—

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

	1873-4.	1876 7.
Governor-General.....	\$ 48,668	\$48,668
Lt.-Gov. Ontario.....	10,000	10,000
" Quebec.....	10,000	9,973
" Nova Scotia...	8 903	9,000
" N. Brunswick...	9,000	9,000
" Manitoba.....	9,000	9,000
" B. Columbia..	9,000	9,000
" P. E. Island....	6,814	6,999
" N. W. Territory	1,000	5,403
" Keewatin.....	....	734

DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.

Governor-General's Secretary's Department..	10,079	10,092
Privy Council.....	16,011	21,444
Department of Justice..	19,181	18,724
" Penitentiaries Branch .....	....	2,877
Militia and Defence....	42,776	42,192
Secretary of State.....	33,660	38,336
Department of the Interior.....	42,556	47,186
Receiver-General.....	28 131	26 452
Inland Revenue.....	28,773	30,777
Minister of Finance....	54,139	53 412
Treasury Board.....	3 458	3,300
Department of Customs.	35,358	34,320
Department of Public Works.....	56,336	55,150
Post Office Department..	82,991	88,239
Dept. of Agriculture...	35 916	34,123
" Marine & Fisheries.	30 087	32,304
Quebec.....	4,188	....
Nova Scotia.....	2,915	....
New Brunswick..	4,928	....
British Columbia.	2,140	....
Agencies—Public Works	2,530	....
" Dominion Lands office, Manitoba	10,583	....
Total contingencies....	222 803	157,479
Total Civil Government	660 852	644,712
	\$883,685	\$812 191

There is an apparent decrease in the cost of civil government between 1873-4 and 1876-7 of \$6,170. But it will be seen that this has been more than made up by the omission from the accounts of the

as fol-
ture for
Mr. Mac-
t in the
ed it:—

1876 7.
\$48,666
10,000
9,973
9,000
9,000
9,000
9,000
6,999
5,403
734

10,092
21,444
18,724

2,877
42,192
38,338

47,186
26,452
30,777
53,412
3,300
34,320

55,150
88,239
32,123
32,304
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

57,479
54,712

12,191
in the
1875-4
seen
up by
the

Marine and Fisheries Department of out-
side agencies, and the Dominion Lands
office in Manitoba, amounting in all to
\$27,284; so that, deducting this from the
amount of 1873-4, it will be
seen that with all their efforts to
present a good appearance in
the last Public Accounts before
the general elections, the cost of the
service, which Mr. Mackenzie denounced
as excessive, is \$21,114 in excess of the
last year for which the late Government
prepared the estimates, though the ex-
penditures of these estimates were for
eight months of that year in the hands
of Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues.
The increase is in the matter of contin-
gencies. That, however, the late Govern-
ment cannot be held responsible for,
seeing that they were in office for only
four months of the twelve in which
those contingent expenditures were
made. The expenditure under this
head was \$222,803, while the estimate
of Mr. Tilley was only \$150,000; so that
Mr. Mackenzie spent \$72,803 more on
contingencies than Mr. Tilley asked for
or Parliament had voted; and having
done that, he attempts to make the late
Government responsible for the expendi-
ture. In order to show that this same
method was adopted in connection with
other expenditures on the Civil Govern-
ment, it is only necessary to compare the
sums voted by Parliament, as appears by
the supply bill, under the guidance of the
late Government, and the sums expended
by the present Government, as appears
by the Public Accounts:—

	Voted.	Expen'd.
Governor-General's Secre- tary's Office.....	\$ 5,982	10,979
Privy Council.....	11,650	12,869
Dept. of Justice.....	9,550	12,415
" Militia and Defence	30,480	35,776
" Secretary of State..	27,727	26,660
" for the Provinces...	16,920	35,556
" Receiver-General...	17,247	21,131
" Finance.....	45,460	47,139
" Customs.....	24,835	28,359
" Inland Revenue....	19,775	21,772
" Public Works.....	41,360	48,686
Post-office Department..	66,410	75,911
Dept. Agriculture.....	30,630	28,916
" Marine & Fisheries.	20,015	23,087

Treasury Board.....	3,150	3,456
Marine and Fisheries Agencies.....	15,200	14,173
Dominion Lands Office...	4,800	10,583
Public Works, B. C.....	4,000	2,530
Contingencies.....	150,000	222,803
Stationery.....	15,000	.....
Possible increases.....	10,000	.....

\$570,192 \$683,104

It will thus be seen that in the matter
of civil service alone, excluding the salar-
ies of the Governor-General, the Lieuten-
ant-Governors and the Ministers, which
are fixed by statute, and are not
subject to an annual vote, Mr.
Mackenzie's Government spent in the
year 1873-4 the large sum of \$112,912
more than Mr. Tilley asked or than
Parliament voted. In order, therefore, to
fairly apportion the responsibility for the
expenditures, under the head of civil
government, if Mr. Mackenzie insists up-
on making the late Government respon-
sible for 1873-4, on the ground that they
brought in the estimates, this sum must
be deducted from the expenditure, and
the following will be the table:—

1872-3	\$750,900
1873-4.....	770,773
1874-5.....	909,300
1875-6.....	842,000
1876-7.....	812,200

Taking the general statement of reve-
nue and expenditure since this Govern-
ment came in, including the estimates for
the current year, we have the following:

	Expenditure.	Revenue.
1873-4.....	\$23,316,316	\$24,205,092
1874-5.....	23,713,071	24,648,715
1875-6.....	24,488,372	22,587,587
1876-7.....	23,519,301	22,059,274
1877-8.....	24,227,000	23,500,000
	\$119,263,400	\$117,000,000

The figures for this year are the esti-
mates; and as the estimate of receipts
was \$600,000 in excess of the actual re-
ceipts on the 10th February last, it is fair
to assume that there will be an actual
deficit this year of a million and a half of
dollars. That is taking the statement as
it is there. But in the expenditure of
1876-7 there is an item of \$343,591.68 car-

3028599

ried to suspense account, on account of renewals of Intercolonial railway. Both Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Cartwright have contended, and properly so, that these renewals should be charged against revenue. In that case, the expenditure for 1876-7 should be \$23,862,892.

But it is in the cost of collecting the revenue, and of superannuations and pensions, that we have the most remarkable evidences of how miserably the Grit-Rouge Administration have carried out their promises of retrenchment. Here are some figures on this point. In the cost of collecting the customs revenue we have the following startling figures:—

	<i>Revenue Collected.</i>	<i>Cost of Collecting.</i>
1872-3.....	\$13,053,900	\$568,000
1873-4.....	14,410,600	658,300
1874-5.....	15,387,000	682,700
1875-6.....	12,841,300	721,000
1876-7.....	12,556,800	721,600

The cost of collecting each \$100 of Customs revenue has therefore been as follows:—

1872-3.....	\$4 35
1873-4.....	4 56
1874-5.....	4 44
1875-6.....	5 61
1876-7.....	5 75

A noteworthy feature in this Customs record is the astounding increase in the salaries, &c., at the port of Montreal:—

	<i>Revenue Collected.</i>	<i>Cost of Collecting.</i>
1872-3.....	\$5,017,200	\$ 87,700
1873-4.....	5,639,000	95,800
1874-5.....	5,866,700	99,800
1875-6.....	4,296,300	117,300
1876-7.....	3,869,700	118,000

In Montreal it is well-known that this large increase in the cost of collecting a greatly reduced revenue at the port, arose from the fact that positions in the customs were the common form of bribery, used by the ministerial candidates, during the severe election contests which have taken place in that city. In the cost of collecting the Excise revenue we have the following figures:—

	<i>Revenue Collected.</i>	<i>Costs of Collecting.</i>
1872-3.....	\$4,527,000	\$171,700
1873-4.....	5,651,500	201,200
1874-5.....	5,141,300	199,300
1875-6.....	5,597,000	218,300
1877-7.....	4,974,000	211,000

The cost of collecting each \$100 of Excise revenue has therefore been as follows:

1872-3.....	\$3.90
1873-4.....	3.55
1874-5.....	3.87
1875-6.....	3.89
1877-7.....	4.24

It is well known that in former years the Grits and the Rouges were strongly opposed both to the pension and the superannuation system, especially to the former. Yet, here are some figures which will serve to show how they have carried out their principles in office. The figures of Pensions are as follows:

1872-3.....	\$ 49,200
1873-4.....	56,400
1874-5.....	63,700
1875-6.....	110,200
1876-7.....	112,500

Of the Superannuation Fund as follows

1872-3.....	\$ 53,000
1873-4.....	64,400
1874-5.....	77,300
1875-6.....	101,600
1876-7.....	104,800

In the matter of the cost of Administration of Justice we have the following figures. It is proper to say that the establishment of the Supreme Court is responsible for a portion of this increase. But Mr. Blake in his elaborate statement in Parliament last session fixed the cost of that Court at \$50,000:—

1872-3.....	\$399,000
1873-4.....	459,000
1874-5.....	497,400
1875-6.....	544,000
1876-7.....	565,600

The cost of management of the principal canals, railways and telegraphs was as follows:—

1872-3	\$1,408,295
1873-4	2,265,333
1874-5	2,006,941
1875-6	1,920,786
1876-7	2,260,485

In the cost of management for 1873-4, however, there is an item of \$545,000 on account of Intercolonial Railway, which was improperly charged to revenue instead of capital account. All similar expenditures since have been charged to capital, and in the debates which occurred in Parliament it was admitted that this item should have been so charged. Deducting this, the figures for 1873-4 should be \$1,720,333, instead of \$2,265,333.

Taking all the charges together, and giving the Grit-Rouge Government the benefit of all they claim concerning the year 1873-4, the estimates for which were prepared by Mr. Tilley, but during eight months of which Mr. Mackenzie was in office, and in a position to make any economies he thought possible, we find the following as the general result:—

	1873-4.	1876-7.
Civil Government. \$	883,700	\$ 812,200
Immigration.....	318,660	210,000
Customs Salaries...	658,300	721,600
Excise Salaries...	201,200	211,000
Administration of		
Justice.....	459,000	565,600
Pensions	56,400	112,500
Superannuation		
Fund.....	64,400	104,800
Public Works.....	1,720,333	2,260,500
	<u>\$4,361,900</u>	<u>\$4,998,200</u>

Thus showing an increase of \$635,000 in controllable expenditure, under this Grit-Rouge Government, from which the people were led to believe there would be the most important reductions in the public expenditure in all departments. Taking, however, the last complete year of the late Government, and the last year of the present, we have the following result:—

Civil Government. \$	750,900	\$812,200
Immigration	277,400	210,000
Customs salaries..	568,000	721,600
Excise salaries....	171,700	211,000

Administration of		
Justice.....	399,000	565,600
Pensions.....	49,200	112,500
Superannuation		
fund.....	53,000	104,800
Public Works.....	1,408,000	2,260,500
	<u>\$3,677,500</u>	<u>\$4,998,200</u>

Or an increase of \$1,320,000 over the expenditure which Mr. Mackenzie was in the habit of calling excessive, when he was in opposition. So much for the ordinary expenditure or as it is called the expenditure changeable to consolidated fund.

But as an answer to this, the electors will be told that the expenditure under the former Government, between 1867 and 1873, increased in a much greater ratio. If this were true, in the sense in which it is presented as an answer to the charge of extravagance, and of violation of their promises brought against the Mackenzie Government, it would in fact be no answer. The late Government has been out of office for a Parliament, and it is with the present Government that the electors have now to do. But without admitting that there is any force in that kind of argument, let us look at the facts. Here is the state of the expenditure account as taken from the public accounts:—

1867-8.....	\$13,486,000
1868-9.....	14,038,000
1869-70.....	14,345,500
1870-1.....	15,623,000
1871-2.....	17,589,500
1872-3.....	19,174,600

For the year 1873-4, the estimates were brought down by Mr. Tilley, although two-thirds of the expenditure was made by Mr. Mackenzie's Government. Mr. Tilley's estimates of the expenditure for 1873-4, i.e., the amount the old Government proposed to spend, was \$22,483,000, made up as follows:

First Estimates.....	\$20,941,000
Supplementary do.....	1,542,000
	<u>\$22,483,000</u>

The supplementary estimates were due to the assumption of the Provincial debts,

amounting to nearly fourteen millions of dollars, by the Dominion Government; and were, therefore, simply a transfer of liability from the Provinces to the Dominion, and to the charges incident to the entrance of Prince Edward Island into the Dominion. It is sufficient to account for the increase, that during that time the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were added to the Dominion. That these expenditures were wisely made, we have the most undoubted testimony, that of Mr. Cartwright himself. In the prospectus of one of his numerous loans, issued in London, dated 19th October, 1875, referring to the increased expenditure of Canada, he said:—

The revenue has shown a continuous surplus during each year since Confederation, in 1867, although it has in the interval been charged with much heavy expenditure of an exceptional kind, such as the outlay connected with the several Fenian attacks on the country, the acquisition and organization of new territory, and providing an adequate defensive force for the Dominion. The eight years since Confederation, therefore, exhibited an aggregate surplus of two millions four hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and eleven pounds (equal to eleven millions eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and eight dollars, and not including the sinking fund) which has been partially applied in the redemption of debt, and partially expended in new works. The annual payment for sinking fund is included in the current expenditure, and forms in the aggregate a further sum of seven hundred thousand pounds (or three millions four hundred and six thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars) since Confederation."

And if that were not enough, we have the fact that without the addition of any new territory to the Dominion, the amount asked for by Mr. Cartwright for the current year's expenditure, chargeable to consolidated revenue, exceeds the amount asked for by Mr. Tilley the last year he was in office, by no less than \$1,760,000! It is worth while, however, to remember that while the late Government were liberal in their expenditures, as was required in bringing into operation the new system, erecting public buildings, and making public improvements in the different Provinces, they never exceeded their income, but on the contrary were always largely within it. Here is the revenue and expenditure account

during the first years of confederation:—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Surpluses.
1867-8....	\$13,488,000	\$13,687,000	\$201,000
1868-9....	14,038,000	14,372,000	334,000
1869-70....	14,345,500	15,512,000	1,166,500
1870-1....	15,024,000	19,335,000	4,311,000
1871-2....	17,589,500	20,714,800	3,125,300
1872-3....	19,174,600	20,813,500	1,638,900
	\$91,256,000	\$104,442,800	\$10,186,800

So that if, in consequence of the expansion of the Dominion, and the outlay caused by it, the expenditure increased \$6,000,000 in the six years, the revenue increased so much more as to leave an aggregate surplus of over ten millions, which, added to capital, went in reduction of the public debt. It was not long that, under the malign influence of the present Government, this condition of things was changed, as will be seen by the following general statement:—

(1.) Annual surpluses 1867-8 to 1872-3.....	\$10,186,800
(2.) Surplus, 1873-4.....	\$889,000
" 1874 5.....	935,700
	\$1,824,700
(3.) Deficit, 1875-6.....	\$1,900,800
" 1876-7....	1,460,000
Probable do 1877-8.....	1,500,000
	\$4,860,800

And this is a result in spite of the fact that while under the former government, tea and coffee, and other articles were made free, when imported from England or from the countries of production, and thus the people relieved of over two millions annual tax, the deficits under Mr. Cartwright's regime have occurred, notwithstanding that he had added three millions of dollars a year additional burdens upon the country. But for that increase in taxation, the deficit under the present Government would have been in the aggregate nearly seventeen millions of dollars!

An attempt has been made to show that the large increase of expenditure has been the results of works undertaken, or obligations incurred by the late Government. That cannot apply to expenditures chargeable to consolidated fund, with which we have been dealing. It cannot apply to the canal enlargement, because that was a work which the late Government were condemned by the

Grits f
vigor
Railwa
devote
be sho
be no
Govern
increas
The
been v
been t
during
been in
sult on
1872 3.
1873 4.
1874 5.
1875 6.
1876 7.

Total
\$44,932

The
debt ha
Interest
Interest
Interest
Interest

Total
debt sin

Dedu
"assets

debt ta

1867 ..

1868 ..

1869 ..

1870 ..

1871 ..

1872 ..

1873 ..

1874 ..

1875 ..

1876 ..

1877 ..

Grits for not pressing forward with more vigor. It can only apply to the Pacific Railway; and in a subsequent paper, devoted specially to this subject, it will be shown that in relation to it there can be no ground for attack upon the late Government, as affecting the remarkable increase of expenditure under this one.

The increase in the public debt has been very marked. Mr. Cartwright has been three times in England for loans during the four years and a half he has been in office, and the following is the result on the public debt:

1872-3.....	\$129,743,400
1873-4.....	141,163,500
1874-5.....	151,663,400
1875-6.....	161,205,000
1876-7.....	174,675,800

Total increase in debt since 1872-3, \$44,932,400.

The increase in the interest on the debt has been as follows:—

Interest in 1872-3.....	\$5,549,400
Interest in 1873-4.....	6,122,800
Interest in 1874-5.....	6,340,000
Interest in 1875-6.....	6,752,200
Interest in 1876-7.....	7,132,400

Total increase in the interest on the debt since 1872-3, \$1,583,000.

Deducting what are known as the "assets," Mr. Cartwright brings out the debt table as follows:—

1867.....	\$ 75,729,000
1868.....	75,757,000
1869.....	75,859,300
1870.....	78,209,700
1871.....	77,706,500
1872.....	82,187,000
1873.....	99,848,500
1874.....	108,325,000
1875.....	116,008,400
1876.....	124,551,600
1877.....	133,000,000

That is, the net debt of the Dominion increased during the first six years of Confederation under the late Government, \$24,000,000; and during the four years of Mr Mackenzie's reign it increased \$33,000,000; and this in spite of the fact that the burdens of the people have been increased by Mr. Cartwright to the tune of three millions of dollars annually. That the increase under the former Administration was a legitimate and proper one, is shown by Mr. Cartwright's London circular, to which reference has been already made. He says in relation to it:

"The whole of the debt has been incurred for legitimate objects of public utility.

The indirect advantage from these public works has already been found in the remarkable rapidity with which the commerce and material prosperity of the Dominion have been developed; while a substantial increase in the direct returns may fairly be expected from the improvements now in progress and to follow the steady progress of population and trade."

The result of five years of Grit Rouge rule therefore has been, that while we were promised economy in the public expenditure, we have had extravagance; while we were promised "a career of material prosperity and material progress," we have had hard times in every department of business, increased taxation and annual deficits; and while the increase of debt under the old government was denounced, we have had the debt increased, notwithstanding our higher taxes, at a ratio double that of the increase during the former administration. These are facts for the electors to consider, and considering them, to act upon them by such a rebuke to the men who obtained office by deceiving them, as will teach such pretenders a salutary lesson for the future.

ation:—

Surpluses.

\$21,900
811,000
1,196,500
8,712,800
8,125,800
1,638,900

\$10,188,200

the expansion of the outlay increased revenue leave an millions, reduction long that, the present things was following

\$10,188,200

\$1,624,700

\$4,860,800

of the fact for govern- and other when im- the coun- the people lions an- Mr. Cart- notwith- e millions lens upon crease in e present in the ag- ns of dol-

to show diture has rtaken, or Govern- expend- ed fund, aling. It argement, the late by the

SEND YOUR ADDRESS

And you will receive FREE, by return of mail, a specimen copy of

"THE WEEKLY GAZETTE"

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED.

56 COLUMNS

Of Reading matter every week for a year for

ONE DOLLAR!

Or will be sent on trial three months to any address for 25 Cents.

Every Conservative Should Take It.

Address T. & R. WHITE, Montreal.

GAZETTEERS

OF

Ontario, Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces,

WITH

INDEXED POCKET MAPS.

Persons once seeing these Maps will use no other.

SENT BY MAIL, BOUND IN CLOTH, FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Address,

T. & R. WHITE,

The Gazette, MONTREAL.

CAMPAIGN TRACTS.

OF

FACTS FOR THE ELECTORS.

A series of eight-page Tracts for general circulation, and having special reference to the last five years of Grit-Rouge Rule in Canada.

No. 1—Public Expenditure and Public Debt.

No. 2—The Steel Rails.

100 COPIES \$1 00 500 COPIES \$4 00
1,000 COPIES.....\$6 00

Others will follow in the course of the next few weeks. Will be sent by mail on receipt of price. **Conservative Associations and Candidates should secure a supply at once.**

T. & R. WHITE,

The Gazette, MONTREAL.

