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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

JOHN E. SANSOM and Robert S. Sansom, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, doing business under the name and style of J. E. & R. S. Sansom, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof. Fredericton, July 5th, 1894. FRANK I. MORRISON, F'ton, July 21, 1894. Trustee Estate of J. E. & R. S. Sanson

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Restores

Invigorates

and Muscular EYPOSITION OF PROVINCIAL FINANCES. Vigor. Re-Vitalizes On Moving the Legislature into Supply.

the year 1894 and the estimates for 1895, the Stomach, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said he would endeavand Aids him as clearly and concisely as possible. gratulate the house and country upon the Let us have them. successful one throughout the province. The great farming industry had been fairoutlook was now improving. In commercial circles the depression existing in

In submiting his financial statement for

who agreed that BUSINESS HAD BEEN BETTER during the past year in New Brunswick than in any part of Canada, or in any part of the United States in which they settle, yet we had a better class coming, had been exhibited not only in this province, but in all the maritime provinces,

TO BUILD UP OUR OWN COUNTRY make the farming profession attractive. When we are able to produce our own pork, our own beef, and to export somewill see the young men and young women it — one of whom is worth a dozen foreign structure in the province.

Turning to the subject of the financial condition of the province. Mr. Mitchell for them. The increase of bonded indebtedness during the past year had been ed you too closely. \$47,000, which was incurred for the buildpresent time the total bonded debt of the province was \$2,675,000. During the year Contrivances, Illustrations of Animals, Plants, Build- by four per cent bonds, which were sold a little above par. This was the best possible evidence that the financial position of the province was good. Many people (Hear, hear) are prone to say that under the present dominion government the financial standing of the dominion had been seriously impaired; the fact, however, that Mr. Foster was able to float a loan recently upon such favorable terms was the best possible answer to this criticism. The

> bearing 6 per cent. interest would fall due. province had been decreasing. Years ago | wise, the province was paying an average of 6 per cent. upon its loans; now the average was a little over 4½ per cent.

province was \$146,016.79; in 1893 it was \$125,296.58; last year it was back to very nearly the figure of 1892, or \$146,483.61. This increase over the figure for 1893 was more than accounted for in the over expenditure in the public works department. During last year a large number of steel bridges had been built, such as the Douglastown bridge which cost \$4,546.42 the From Halfax.

16 Feb.
2 M'ch
2 Cusiack bridge costing \$7,274.51, the Elbeen paid, making in all \$29,143.08 expended upon permanent steel structures. These bridges had stone superstructures and were properly chargeable to capital county of Kent there had been some

of \$7,926.05

the fiscal year. Everyone would ac- department had been conducted on the knowledge that when the fiscal year was same line as in previous years. made to terminate with the calender year, the sessions of the house were held | that the amount was \$14,600. too late in the season, and the lumbermen, farmers and merchants in the house ed out other amounts aggregating \$1,666 would shortly be placed before the house schools which any class of persons have found that it seriously interfered with that were expended in the interest of ag- and country. As long as human nature by law or practice in the province at the their various operations. The govern- riculture. There had been a disposition remains as it is, governments must always union.

ly prosperous; the harvests had been the present time. There had certainly it with pleasure—to instruct the people of place upon the statute books a measure been adjudicated upon by the Imperial winter hopefully. The lumber industry which asteveryone was aware was due to would appeal to hon, members to say how had been somewhat depressed but the the decrease in the territorial revenue. many factories would have been establishother parts of the world had been felt to \$661,521.28. The largest item of over-ex- appeal to the hon. member for Westmorsome extent, but in view of the financial penditure had been upon great roads and land, who always took a most active indistress reported from other countries this bridges, namely \$30,593.10, of which terest in agriculture, to say what the province had little to complain of. He reamount, however, as he had already opinien of his constituents was. ferred to a conversation he had heard appointed out, \$29,143.08 had been expended mong a number of commercial travellers, on permanent bridges, which should

properly be charged to capital account, In 1893 his memory was that the board of

MUST BE VERY SHORT LIVED.

and in the New England States. In the If Southern pine is used is it expensive, states of Maine, New Hampshire and and very often it happens to be bled, and Vermont there were three deserted farms then is very little better than our own to-day for every one to be found here. common pine or spruce. Then again Then again there was a tendency on the there was the tendency to unload upon part of steamship and railway companies the government as much as possible the who were doing all they could to induce responsibility for the care of roads and travel over their lines, to draw the imi- bridges. In many counties the statute grants as far as possible to the west. That had been going on for years, and as long ner. A good deal had been said in the as it was the case little was to be hoped press as to money being wasted in the for from immigration in this province. He department of public works. He had did not believe in advertising in the old represented the county of Charlotte for a country the fact that we had deserted good many years—and he did not supfarms here, as it was calculated to send pose that the moral tone of that county the people elsewhere. Our object should was much higher than that of other counties-and he had yet to learn of an instance of the fraudulent expenditure of and keep our young men at home, and money in that county through the board of works. It was easy matter to make these charges in the press, but they had absolutely no foundation. He did not thing to other countries, these facts will believe that any of his colleages from do more for us than all the clap-trap guide | Charlotte had made any money out of the books that could be published. Then we construction of bridges there. A very fine bridge had been built at St. Stephen who have left our province come back to | -next to the Woodstock bridge the finest

Mr. Powell - What was the cost of it? Hon. Mr. Mitchell - I think somebuilding, and to his mind if there had rectly for it. And though that large ex-

An hon. member — The Yankees watchbeen made in connection with the repair-\$30,000 of bonds bearing 6 per cent. The gravamen of the charge — the partic-

Dr. Stockton - There was an election going on at that particular time. Hon. Mr. Mitchell - There never has been an election held in this province but that there was some public work under construction at the same time. Bridges were being built all the time. Was it to be Brunswick. No bonds of any of the ing on, the chief commissioner should at those of this province. During the com- glad to hear the leader of the opposition ing year about \$109,000 of debentures and other hon, gentlemen give the chief commissioner credit for the impartial which would be taken up and replaced by manner in which he had conducted it average rate of interest paid by the or insinuated, through the press or other-

THAT ONE DOLLAR OF THAT MONEY went into any election fund. (Hear, hear) There was a time when the present lead-In 1892 the floating indebtedness of the er of the opposition dispensed a good deal of public money in the city and county of St. John, yet no one thought of accusing him of appropriating any money for election purposes, though some of the work, such as the cutting down of the Jordon Hill, was going on just about election

Passing on, Mr. Mitchell said the amupon which the sum of \$9,974,93 had very lengthy trials, and the criminal business was attended to by the crown offic ers. The expenditure for jury fees had been lessened by the legislation of last session, by which provision was made for account. In addition to these in the the trial of causes by the judge without the intervention of a jury.

bridges built which ought properly to be There had been expended upon agriddid not look with any disfayor upon the bridges built which ought properly to be charged to capital account, because they would last for generations, aed it was not of this amount, the agricultural society of the Attorney General had correctly voiced of the Attorney General had correct

ment had made the change without the on the part of some hon, members to be be dependent upon the integrity and slightest thought as to what the effect little the work done for agriculture by the honesty of public servants. The country would be on the financial statement. It government. The latter were satisfied to must to a certain extent take the chance tant and Catholic schools, to be supported would of course be difficult to contrast be judged by the results. There was a of their being honest or dishonest. The the expenditure for the ten months of disposition to claim that the work had amendment was a childish one, and he In 1890 the Greenway government seor to discharge the duty devolving upon 1894 with that of the full term of 1895. all been done by the dominion govern- did not think it was the duty of the peo- cured the passing of an Act that appropri-Dr. Stockton-You must have a state- ment, and that the local government had ple's representatives to come here and ated all school taxes, whether from Protfact that the past year had been a fairly ment of the expenditures and receipts for simply performed the function of fifth play at legislation. The mere fact that a estants or Catholics, to the support of a He thought he could, at the outset, con- the months of November and December. wheel to the coach. The government measure would do no harm was no argu- common school system, which was by the acknowledged thankfully the great ser-

good, and the farmers were facing the been a serious falling off in the revenue, the different provinces. But he (Mitchell) The estimated expenditures for the year ed in the province but for the assistance were \$669,372.48; the actual outlay was given by the locol government? He would

Mr. Killam-They say they would have

by the local government. works over expenditure had been \$33,000. be the opinion of the opposition, the It would seem almost impossible to keep people of the country knew and fully recthis expenditure within bounds. Con- ognized the credit due the government for had travelled. Although very few for tinual claims for new bringes were being its unceasing efforts on behalf of the kindly friend of the present administraeigners were coming to our country to made upon the chief commissioner, and farmer. Wherever you went throughout tion. No doubt upon the same principle of course these works were of public the province the beneficial results were he regards the hon member for Carleton namely, many of the people who had left necessity. No hon. member would ven- visible of the importation of horses, sheep as a friend of the government because of this province years ago and gone to live ture to say that any of these were unand cattle made in 1887 and 1888. No his kindly and candid criticisms of their in distant lands, who were now returning necessary bridges. It was also to be noted doubt fault was found in some sections, conduct. The hon. member had referred to the land of their birth, satisfied that that the cost of labor and of material was but this would always be the case. He in eloquent terms to the rights and privilafter all there were many places in the world worse than the province of New increasing from year to year. Twenty-was satisfied that the people of the great county of Carleton, than which no county He had waxed eloquent over the delay in Brunswick. (Applause) We could not durable of lumber for the construction of had received more benefit from the agrihope to obtain any considerable share of bridges could be had at a reasonable cultural policy of the government, would did he have to say as to the delay in issuthe imigration from the old country here, figure right in our own province. That say, though they had sent the hon. mem- ing the writ for Quebec West on the part for the saying of the poet was a true one:
"westward the tide of empire takes its way." For many years this tendency

day had gone by; the quality of pine now cut was inferior and little better than spruce, and bridges built from such many.

say, though they had sent the hon. member (Atkinson) to the house to oppose the government, that the government had done a good work in the interest of agribute west on the part of the dominion government?

Dr. Stockton—I say the writ should done a good work in the interest of agribute way. culture. A few years ago the province of cheese 303,311 pounds. Last year, instead of importing cheese as formerly, the province exported from Montreal for Eng-

(from Halifax) 40,000 pounds, valued at of the legislature and \$2,000 under the \$7,800, making in all a dairy export of law. \$27,712. It may be said that this is not a large sum, but it is a large sum when it is less than the year before. considered that three years ago nearly all the cheese used in this province WAS IMPORTED FROM ONTARIO.

product in England, and it was to be hoped ing of the suspension bridge at St. John. that the dominion government, with the greater resources at their disposal, would

in creameries. as any other in the dominion in this in every possible way. branch of industry. (Applause.) In On-

In the debate on the address in the

local legislature last week, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Chief Commissioner, followed Dr. Atkinson. He said the government ment had estimated that the revenue book and register, \$47.58. There were any person being tried by any court upon facts of the matter are as follows:

would amount to \$650,069.68. The actual other amounts expended in the interest a synopsis of evidence published in the In 1870 the federal parliament passed receipts, of course, were only for ten of agriculture, amounting to \$1,666.17, press. If the argument of these hon. the Manitoba Act providing for the admitmonths, and amounted to \$619,297.87. It namely, the herd book, \$507.40; agricul- gentlemen as well founded, it would be tance of that province into the Canadian was absurd to say, as some hon. members tural report, \$1,107.77, and a few other sufficient for juries to remain in their confederation. The section of that Act had said, that the government had any small items. The entire amount expend- homes and after reading the comments conferring provincial jurisdiction in eduadvantage to derive by way of financial ed on agriculture, therefore, was \$16,317.60. and synoptical reports of the newspapers cational matters reads as follows: showing because of changing the term of The agricultural work of the year by the convict or acquit as the case may be. Did "In and for the province, the legislat they presume to tell the house that it was | ure may exclusively make laws in relation well informed as to the evidence given at to education, subject and according to the Mr. Powell—The auditor's report says the investigation? The hon gentleman following provision: Nothing in any such opposite had acquitted him of all attempt | law shall prejudicially affect any right or

Hon. Mr. Mitchell-Well, I have point- to shut out evidence. That evidence privilege with respect to denominational ment whatever for its passage. Mr. Pitts same Act established. Out of that Act Hon. Mr. Mitchell—They will be duly vices which had been rendered by Prof. had stated there was too much tinkering and its enforcement has arisen all the litbrought down; I have not got them at Robertson. It was his duty-and he did with legislation, and yet he was willing to ligation that now for the second time has

> whatever, and his leader had been unable to point out where there was a loop hole in the law.

Dr. Stockton - There was a pretty big loop hole down at the suspension bridge. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said this would have to be done under any circumstances where men were entrusted with authority to make repairs upon public structures. had no factories but for the subsidy given | The house should not trifle with the time of the people of this country talking over Hon. Mr. Mitchell said whatever might | proposed amendments, with no remedy suggested and no evidence adduced. The leader of the opposition had referred to the editor of the Globe as being a very

Hon. Mr. Emmerson — Then why did was importing butter and cheese, and the | you not condemn the Dominion governonly cheese factories doing anything at ment? The hon. member should make all were in the county of Carleton. Today there are 33 factories in operation in this there are 33 factories in operation in this province, producing 894,200 pounds of heard the last about the delay in issuing American Act applied to Manitoba, the cheese, eleven of which factories were the writ for Carleton. It was well known built last year; and seven creameries pro that up to the night previous to the ducing 128,954 pounds of butter, two of opening of the legislature Hon. Mr. Conwhich were built last year. The increase | nell was in Fredericton and that he took of butter made in 1894 was 57,413 pounds, part as a member of the executive at that land 150,000 pounds of cheese, valued at province was due almost wholly the erec-\$14,437.50; to the West Indies 50,000 tion of the cheese and butter factories pounds; to Liverpool direct 3,000 pounds; to Newfoundland 2,000 pounds; and in of the subsidies granted from the provinaddition to that the merchants of St. John | cial treasury. The leader of the opposishipped a considerable quantity of cheese tion was incorrect in saying that only to the southern and western counties of \$4,000 was granted last year, the fact being Nova Scotia. Of butter there was shipped that \$4,000 was granted under authority

Dr. Stockton — Yes, but that was \$2,000

Hon. Mr. Emmerson - But you wanted it to go to the country that the amount that was being given was only \$4,000. The hon, member for York had stated During the year the government had that he did not believe in a government had in their employ John Robertson, which legislated for the classes and not who had devoted all his time and energy for the masses, and yet he lauded to the where in the neighborhood of \$30,000. to dairy work, and who was peculiarly skies the Dominion government which said at the end of the fiscal year of 1893 Only a portion of that was included in well adapted thereto; also Mr. Alward of legislates for the classes. He had criticisthe bonded indebtedness of the province this year's account. The city of Calais Butternut Ridge, with a travelling dairy; ed the government because it was doing amounted \$2,628,000. During the past had paid half and paid it cheerfully too; and in addition to sending Prof. Robertson nothing to promote immigration. The year there had been very little railway the citizens of that town were taxed di- down here to lecture, the dominion govbeen less for many years past it would penditure had been going on right under through the province with a portable longed to the country. The Dominion have been better for the province and for his very nose — and he did not pretend to dairy. Mr. Mitchell quoted from a letter government had been spending many its financial position. Many useless roads be a better man than some of the hon. written by Hodgson & Sons, a large cheese thousands of dollars in bringing over had been built, and a large amount of the gentlemen opposite — he had been unable dealing firm in Great Britain, showing the steamship loads of immigrants who, after credit of the province had been pledged to steal a dollar out of it yet. (Laughter) very high position taken by New Bruns- their arrival, passed over into the United wick cheese in that market. With regard States. Some years ago this province had to our creameries, the difficulty was to sent over to England Mr. Edward Jack, a Hon. Mr. Mitchell said it had been find a sufficient market. As yet our Cana-very competent and able gentleman, who ing of the Woodstock bridge. At the charged in the press that a big steal had dian butter does not rank with the Danish thoroughly knew the capabilities of the provinces. Afterwards Mr. Boyce was sent over, and what was the result of his interest had been redeemed, and replaced ular point sought to be driven into the bend their energies to securing a market single farmer was brought into the prominds of the people — was, not that the for Canadian butter on the other side of vince as a result of that expenditure. The money had been stolen, but that it had the water. For the present, his opinion establishing of the settlement of Balmoral, been stolen and put into an election fund. was that it would be much better for our in Restigouche, had cost the people of this in Restigouche, had cost the restigouche and the restigouche and the r farmers to invest in cheese factories than country \$200,000, and he was informed such an appeal as is permissable by sub-

that only five of the men who were placed | section 3 of section 93 of the British North In the past, Mr. Mitchell said, the there were now in the country. The American Act, 1867, or by sub-section 2 of present government had endeavored to do Dominion government had been for years section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 33 Vicwhat they could to improve the different expending millions of dollars for the pur- toria, (1870) chapter 3, Canada? breeds of cattle in the province, and to pose of building up the Northwest. If 2. Are the grounds set forth in the petassist the farmers in grading up their the hon gentlemen opposite would use itions and memorials such as may be subpresent stock. It was impossible to carry their influence to induce the Dominion ject of appeal under the authorities of the same was true as to the position of New expected that because an election was comgood breeds of cattle, and there was no these maritime provinces and the desert- them? once order all work to be stopped? Well, good breeds of cattle, and there was no these maritime provinces and the desertuse in our farmers having good breeds of ed farms here, it might inure to our ad3. Do the decisions of the judicial comthe evidence had all been taken in regard cattle unless they were educated to take vantage. Some four or five years ago he mittee of the Privy Council, in the case of to the suspension bridge—and he was care of them properly. It was the in- (Emmerson) in conjunction with other Barrett vs. the city of Winnipeg, and Lotention of the government in the very near gentlemen, had prepared pamphlets and gan vs. the city of Winnipeg, dispose of or future to make a further and large im- had them translated into Danish and dis- conclude the application or redress based portation of cattle, and he hoped also of tributed throughout Denmark for the on the contention that the rights of the sheep and swine. The necessity for such | purpose of securing settlers upon deserted | Roman Catholic minority, which acceded four per cents. From year to year the and he had yet to know of it being said, importation was becoming more and more farms in Westmorland and Albert, but no to them after the union, under the statapparent. He was glad to know that a response had ever been received. These utes of the province, have been interfered great increased interest was being taken experiences showed that the efforts of with by the two statutes of 1890, comby the farmers in the question of breeding the government should be applied to plained of in the said petitions and memand feeding good stock. The time was keeping the people in the country who orials? not far distant when the province of New | were now here, by aiding the farming and | 4. Does sub-section 3 of section 93 of the Brunswick would occupy as good a position other natural industries of the province Mr. Emmerson said he would be sorry.

tario the work was commenced twenty- to think that the hon member for Carle- General-in-Council power to make the five years ago, in Quebec a few years ago. ton had such an opinion of the members In the latter province wonderful progress of the government as he had expressed in asked for in the said memorials and pethad been made, in part owing to the his card. He feared that he had become itions, assuming the material facts to be as interest taken by the clergy, as was the so used to indulging in adjectives that he stated therein, or has His Excellency the case in some of the counties in this was forgetful of their forces. If the hon. Governor-General-in-Council any other ount expended last year for the ten province. In Prince Edward Island very member was calm when he wrote that jurisdiction in the premise? pants as being.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL MATTER Bistory of the Case Which Will Play an Important Part in the Domonion Elections.

right that the whole charge should be grants had amounted to \$8,150; interest his own sentiments, as well as those and expensive. It has had a worse featborne by the revenue at the present time. and insurance, \$1,380; dairying association association association and insurance, \$1,380; dairying association association and insurance and insurance association association association and insurance and insurance association Had the amount thus expended upon tion, \$2,400; farmers' and dairymen's repermanent bridges been charged to capi- port, \$150. A part of that report had been look at the amendment that had been story of the contention of the provincial sisted in its preparation while deputy mintal account, instead of their being an in- bound up with the agricultural report, and proposed more seriously than some hon. government of Manitoba on the one hand crease in the floating indebtedness this the government had 1000 extra copies members had done. It was to be hoped for a system of common public schools, and year, there would have been a decrease struck off at the request of the farmers' that no hon, gentleman really wished the of the Roman Catholic minority on the and dairymen's association, for general house to place itself on record in such a other for separate denominational schools, Turning to the current revenue account distribution. The traveling dairies cost way that it would be the laughing stock would be a long one if told with all its de-

A school-law was passed by the first legislature of Manitoba providing for Protesconcerning which he had no information | Privy Council.

When the city of Winnipeg took steps to collect school taxes from the Roman Catholics the latter resisted payment and began an action to contest the consitution ality of the Act. They contended that when Manitoba entered confederation they were in the enjoyment of separate schools sustained voluntarily and that under the section of the Manitoba Act. quoted above, this privilege was guaranteed them; that the legislature did not possess the power to pass an Act affecting any right or privilege with respect to deominational schools which any class enjoved at the time Manitoba entered the union. In support of this they also appealed to section 93 of the British North

American Act: "In and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject to the following provision: Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law

in the province at the union;" The provincial government replied: first, that the British North American Act did not apply to Manitoba, be that province was not a part of the Canadian confederation when the Act was passed. That was purely a question of separate school system exempt from provincial interferance, because such school Manitoba entered the union. and it was only such pre-existing schools that had been guaranteed to any denomination. This second answer was therefore one of fact : did the Roman Catholic minority possess a separate school system prior to the entrance of Manitoba into confeder-

The courts of Manitoba sustained the provincial government, but the Supreme Court of Canada reversed the decision and declared the Act unconstitutional. In turn this judgment was reversed by the Imperial Privy Council, so that the final ecision held the Act to be constitutional and did away with separate schools

But the minority did not let the matter rest here. They asked the federal government to give remedial legislation, pasing their demand upon the following section of the British North American "An appeal shall be to the Governor-General-in-Council from any Act or de-

cision of the legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education. In every case the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due exegution of the provisions of this section."

pared a case of six questions and asked

eral remedial legislation would be attempt-1. Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions of the Roman

British North American Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba?

5. Has His Excellency the Governor-

dissentient schools within the meaning of sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North American Act, 1867? Is said section to be found to be applicable to Manitoba, and, if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor-General-in-

minority had no ground upon which to ask remedial legislation; the court stand-

From this decision the Roman Catholic minority appealed to the Imperial Privy Council, and it is upon that appeal that judgment has just been rendered, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court and Turning to the current revenue account of the year, Mr. Mitchell said the govern- \$1,690.52; secretary's salary, \$833.33; hand of the country. Did anyone ever hear of tails of legal procedure. The essential declaring that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba have the right to ask remedial legislation from the Dominion Parliament