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Duplicity's Final Resolve

As our report of the proceedings in the Dominion Parliament shows, discussion on the remedial bill was discontinued on Wednesday morning last. The Government found it necessary to take this course, because the continued and persistent obstruction of the opponents of the bill precluded the possibility of its becoming law before the end of the session, then but about a week off, and also because the remaining days of the session would be required to pass necessary legislation. But later advices indicate that the withdrawal of the remedial bill did not put an end to obstruction. Our Grit friends seem to have adopted obstruction as their new policy. They are preventing the passage of the supplies absolutely necessary for the public service. Notwithstanding all this these people call themselves Liberals. Certainly there never was a greater misnomer; their conduct and actions are the most illiberal that could possibly be imagined.

Now that the remedial bill has been withdrawn, Mr. Laurier joins with McCarthy and the other extreme opponents of the measure in expressions of satisfaction at the result of their obstructive tactics. Mr. Laurier now evidently hopes to be able, through a policy of duplicity, to injure the Government in the election campaign. He will try to make it appear to the people of Quebec that the Government were not sincere in their endeavors to pass the bill, while the Ontario wing of his followers will be instructed to take their cue from McCarthy and denounce the Government for attempting to pass such a "coercive" measure. But is it possible there is any great number of people in Canada, with any pretentions to intelligence and honesty that can be fooled in this way? Mr. Laurier has all along pursued a tortuous course in regard to this question. He has been driven from one position to another, according as he saw the ground slip from under his feet. In parliament last year he admitted that the remedial order was not a command. These are his words: "The Order-in-Council is termed a decision. I do not understand that term exactly as I read it, and I read it pretty carefully—it can hardly be called a decision; it is simply an invitation to the Government of Manitoba to deal with that question." This is about the true meaning of the remedial order; but it was not long till this "invitation" took, in Mr. Laurier's eyes, the form of an offensive threat, and he has in the strongest manner denounced the Government for issuing the order so drastic in character and so peremptory in manner. He evidently discovered that his giving expression to the true meaning of the Government's action was not destined to make any political capital for him. Only a few days before the close of the debate on the bill he admitted in the House that "It was true that the intention of the framers of the Manitoba Act had been to place the Catholic minority of that Province in the same position, and afford them the same protection as the Protestant minority of Quebec, or the Catholic minority of Ontario, but on account of the faulty manner in which it had been drawn, the intention had failed to be carried out." That was the contention of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster, Sir Donald Smith, Mr. David Mills and other speakers during the debate on the bill, and it is the contention of Sir Leonard Tilley, elsewhere referred to in this issue, and of all men of intelligence who have given the matter careful attention. Yet, in the face of this declaration, Mr. Laurier does his best to deprive the minority in Manitoba of the relief this bill was intended to give them, by moving the six months hoist.

Driven from every other position in regard to the remedial bill, Mr. Laurier and his followers have taken the final stand that the bill is no good, that it was intended merely to deceive and that it does not satisfy the minority in Manitoba. This statement is persistently made, notwithstanding the declaration, again and again reiterated, that the minority have accepted the bill as a satisfactory settlement. John S. Ewart, Esq., Q. C., the able and vigilant legal counsel of the Manitoba minority has expressed himself satisfied with the bill. The Archbishop of St. Boniface, who of all men is entitled to be heard on the matter, expressed his approval of the bill shortly after its first reading, and has lately expressed a still more definite and explicit approval of it. It is in the form of a telegram, dated at Montreal, on the 13th. inst, and addressed to Sir Charles Tupper. It is as follows: "In the name of the Catholic minority of Manitoba that I represent officially, I ask the House of Commons to pass the whole Remedial Bill as it is now amended. It will be satisfactory to the said Catholic minority that will accept it as a substantial, workable and final settlement of the school question according to the constitution. A. D. LANGEVIN, Archbishop of St. Boniface." Surely this is plain enough. Who should be the best judges as to whether or not the Government's remedial bill satisfied those whom it was intended to relieve, if not these very people themselves, and especially their legal representatives and chief spiritual guide? Well, as just shown, all these have emphatically declared themselves satisfied; but notwithstanding this, with characteristic dishonesty, Grit papers and politicians go on repeating the objection. What can be expected from men of that stamp? Mr. Laurier has acted in the most deceitful and protean manner regarding this question. Pretending to be anxious for an amicable settlement, he has advised Greenway to make no compromise; telling his compatriots in Quebec that he is most anxious for remedial legislation, he joins hands with Dalton McCarthy to prevent the bill becoming law; hypocritically inveighing against the bill on the ground that it does not go far enough, and at the same time accepting the assurance of Mr. M. C. Cameron that he will have the solid vote of the members of the Protestant Protective Association of Canada. Is that the manner of man the electors of this Dominion want for Premier?

MAJOR SAM HUGHES, M. P., gives it as his opinion that the Conservative majority from Ontario in the next parliament will be ten more than at the present time He says Messrs. Laurier and McCarthy played a desperate game, and that their defeat in the House of Commons at the hands of the Government, on the motion to give the remedial bill the six months hoist, brought ruin to both.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY, of St. John, one of the four surviving members of the Government which made the terms of union with Manitoba, says that he distinctly remembers the understanding that separate schools were to be guaranteed to the minority, whether Catholic or Protestant, if they should desire them. He feels sure that the people of Canada, when they come to see that this is not a question of policy, but of preserving the constitution and fulfilling a compact, will not condemn the remedial legislation.

OUR Ottawa advices inform us that, on Saturday last, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Minister of Railways, gave notice of a resolution to authorize the construction of the Belfast, Rustico, Elmira, Crapaud, New London, Richmond Bay and West Cape branches of the P. E. Island Railway, one hundred and ten miles in all. In this we have an earnest of the Government's desire to do justice to our Province in the matter of railway extension. This will give Messrs. Davies and Walsh, and the other Grit members from this Province an opportunity of placing themselves on record as regards the interests of their constituents and the interests of the Province in general. Will they exert their energies to prevent the Island from obtaining this boon of railway extension, by the same obstructive tactics which have, for the last month, been employed in blocking the business of Parliament? We shall see.

OUR Provincial Premier, wittingly or unwittingly, gives abundant evidence, during the sessions of the Legislature, of his propensity to rule with an iron hand, and to prevent, as far as possible, reasonable criticism of the actions of his administration. The opposition in the House, at present, consists of only six members, and one of the members, Mr. A. J. McDonald, has been ill during nearly the whole of the present session. He has not been in the House with the exception of the first day or two after the opening. In consequence of this the opposition forces are reduced to five. It would not be unreasonable to expect that, under these circumstances, the Leader of the Government should be disposed to extend to the opposition reasonable courtesy, so as to discuss the budget to the best advantage. It cannot be said that this has been done. The brunt of the debate on the opposition side devolves upon Mr. Shaw; but when he was discussing the budget, on Thursday afternoon last and expecting to continue his speech in the evening he was shut off by the House unexpectedly adjourning at six o'clock. The object, of course, being to prevent Mr. Shaw from addressing the House when a large audience would be present, as is usually the case in the evening. Tactics of that kind are not likely to do the Government any good. Mr. Shaw's speech will go to the country all the same. Those who are strong should be merciful!

THE electric railway bill, promoted in the Legislature by Mr. A. B. Warburton, has been advanced to such a stage as should insure, beyond reasonable doubt, its becoming law before the end of the session. It is an evidence of progress to find a bill of this nature considered by the Legislature. There are now few towns with a population equal to that of this City without street railways, and that means electric railways; for the use of electricity as a motive power has become so general for street cars that other systems have been almost entirely discarded. With mopolistic dangers removed and the rights of citizens, both in town and country safe-guarded, there should be very little opposition to a bill to promote an enterprise of this nature. As the bill has already been examined and discussed by the members of the City Council and is now receiving the attention of the members of the Legislature, we may reasonably assume that it will contain nothing that will unduly infringe upon the rights and privileges of our people. The bill was promoted in the City Council by councillor Nicholson, and to his energy and perseverance its passage through the Council may largely be ascribed. The establishing of this railway means a large investment of money, and the building of it will call for much labor and mechanical skill, and will be the means to putting into circulation considerable cash in the shape of wages. The bill provides that the two mile city circuit shall be completed within two years; but we have no doubt that by the time our next Provincial Exhibition is opened we shall hear the buzz of the electric car. With the electric road in operation visitors from abroad will no longer be able truthfully to say that, in the matter of street locomotion at least, we are behind the age. By all means let us have the electric railway.

Dominion Parliament.

(Condensed from Halifax Herald's Report.)

When the House of Commons met on the 13th, the work of obstruction was resumed by the opponents of remedial legislation, and kept up till ten o'clock at night when the House got into committee. Clause 12 of the bill was considered, and it took over three hours to dispose of it. This clause relates to arbitration in case of readjustment of school districts. Clause 13, relating to school districts in cities and towns, was then taken up and passed, and at half-past two the government refusing to adjourn the house, Mr. O'Brien moved that the committee rise. The all-night talk was begun by N. Clarke Wallace. Shortly after 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. Sir Charles Tupper rose to refer to Mr. Laurier's statement of the other evening that he (Tupper) had incurred the reprobation of the late Sir John Thompson, and also of his having spoken disrespectively of the Roman Catholics. He gave both statements an explicit denial. He read a letter from Sir John Thompson, in which Sir John thanked him for his friendship, and hoped his accession to the premiership would not be marked by the loss of Sir Charles' services as high commissioner. For these services he entertained the best opinion. Then Sir Charles took up the "no confidence in breed" charge and read the letter from John A. Macdonnell expressing surprise at the revival of the old scandal. Continuing Sir Charles adverted to the Winnipeg conference, which he claimed proved most conclusively that there was nothing in Mr. Laurier's contention that a commission was necessary to ascertain the facts. That delusion had been swept to the winds. (Opposition laughter). The government had neglected nothing to secure a satisfactory settlement. The first intimation from Manitoba that that government would consent to negotiate was promptly availed of by the dominion. When the commissioners met the government of Manitoba never suggested for a single moment that there was any necessity to explain information unknown to themselves or to the delegates. (Hear, hear.) The only complaint that had been made by Manitoba was with regard to the continuance of the consideration of the Remedial bill before the house. When an arrangement was made between Mr. Laurier and himself, Mr. McCarthy suggested that the bill should not be taken up until Tuesday. The press wrongly assumed that that arrangement was made, but the Hansard showed that Friday was agreed upon. The misstatement that Tuesday had been agreed upon was telegraphed to Winnipeg and led to misapprehension there. Sir Charles proceeded to comment upon the offer of the dominion as presented to the Manitoba government at the recent meeting. The point now resolved itself into this, "What rights have been taken away from the minority and how can they best be restored?" Mr. Laurier—That's the very point. Sir Charles Tupper said that the dominion delegates endeavored to deal with the matter in a way which would be satisfactory to the minority and he could not conceive of a more moderate proposal than that which they submitted. One proposition of the Manitoba government was to secularize the schools. Mr. Martin was willing to banish the Bible from the schools, but he (Sir Charles) doubted if there were many members in the house who agreed with him. Mr. Edgar—The government whip Mr. Taylor believes that. Sir Charles Tupper—I am very sorry to hear it. I had a better opinion of him. (Laughter). Mr. Davies—Read him out. Sir Richard Cartwright—Excommunicate him. (Renewed laughter) Sir Charles Tupper continuing said he was quite sure that to secularize the schools would be running counter to the overwhelming sentiments of all denominations, whether Catholic or Protestant, in Manitoba, and would be a step in the wrong direction. To show that the proposition which the government had before the house was reasonable he read a telegram from Archbishop Langevin, who states that the bill is a substantial, workable and final settlement of the school question according to the constitution. Then Sir Charles took up the question of obstruction. The government had been accused of obstructing its own bill, but the Hamilton Times of a recent date had admitted that the liberals in parliament were entitled to the credit of doing that. Mr. Welsh—You keep us here night and day and then you say you are not to blame (Laughter.) Sir Charles Tupper—No one is more unwilling to keep members here than I am. It was significant that not a single Catholic member of the house had ventured to obstruct the measure. Believing that this bill was satisfactory to the minority, he made a last appeal to the opposition to settle this question this session, and then let the government go to the country responsible for all the deficiencies, if there were any in the measure. The government was quite willing to take that responsibility. He believed it was in the interests of peace and brotherhood among the great mass of Catholics. He therefore urged that the bill should be placed in the statue book and the legislation of the house concluded before the day of dissolution arrived. Mr. Laurier said if it were for this defective bill the government and the government alone would be responsible he would not hesitate to assist in passing it and leave the government take the consequences. But the statement was not true. For the deficiencies of the measure the government would not be responsible, but the poor taxpayers of Manitoba. The result would be litigation, litigation litigation for the people of Manitoba. The correspondence brought down showed that the investigation would have thrown a flood of light on the subject which would have been a basis of a settlement. The question had about narrowed itself down to the small compass of school privileges of Winnipeg. Everywhere else the question was comparatively easy of settlement. With regard to the charge of obstruction he (Laurier) said men would be less than men if they were to be bullied in the manner the government was attempting. It was a process of bullying which no man with a heart in his bosom would submit to (Liberal cheers.) If the government in March last had done what they did two weeks ago it was almost certain that the question would have been settled now and the Catholics would have been restored to their rights.—(Liberal cheers.) Hon. Mr. Foster said if Mr. Laurier was sincere in this matter he would have welcomed the legislation now before the house and would have assisted in giving his whole power and strength to remedying the broken compact of 1870. His insincerity was proved by the course which he had adopted. Instead of attempting to improve what he considered a faulty measure he had attempted to bowl it out of the house by the six months hoist. Although the Winnipeg conference had demonstrated that there was nothing to investigate, yet Mr. Laurier still wanted a commission. What facts did he want investigated? Why he himself had admitted that only in Winnipeg was it perhaps necessary to do anything. Surely if he could state that he was fully cognizant of the situation of affairs there he needed no commission to enlighten him further. (Cheers.) Clearly no further information was required in order to settle the details of this measure. (Hear, hear.)

On Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, clause 15 of the remedial bill was under the consideration of the committee. Sir Charles Tupper rose and moved that the committee rise and report progress. In doing so he expressed his very great regret that in the face of the continued obstruction to the measure, which the government was sincerely anxious to pass, it seemed to be absolutely necessary at this advanced period of the session that the few days still remaining should be utilized to provide for the absolute necessities of the country. It would be extremely unfortunate if the necessary supplies for carrying on the public business were not voted, and therefore to-morrow the house would go into committee of supply on the estimates. He deeply regretted that owing to the continued and persistent obstruction on the remedial bill greater progress had not been made. Very important features of the measure had received the sanction of the committee. The bill itself had received the sanction of a very satisfactory majority of the house, and the obstruction practised had been condemned by an overwhelming majority of the house. If it were not possible to proceed with the measure further this session, and he did not say they would not be able, the matter would be left open. It would be a matter of great regret; there were some important questions on which he regretted the opinion of parliament had not been taken. He was sorry, for instance, that Mr. Dupont's amendment to clause 74, providing for the grant to Catholic schools in the event of the provincial authorities refusing to aid them had not been reached. Under all circumstances he could only move that the committee rise. Mr. Laurier said it called for some remarks, as to the regret of Sir Charles that Mr. Dupont's amendment had not been presented to the committee. Two ministers, Messrs. Dickey and Ouimet pronounced against the constitutionality of this amendment. Hon. Mr. Dickey—The honorable gentleman is mistaken as regards myself. Mr. Laurier—The honorable gentleman at least expressed grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the proposal that the dominion should supply the financial assistance referred to. Hon. Mr. Dickey—Not so. My observation had reference to our power to compel Manitoba to make this provision. Mr. Laurier replied that it was one and the same thing. And now he said the government withdrew this bill. Sir Charles Tupper—No, no. Only to proceed now with supplies for necessary service of the country. The moment that has been obtained we can go on with this bill. Mr. Laurier—Well, I proceed to protest against this charge of obstruction. Sir Charles Tupper—You have just listened to nine hours of it. (Cheers.) Mr. Laurier went on to say that the tactics of the government were the cause of the discussion, and he hoped Sir Charles had learned that he could not force this or any other measure upon this house by such means. Never had the parliament of Great Britain witnessed such scenes. Any way, continued Mr. Laurier, whose fault was it that the question was not settled five years ago? Whose fault that a drastic order was sent that drove Manitoba into opposition, whose fault that the bill was not introduced last session when Mr. Angers, the only sincere man in the cabinet, left it; whose fault that cabinet dissensions at the early part of the year prevented its introduction at the early, and not at the dying stages, of this session. It was surely gentlemen on the government benches. And as to the charge of obstruction, he would leave it to the judgment of the intelligent electors of the country. Mr. Lariviere protested in the name of the Manitoba minority against the action of those who had prevented this bill becoming law. To his Quebec liberal friends he would say that not only had the bill been accepted by the minority, but by the whole Roman Catholic hierarchy of Canada as well.

Mr. Dupont made an earnest appeal for justice to the minority.

Owing to the obstructive tactics of the opposition, no progress was made in supply on Thursday. After some preliminaries on Friday, Mr. Foster moved the house into committee of ways and means. He had been urged, he said, to make numerous changes in the tariff but owing to the shortness of the session could not see his way clear to recommend any of them to the house. The only proposal he had to make was to extend for another year the privilege of admitting free into Canada such mining machinery as is of a class not manufactured in Canada. The resolution carried.

The most flagrant obstruction from the grits on Saturday prevented the House of Commons from making the slightest progress with the Government business. Immediately after routine, Mr. Mulock moved the adjournment of the House, and thenceforth until midnight the talk alternately ran between a discussion of the case of Colonel Hamilton, of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, who has been asked to resign his command, and the administration of the affairs of the Royal Military Colege, Kingston. The House did not adjourn till Sunday morning at 12.05

Provincial Legislature.

MONDAY, April 13.

After routine, Mr. McKinnon moved the following resolution: Resolved, That in the opinion of this House an office for the registry of deeds and documents relating to the transfer of land should be established at Georgetown for King's County. Mr. McKinnon spoke briefly in support of the resolution pointing out the advantages such an institution would be to the people of King's County. Mr. McWilliams seconded the motion. Mr. Bell pointed out that the Registry Office at Summerside had proved very advantageous, and was also a success financially. He expressed the opinion that if a similar office were established at Georgetown it would be equally successful. He put in a plea for separate indexes for Prince County extending back thirty years. Hon. Mr. Peters said the resolution was clearly out of order. It involved a money grant and should have emanated from a member of the Government. However, the hon. member who introduced it had performed his duty and he was not opposed to its being discussed under the circumstances. A registry office had been given Prince County and it is apparent that in a short time a similar privilege will have to be extended to King's. But do circumstances warrant the immediate establishment of the office at Georgetown? Are the people unanimous in their demand for an office at the place? He believed the matter would be brought forward at an early date, probably next session, when the members would have more data to work upon. The Prince county matter had been thoroughly investigated before action was taken. He thought the indexes suggested by Mr. Bell should be provided. Hon. Mr Gordon reminded the House that when the Registry office was granted to Prince County it was admitted that similar privilege must be granted King's. The expense of opening the office would be comparatively small, as there was a good court house with vault, and a capable officer, at Georgetown. He was glad to observe that the Leader was not opposed to the establishment of the office at Georgetown, but was sorrry that he was disposed to postpone action. He (Mr. Gordon) hoped to see a sum in the estimate sufficient to establish a registry office at Georgetown. Mr. Robertson said that his constituents did not want the registry office in Georgetown, as the great bulk of their business was with Charlottetown. Hon. Mr. Sinclair was opposed to the registry office in Prince County, because of its expense. An office in Georgetown would be of little or no use to half of the county. Mr. McKinnon explained that his main object in introducing the resolution was to provoke discussion, and scored the last two speakers for their opposition to the movement. He then withdrew his resolution. House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 14.

After recess Hon. Mr. Peters moved that the House go into committee of supply. He said that before dealing with the finances of the Province, he would review its actual condition, and point in what way he proposed to meet it. No press, either at home or abroad, or no politician, should decry the credit of the country and assert that the Province is sunk in debt and not worthy of credit. As a matter of fact this Island is in a first-class financial condition, and compares favorable with the other provinces. He then proceeded to show how the debt of the Province was made up, claiming that the total debt on the 31st December last was $382,404.77. Against this he placed assets to the amount of $900,000, and claimed that the Province therefore had over half a million to its credit, $5 each for every man, woman and child. He then proceeded to contrast the financial condition of this Province with that of the other provinces, quoting from the statistical year book to show that our debt was a mere bagatelle in comparison with theirs. The Island, he claimed was not sinking into debt. But it may get into debt in the future if care is not taken to make ends meet. He then proceeded to show how, in some instances, the expenditure last year exceeded the estimates. The increase was principally in roads, bridges and ferries. First we estimated for roads $12,000, while $19,000 was spent, an excess over the amount estimated of $7,000. They had hoped that the road machines would have lessened the expense under this heading, but had been disappointed. But our anticipations in respect to this matter will be more fully realized when some necessary amendments to the Road Act have been made. They had only done what work the people could not do without, and the expenditure was not excessive. On bridges they had estimated $7,000, and spent $19,000. The freshets, bad on roads, had been doubly bad on bridges. At Dunk River not a bridge had been left standing, and this caused an excessive expenditure. Last year the Commissioner had to undertake the repair of 800 bridges, and many of these had to be rebuilt. No person was more anxious than he to keep the bridges up at the least possible expense. But what could be done but make the necessary repairs? With regard to bridges only in two years did the expenditure fall below that of last year, and one of these years was during our regime. The present government had done no small share of permanent work. They paid $12,000 for building an abcideau at Mount Stewart, which is included in our bridges and will stand for 100 years. In Murray Harbor, hills had been levelled, and in other sections other permanent work had been done. The next item over the estimate is on ferries, $33,988, including ferries all over the Province. A large portion of this work is done by contract. With regard to the Southport and East and West River ferries, he proposed giving facts and figures later on. Then there is the estimate for schools. In 1884 the expenditure was $105 000, and in 1895 it was $122,000, showing $17,000 of an increase in that one item alone. The school report shows how this increase was brought about. In 1891 the expenditure was $111,154, against $122,000 in 1895, an increase of over $10,000. This increase arises from (1) increase in school districts; (2) increase in second class teachers. He pointed out that late governments have been careful not to increase the school districts where there was a possibility of their being done without. The second cause, however, is the principal reason of the increase in the cost of education. He pointed out that the percentage of attendance for last year was the largest in the history of the Province, and the largest in Canada. It proves the deep interest taken by the people in educational affairs, and it shows that by the establishment of school districts the Government has enabled the children to attend where they ought to. There was an immense number of children studying the practical subjects, and he looked upon this as another sign that the money spent for education is not being wasted. Whilst we have this large expenditure, as well as other large expenditures, including the amount spent for a new steamer, we have endeavored to cut down on matters which were not of vital importance to the people. The amounts for legislation and the administration of justice are both less than formerly. Now in regard to Hillsborough ferry. Some suggested handing it over to a contractor. This sounds very reasonable, but looking back over the records it would be found that when that ferry was run by contract a most unsatisfactory state of affairs existed. Nearly one-third of our population is accommodated by the Hillsborough ferry, and the numbers who use the other ferries are not to be compared with the numbers who use the Hillsborough ferry. The cost of the other ferries is also high, simply to give the people accommodation. He pointed out that from 1883 to 1887, under contract, the average loss to the Government on the ferries was $13,000, and while under Government management the average was $14,000. That is only $1,000 more under the Government, and the service was far more satisfactorily conducted. If the expenditure can be reduced the Government are willing to reduce it. The East and West River ferries may possibly be conducted for less money. Heretofore the Rocky Point ferry was a very small affair, but this was not the case now when the accommodation was vastly superior to what it was at that time. He then submitted a statement showing the estimated revenue for the year, as follows:—

Dominion subsidy	$183,010 00
Public lands	30,000 00
Provincial land tax	33,500 00
Income tax	6,500 00
Commercial travellers licenses	4,000 00
Incorporated companies tax	5,000 00
Ferries	8,000 00
Prothonatory offices	2,500 00
Registry offices	4,700 00
County courts	1,500 00
Provincial secretary office	750 00
Peddler's licenses	900 00
Vendor's licenses	450 00
Hospital for Insane	900 00
Prince of Wales College fees	1,200 00
Fines and penalties	200 00
Casual revenue	400 00
Private bills	150 00
Succession duties	3,000 00
	$286,610.00

This brings revenue and expenditure very close together. The extraordinary expenditures will be taken up distinctly. He then took up the estimates of expenditure. In the mater of education it goes up to $122,650 this year, an increase over last year. We have to estimate an increase in teachers' salaries and an increase in supplements. In the matter of exhibitions our estimated expenditure is $6,025. The estimate for interest last year was about correct, and it is much the same this year. Although we owed more last year than we did the year before yet our interest was less. Under the late government the interest on the debt would have been $20,000 instead of $14,000. We saved money in the matters of interest, legislation and the administration of justice. These savings hurt nobody, and are not cheese-paring like cutting down a man's salary below what

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