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as president. What better than man than T. Chase Casgrain? So he appointed himself with a salary of \$2,000 per annum, and, mark you, that salary was to begin the very day he ceased to be a Minister. No idle, wasted days for T. Chase Casgrain.

Then he made Judge LaRue, a very near relation of the renowned Angers; the man who met his just reward at the hands of the people on June 23, 1896.

Then he named Judge Davidson, another of the famous Angers puppets.

Now, the true purpose of the law was carried out; the relations were all provided for, as the following list from the Public Accounts for 1894-95-96 will show.

Revision of the Code of Civil Procedure.	
Hon. J. E. LaRue, Commissioner, indemnity.....	\$7,538.35
Hon. C. P. Davidson, indemnity from September 24, 1892, to June 30, 1896, at \$2,000 per year .....	7,538.35
English secretary .....	3,769.18
French Secretary, .....	3,769.18
To meet the expenses of the Commission .....	8,903.72
T. Chase Casgrain, one month's salary .....	297.57
	<hr/> \$32,298.34

The law, as this will show, in the Province of Quebec, at least, admirably carries out its new functions, i.e., to provide money for the "honest men's" pets.

## Interprovincial Arbitration.

When the different Provinces were formed into one Confederation certain accounts belonging to the old Province of Canada were left in suspense. It was decided to settle by arbitration what amounts were to be paid by the Dominion Government and what were to be charged to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; certain of the assets of the old Provinces to be divided in like manner.

In this matter nothing of importance was done until the day when Mr. Angers launched his celebrated coup d'etat. Then in the hands of the hands of the self-styled "honest men" the arbitration became a means whereby to gorge all political friends, past, present, and future. First the arbitrator for the Province was changed, then the advocates and in place

of men who had made a study of the case, men were nominated who had no earthly claim to any knowledge of the subject. They were political partisans pure and simple.

working body.

This learned body commenced its labors in 1892 and has continued them up-to-date.

During this period judges, advocates and arbitrators have drawn large sums out of the Public Treasury as a reward for their trouble—but the Province has got nothing.

So far as the Province is concerned it has spent immense sums, it has lost an important case before the Privy Council and it has not drawn ONE CENT OF THE MONEY OWING TO IT. Such is the result of the labors of this useful and hard-

## The Cost of the Interprovincial Arbitration.

1893-94-95-96.	
B. Girouard, Q.C., professional services to Sept. 26, 1895.....	\$14,094.00
Hon. J. S. Hall, Provincial Treasurer, travelling expenses.....	\$611.00
Honorariums to Dec. 9, 1896.....	12,185.28
	<hr/> 12,706.28
H. T. Machin, Assistant Provincial Treasurer, travelling expenses and \$1,000 per year bonus.....	5,221.25

Judge Casault, arbitrator for the Province of Quebec, expenses for the year 1893.....	500.00
L. A. Audette, secretary of the Board of Arbitration, to meet expenses of the Board.....	9,677.60
Hon. J. G. Robinson, expenses to Ottawa to give evidence, 1893.	22.30
Judge Wurtels, expenses to Ottawa to give evidence, 1893.....	11.25
Warwick & Sons, reports.....	105.24
Gazette Printing Co., printing.....	846.50
O. B. Kemp, services at Toronto.	603.80