

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE

Montreal (Continued) ... In a few words, the intellectual development of the Canadian people is a subject which is interesting to all who are interested in the progress of the human race...

some years ago. Now in Ontario, and in Quebec, and in the other provinces, the work of public education is carried on with judgment and energy. Though in some districts there is still room for improvement, yet a great deal has been effected, and the tendency everywhere is the direction of progress...

amount received from the Dominion on general account, \$2,000,000. The Dominion general account making \$1,877,000. Having to ordinary receipts, \$1,000,000. The gross expenditure per public account, was \$1,279,000.71, from which is deducted the amount of temporary loans, \$1,000,000, and paid on account of certain bonds of railways, \$200,000, and the amount in Q.M. and R.R. way traffic expenses, amounting to \$1,000,000...

multiplied able to pay, and when in some special cases owing to the indebtedness being too large and other exceptional cases there will be held before the House from time to time for consideration. I am aware that some will say that the amount received from collection of the Municipal Loan Fund should not be applied to the expenditure of any one year and that the interest only should be calculated as a surplus of receipts over expenditure...

which proceeds are set apart for the benefit of our manufacturing interests, though no good reason has ever been assigned for such a grant. The loan fund, authorized at the last session of the House, the net proceeds of which to date in Quebec alone during the past year, exclusive of some interest, and \$100,000, which was placed in the funds in Paris, the state of the exchange market not permitting us to draw on it at a considerable rate. We have disposed of the proceeds of the loan as follows: To pay the New York loan made by the late Government, exclusive of interest \$200,000; to repay Consolidated Revenue Fund for moneys borrowed paid towards railways—in fact, a loan to the Consolidated Railway Fund, \$12,000,000, to pay a loan to the Bank of Montreal made by the late Government, exclusive of interest \$200,000; to pay moneys borrowed for railway purposes before it was effected, \$200,000; paid towards contracts of the Q.M. & O. Railway, \$1,229,350.22...

THE BUDGET SPEECH

On Monday last, in the Quebec Legislature, Mr. Robertson made his budget speech. Mr. Robertson said—Mr. Speaker, in making the usual motion on occasions like the present, that you do now leave the chair and that the House form itself into Committee of Supply, I hope I may rely on the consideration and kindness from honorable members which has always been accorded to others and myself in similar circumstances. I will endeavour to be brief in my remarks, and shall confine myself strictly to explanations respecting the financial position of the Province, which I know is considered as one of the most important questions before the House and the country at the present time. In former years the financial report of the Treasurer merely consisted of statements of our ordinary receipts and expenditures—the one from our usual source, revenue; the other for the usual purposes of the public service. The Public Accounts for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last have been submitted to the House. The estimated revenue for the year exceeded the actual receipts by some \$700,000, and the actual disbursements in the ordinary general business of the Province, exclusive of railways, fell short of the appropriation made by the Legislature by some \$30,000. Two members of the Ontario Government visited Quebec last autumn with the view of consultation as to the best means of settling the accounts between the two Provinces, and between them and the Dominion. These gentlemen thought the Dominion Government set forth the claims against the Provinces which were not well founded, and we agreed on a line of conduct to be adopted in settling with the Dominion. The pressure of business on the Ontario Government preparatory to the session of the legislature, and the session held here and there, and the long continued session of the Dominion Government have prevented the final adjustment of these accounts. Considerable progress has, however, been made in checking and comparing the accounts furnished with our accounts, and it is hoped that during the summer we may be able to finally close up the open accounts between the two Provinces, and also the Dominion accounts. I shall merely give a short synopsis of last year's business. The gross revenue from Public Accounts was \$3,516,631.44. From that deduct the temporary loan, \$1,050,000; receipts from Beauport Asylum, \$12,500; sale of some materials from Government railway, \$80,250...

estimate of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June—Legislation, \$123,200; Civil Government, \$3,699; Administration of Justice, etc., \$428,087; Public Instruction, etc., \$329,415; Agriculture, Immigration, Repatriation and Colonization, \$107,400; Public Works and Buildings, \$178,707; charities, including lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools, \$289,350; miscellaneous, \$20,000; charges on revenue, \$163,228; to be voted, \$1,630,078. Total voted and to be voted \$2,733,938. Last year I alluded to our relations with the Dominion Government, and referred to the large expense connected with the Administration of Justice in the Province, under the system in operation since Confederation, and expressed the conviction that the Dominion Government should bear a large proportion of such cost than is now paid by it. I am still of the opinion, when this question is examined into, it will be found that we have a larger claim upon the Dominion for moneys heretofore expended for its assets, trials, convictions and maintenance of offenders against Dominion statutes. On this point we have not received any satisfaction from the Dominion Government. Sooner or later this question must be dealt with, and from the best information I have been able to command, I conceive our pretensions as to the compensation for justice expenses are well founded, and that the Dominion Government will have to assume a larger proportion of our criminal charges and reimburse us and the other provinces for moneys paid on Dominion account. The Government intend to bring this question again before the Dominion authorities. I alluded also to the claim the Province had upon the Dominion for reimbursements of the interest paid by the Province upon Quebec's share of the surplus debt of the late Province of Canada over the \$72,500,000 placed upon the Dominion by the Confederation Act, \$500,000 formerly paid out of this fund on account. The law officers of the Crown are of the opinion that we are justly entitled to the interest kept by the Dominion from July, 1867, to July, 1873, from the Province under the Dominion Legislature, and we fully expect, and have reason to expect, that our claim will be allowed. There can be no question but that our sister Province of Ontario has received subsidies from the Dominion Government towards railway construction at the expense of the other Provinces, which have not been accorded to this Province. In this respect we have not received equal justice from the Dominion Government, and we are not disposed to let the matter rest in its present unsatisfactory position. It will be recollected that Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, when Premier of the Dominion Government, answered to a deputation who applied for aid for the Quebec Railway extension, that was given to Ontario Railways, that this Province should and would receive Dominion assistance towards her railways, and

Estimates of the expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June—Legislation, \$123,200; Civil Government, \$3,699; Administration of Justice, etc., \$428,087; Public Instruction, etc., \$329,415; Agriculture, Immigration, Repatriation and Colonization, \$107,400; Public Works and Buildings, \$178,707; charities, including lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools, \$289,350; miscellaneous, \$20,000; charges on revenue, \$163,228; to be voted, \$1,630,078. Total voted and to be voted \$2,733,938. Last year I alluded to our relations with the Dominion Government, and referred to the large expense connected with the Administration of Justice in the Province, under the system in operation since Confederation, and expressed the conviction that the Dominion Government should bear a large proportion of such cost than is now paid by it. I am still of the opinion, when this question is examined into, it will be found that we have a larger claim upon the Dominion for moneys heretofore expended for its assets, trials, convictions and maintenance of offenders against Dominion statutes. On this point we have not received any satisfaction from the Dominion Government. Sooner or later this question must be dealt with, and from the best information I have been able to command, I conceive our pretensions as to the compensation for justice expenses are well founded, and that the Dominion Government will have to assume a larger proportion of our criminal charges and reimburse us and the other provinces for moneys paid on Dominion account. The Government intend to bring this question again before the Dominion authorities. I alluded also to the claim the Province had upon the Dominion for reimbursements of the interest paid by the Province upon Quebec's share of the surplus debt of the late Province of Canada over the \$72,500,000 placed upon the Dominion by the Confederation Act, \$500,000 formerly paid out of this fund on account. The law officers of the Crown are of the opinion that we are justly entitled to the interest kept by the Dominion from July, 1867, to July, 1873, from the Province under the Dominion Legislature, and we fully expect, and have reason to expect, that our claim will be allowed. There can be no question but that our sister Province of Ontario has received subsidies from the Dominion Government towards railway construction at the expense of the other Provinces, which have not been accorded to this Province. In this respect we have not received equal justice from the Dominion Government, and we are not disposed to let the matter rest in its present unsatisfactory position. It will be recollected that Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, when Premier of the Dominion Government, answered to a deputation who applied for aid for the Quebec Railway extension, that was given to Ontario Railways, that this Province should and would receive Dominion assistance towards her railways, and

HOW TO CHANGE A VESSEL'S NAME. The customs authorities have received a Treasury circular defining the routine that must be pursued by yacht and other vessel owners desiring a change of name, under the authority conferred by the recent act of Congress. Sworn application must be made to the Secretary through the chief officer of the Customs at the vessel's home port, and satisfactory evidence must be furnished of seaworthy condition, freedom from debt, and the time and place of building. In the case of a steam vessel, a duplicate of the current certificate of inspection from the local inspectors of steam vessels will be accepted as sufficient evidence of seaworthiness. In the case of a sailing vessel, the owner must procure and present a certificate as to her seaworthiness from the Inspector of Hulls for the district in which she is at the time of the application, unless this requirement be specially waived by the department. Inspectors of Hulls are authorized to make examinations of sailing vessels and to certify as to their seaworthiness, all expenses incurred in this service to be paid by the owners. To satisfactorily establish the freedom of a vessel from debt, the owner must, in addition to his own sworn statement, produce such a certificate as is provided for in section 4,194, revised statutes, setting forth that the official records at the home port of the vessel show no mortgage, hypothecation, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding against her. The aforesaid in regard to the time and place of building contained in the last marine documents of the vessel will be accepted as satisfactory evidence on those points. Owners will be required to deposit with the officers of Customs a deposit in advance, sufficient to cover the expenses of advertising as required by the act. Immigrants arriving in New York bring an average of \$20 with them. The stock books of the Emerson and North-Western R. R. Company are to be opened in Emerson on the 6th of June, and will remain open until \$100,000 worth of stock has been issued to subscribers. The company has a charter from the Local Legislature.