

SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

1896

THE PEOPLE'S
Almanac

FACTS & FIGURES FOR THE ELECTORS OF CANADA.

With the Compliments of

The Gazette.

MONTREAL.

COMPLIMENTS OF
W. SMITH & CO., P.

Robert Mitchell & Co.

MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gas and Electric Light Fixtures

GAS METERS,

Engineers', Plumbers',
Gas and Steamfitters' **BRASS GOODS.**

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS,

Office and
Showroom: *No. 8 BLEURY STREET.*

Factory:
ST. CUNEGONDE.

PRICE - LIST

Rubber - Gloves - and - Mittens

GLOVES.

BLACK, WHITE OR TAN.

Ladies' Short,	Fine, sizes 6 to 9	.....	\$1.50 per pair.
" Half-Long	" " 6 to 9	.....	1.75 "
Men's Short,	" " 10 to 12	.....	1.50 "
" Half-Long	" " 10 to 12	.....	1.75 "
" " Heavy Acid	12 to 15	.....	2.50 "
" " Driving	Wool lined	.....	2.75 "
" Pure Gum	Dissecting Gloves	.....	3.25 "

MITTENS.

Men's Short	.....	\$1.25 per pair.	Men's Long Heavy	.....	\$2.25 per pair.
" Wool lined	1.75	"	" Wool lined	2.50	"

SPECIAL DISCOUNT IN QUANTITIES.

HENRY J. DART & CO.

Wholesale Druggists.

Dealers in Rubber Goods.

641 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

== 1896 ==

THE PEOPLE'S
ALMANAC

A - COMPILATION - OF - FACTS - AND - FIGURES
FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE
ELECTORS OF CANADA.



PREPARED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO
THE & GAZETTE
- - MONTREAL. - -



With the Compliments of the Publishers.

== 1896 ==

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Standard Life Assurance Co'y

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, MONTREAL.

Total Assurance - - \$111,000,000

Investments in Canada - 11,000,000

1895—BONUS YEAR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

JAMES A. GILLESPIE, of Gillespie & Co.

E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Director Bank of Montreal.

SIR JOSEPH HICKSON.

J. H. R. MOLSON, President Molsons Bank.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE DOMINION.

WM. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

J. HUTTON BALFOUR, Superintendent.

TO THE PUBLIC.



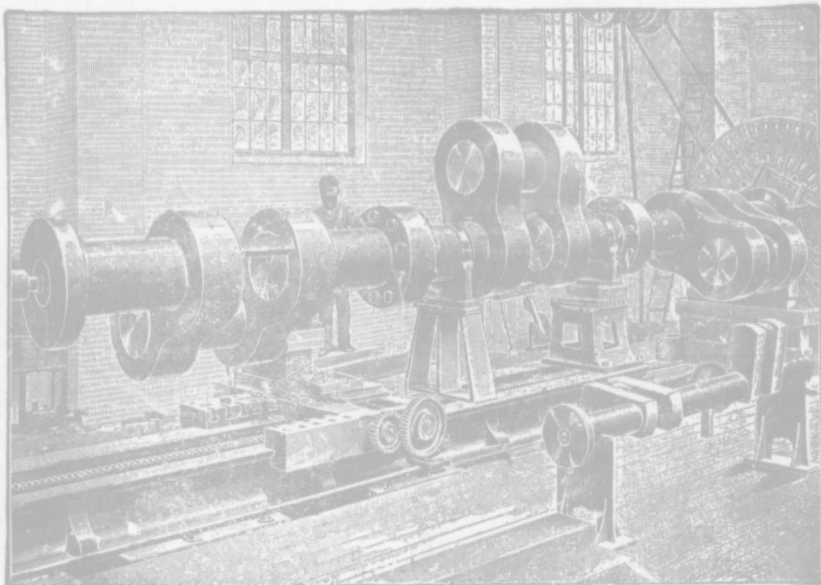
THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC has now reached its sixth annual edition. The year 1896 will see a general election to the House of Commons of Canada in which, for the fifth time, the contest will be between the Protectionists and Free Traders. The facts and figures in the Almanac, drawn as they are from authentic sources, will, it is believed, be found of advantage to those who study them in coming to a conclusion as to what policy and which party is most likely to promote the welfare and industries of the country.

In presenting the book to the readers of "The Gazette," the publishers wish them a happy new year.

Montreal, December, 1895.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND FORGE CO. LIMITED.

NEW GLASGOW, Nova Scotia.



ONLY STEEL WORKS IN CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hammered and Rolled Steel,

MADE BY THE

SIEMENS-MARTIN (OPEN HEARTH) PROCESS

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ECLIPSES IN 1896.

There will be two Eclipses of the sun and two of the moon in 1896.

I. AN ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, FEBRUARY 13TH.—Visible in the South Atlantic Ocean, the South Western coast of Africa and the South polar regions. Begins at 1 h. 54 m. p.m., and ends at 6 h. 53 m. p.m. (Greenwich mean time).

II. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, FEBRUARY 28TH.—Visible in Europe and Asia.

First contact with shadow at 6 h. 16 m. p.m. (Greenwich mean time).

Last contact with shadow at 9 h. 15 m. p.m. " " "

Magnitude of the Eclipse, 0.87 moons diameter.

III. A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, AUGUST 9TH.—Visible in the Central and Eastern portions of Europe, in the Central and Northern portions of Asia, Alaska, and the North polar regions. Eclipse begins at 2 h. 43 m. a.m., and ends at 7 h. 35 m. a.m. (Greenwich mean time). The line of central eclipse cuts the coast of Norway, passes through Nova Zembla, Russia in Asia and the Japan Islands.

IV. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, AUGUST 22ND. AND 23RD.—Visible throughout America.

First contact with penumbra 11 h. 8 m. p.m. (Eastern Standard time).

" " " shadow 0 h. 24 m. a.m. " " "

Last " " " 3 h. 31 m. a.m. " " "

" " " penumbra 4 h. 47 m. a.m. " " "

Magnitude of Eclipse, 0.734 moon's diameter.

CHURCH FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS.

New Year's.....	January	1	Queen's Birthday.....	May	24
Epiphany.....	"	6	Pentecost—Whitsunday.....	"	24
Septuagesima.....	February	2	Trinity Sunday.....	"	31
Sexagesima.....	"	9	Corpus Christi.....	June	4
Quinquagesima.....	"	16	St. Jean Baptiste.....	"	24
Ash Wednesday.....	"	19	St. Peter and St. Paul's Day.....	"	29
St. David's Day.....	March	1	Dominion Day.....	July	1
St. Patrick's Day.....	"	17	Labor Day.....	September	7
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	"	25	All Saints Day.....	November	1
Palm Sunday.....	"	29	Prince of Wales Birthday.....	"	9
Good Friday.....	April	3	Advent Sunday.....	"	29
Easter Sunday.....	"	5	St. Andrew's Day.....	"	30
Easter Monday.....	"	6	Conception.....	December	8
St. George's Day.....	"	23	St. Thomas' Day.....	"	21
Rogation.....	"	25	Christmas.....	"	25
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.....	May	14	St. John the Evangelist.....	"	27
Accession of Queen Victoria.....	"	20			

LEGAL AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

For the Dominion—New Year's Day, January 1; Good Friday, April 3; Easter Monday, April 6; Queen's Birthday, May 24 (celebrated 25th); Dominion Day, July 1; Labor Day, September 7; Christmas, December 25.

For the Province of Quebec—All the above, and Epiphany, January 6; Ascension Day, May 14; All Saints' Day, November 1 (Sunday); Conception Day, December 8.

THE BEST OF ALL

IN ALL THINGS, AT ALL TIMES

THE EQUITABLE LIFE

. ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES

Surpasses any other Life Insurance Company in the World

IN ASSURANCE IN FORCE.

Assurance in force December 31, 1894, - \$913,556,733

IN EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES:

Gross Surplus December 31, 1894, - - \$ 37,479,803

IN PROMPTNESS IN PAYING CLAIMS

Of 2885 death claims paid in 1894, 2034 were paid on the very
day proof of death was received, and 248 more within three (3) days.

Assets, December 31, 1894, - - \$185,044,310

Income, 1894, - - - - - 43,669,726

New Business, 1894, - - - - - 217,115,988

Its Free Tontine Policy is like a Bank Draft, a simple promise
to pay.

SEARGENT P. STEARNS, Manager,

No. 157 St. James Street, - - - MONTREAL.

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OTTAWA,



THE FLAG FOR ME.

Give me the grand old Union Jack,
Baptised in blood and tears ;
The flag that o'er a nation free
Has waved a thousand years.
More modern flags with stars and bars
As beautiful may be ;
But, the flag that's waved a thousand
years
Is good enough for me.

Beneath its broad and generous folds
Shall freedom ever live ;
And 'neath it always shall be found
What earth has good to give.
Its red and white and azure tints
For beauty do not lack ;
The English, Irish, Scotch cross joined
To form the Union Jack.

The Union that it signifies
Can ne'er be torn apart ;
It binds the world in loving ties
Close knitted round the heart.
From frozen South or torrid strand
To farthest North ice pack,
All Britons love the Motherland
And the grand old Union Jack.

Then may it wave o'er land and sea
Through times eternal space ;
Equality and liberty
There find abiding place.
No change of flag, no change of name,
Do I e'er want to see ;
For the flag that's waved a thousand
years
Is good enough for me.

J. A. PHILLIPS.

OTTAWA, 21 October, 1895.

THE ❖ GAZETTE

HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED

Job Printing
--- AND ---
Bookbinding

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE DOMINION.

FINE

COLOR . . .

PRINTING .

BLANK FORMS

BOOK BINDING

CALENDARS

PAMPHLET WORK

POSTER WORK

INVOICE FORMS

LETTER HEADINGS

ALL KINDS OF COMMERCIAL AND SHOW PRINTING.

RICHARD WHITE, Man.-Dir

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.,

MONTREAL.



Fighting the Fire that Threatens the Factories.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

OGILVIE'S



Patent . .
Hungarian
Flour . . .

AND INSIST ON GETTING IT.

It makes the HIGHEST and WHITEST LOAF of BREAD and the LIGHTEST and FLAKYIST PASTRY of any flour in the market.

This flour is now milled under a new and unparalleled method, giving a granular and creamy flour, which produces **FOUR SIX POUND LOAVES MORE PER BARREL** than any other flour in the market.

STRENGTH IS PURITY AND ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

The largest individual milling business in the World. Daily capacity of Mills 8,200 barrels, Every bag guaranteed, sewn with our special Red, White and Blue Twine.

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Day	Month	Day	Month
1	WED	1	WED
2	THUR	2	THUR
3	FRID	3	FRID
4	SATU	4	SATU
5	SUN	5	SUN
6	MON	6	MON
7	TUES	7	TUES
8	WED	8	WED
9	THUR	9	THUR
10	FRID	10	FRID
11	SATU	11	SATU
12	SUN	12	SUN
13	MON	13	MON
14	TUES	14	TUES
15	WED	15	WED
16	THUR	16	THUR
17	FRID	17	FRID
18	SATU	18	SATU
19	SUN	19	SUN
20	MON	20	MON
21	TUES	21	TUES
22	WED	22	WED
23	THUR	23	THUR
24	FRID	24	FRID
25	SATU	25	SATU
26	SUN	26	SUN
27	MON	27	MON
28	TUES	28	TUES
29	WED	29	WED
30	THUR	30	THUR
31	FRID	31	FRID

WHEN THE GRITS GET IN.

(A Song of the Future.)

"Wot's all the bloomin racket?" said Sir Richard on parade.
 "They've shut the bleedin' mill down," the horny-handed said.
 "Why have they shut the mill down?" said Sir Richard on parade.
 "All on account of you, old man, and your bloomin' old free trade."
 And Sir Richard he looked weary, the horny-hand looked mad,
 And the Liberals looked tired, and the foreigners looked glad.
 And the ministers looked solemn, and affairs looked very bad.
 After swipin' of the tariff at election.
 "Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Sir Richard on parade,
 "We work for eighty cents a day" the toiling labor said
 "Why don't you get much more than that?" said Sir Richard on parade.
 "Cause work is very scarce now with your bloomin' old free trade."

And Sir Richard he looked pleased like; and the worker he looked beat,
 For the cupboard it was empty by the middle of the week.
 And he vowed to kick himself if he'd a handy pair o' feet,
 For swipin' of the tariff at election.
 "Where are the people rushing to?" said Sir Richard on parade,
 "They're rushing to the savings branch," the banker sadly said
 "What are they rushing there for?" asked Sir Richard on parade.
 "To draw their hard earned money out" the banker quick replied.
 "They need it now to live on, since you've given us free trade,
 "For times are getting very hard and business is decayed
 And everyone is sick to death o'er the trouble you have made.
 By swipin' of the tariff at election."

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1896.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.				
1	WED.	Circumcision—New Year's Day.	7 41	4 27	5 11	7 34	4 34	5 19	First Quarter.....	7h 10h	8h 25m	
2	THUR.	Gen. Wolfe born, 1727.	7 41	4 28	6 33	7 34	4 34	6 29	New Moon.....	7h 5h	8h 19m	
3	FRID.	Battle of Princeton, 1777.	7 40	4 29	7 57	7 34	4 35	8 01	First Quarter.....	7h 42m	8h 42m	
4	SATUR.	West Indies discovered, 1492.	7 40	4 30	9 17	7 34	4 36	9 20	Full Moon.....	7h 30m	8h 50m	
5	SUN.	Battle of Toronto, 1838.	7 40	4 31	10 35	7 34	4 37	10 36	30d	7h 10h	8h 25m	
6	MON.	Benjamin Franklin born, 1706.	7 40	4 32	11 53	7 34	4 38	11 52	14d	7h 5h	8h 19m	
7	TUES.	Gen. Putnam born, 1718.	7 40	4 33	morn.	7 34	4 39	morn.	22d	7h 42m	8h 42m	
8	WED.	Galileo, died, 1642.	7 39	4 35	1 11	7 34	4 40	1 08	30d	7h 30m	8h 50m	
9	THUR.	Emperor Napoleon III. d'd, 1873.	7 39	4 36	2 30	7 33	4 41	2 25	7d	7h 9h	8h 25m	
10	FRID.	Stamp Act passed, 1765.	7 39	4 37	3 47	7 33	4 42	3 40	14d	7h 4h	8h 19m	
11	SATUR.	Sir J. A. Macdonald born, 1815.	7 39	4 38	4 59	7 33	4 43	4 51	22d	7h 30m	8h 50m	
12	SUN.	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	7 38	4 39	6 04	7 32	4 44	5 56	30d	7h 10h	8h 25m	
13	MON.	Great fire, St. John, N.B., 1837.	7 38	4 40	sets ev.	7 32	4 45	sets ev.	7d	7h 9h	8h 25m	
14	TUES.	Cardinal Manning died, 1892.	7 37	4 41	4 25	7 32	4 47	4 32	14d	7h 4h	8h 19m	
15	WED.	Talma, Fr. tragedian, born, 1763.	7 37	4 43	5 35	7 31	4 48	5 41	22d	7h 30m	8h 50m	
16	THUR.	Daniel Webster born, 1782.	7 36	4 44	6 44	7 31	4 49	6 49	30d	7h 10h	8h 25m	
17	FRID.	Mozart, born, 1756.	7 36	4 45	7 50	7 30	4 50	7 53	7d	7h 9h	8h 25m	
18	SATUR.	Bulwer Lytton died, 1873.	7 35	4 47	8 54	7 30	4 52	8 55	14d	7h 4h	8h 19m	
19	SUN.	Copernicus born, 1472.	7 34	4 48	9 58	7 29	4 53	9 58	22d	7h 30m	8h 50m	
20	MON.	Hong-Kong ceded to England, 1841.	7 33	4 49	11 02	7 28	4 54	11 00	30d	7h 10h	8h 25m	
21	TUES.	Louis XVI. executed, 1793.	7 33	4 50	morn.	7 28	4 56	morn.	7d	7h 9h	8h 25m	
22	WED.	Byron born, 1783.	7 32	4 52	0 07	7 27	4 57	0 03	14d	7h 4h	8h 19m	
23	THUR.	Panama Canal commenced, 1880.	7 31	4 53	1 14	7 26	4 58	1 09	22d	7h 30m	8h 50m	
24	FRID.	St. Paul's Day (If fair a happy day)	7 30	4 55	2 22	7 25	5 00	2 16	30d	7h 10h	8h 25m	
25	SATUR.	Robert Burns born, 1759.	7 29	4 56	3 33	7 24	5 01	3 26	7d	7h 9h	8h 25m	
26	SUN.	Dr. Jenner died, 1823.	7 28	4 58	4 43	7 23	5 02	4 34	14d	7h 4h	8h 19m	
27	MON.	First mail stage between Quebec and Montreal started, 1721.	7 27	4 59	rises ev.	7 22	5 04	rises ev.	22d	7h 30m	8h 50m	
28	TUES.	Victoria cross instituted, 1856.	7 26	5 01	2 44	7 21	5 05	2 53	30d	7h 10h	8h 25m	
29	WED.	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.	7 25	5 02	4 04	7 20	5 07	4 11	7d	7h 9h	8h 25m	
30	THUR.	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon died, 1892.	7 24	5 03	5 29	7 19	5 08	5 34	14d	7h 4h	8h 19m	
31	FRID.		7 23	5 05	6 35	7 18	5 09	6 38	22d	7h 30m	8h 50m	

* THE *

Great North-Western

Telegraph Company.

OF CANADA.

Head Office: - Wellington and Scott Sts., - TORONTO, Ont.

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H. P. DWIGHT, President and General Manager.
ADAM BROWN, Vice-President.
GEO. D. PERRY, Secretary and Auditor.
ARTHUR COX, Treasurer and Supt. of Supplies.

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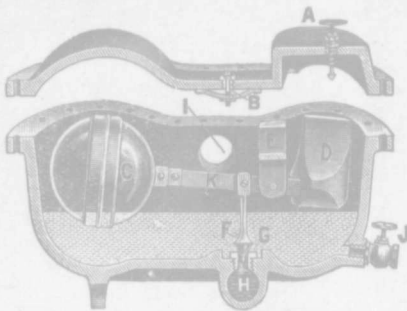
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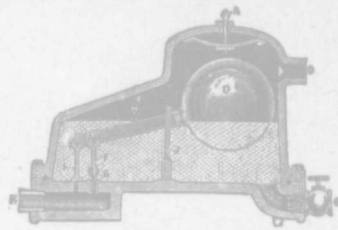


A Poor Political Cover for a Big Man's Bed

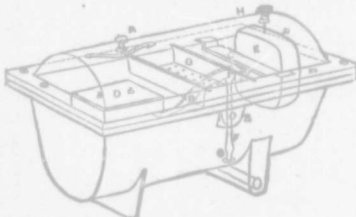
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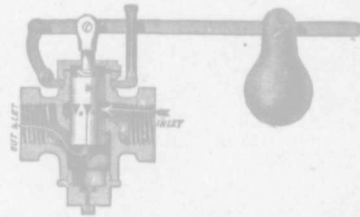
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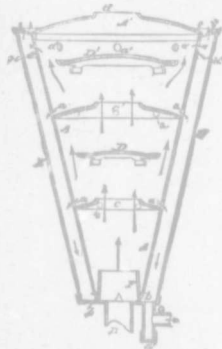
McDANIEL SPECIAL STEAM TRAP.



CHAPMAN STEAM TRAP.



WATSON PRESSURE REGULATOR.



McDANIEL CONDENSER HEAD.

WATSON & McDANIEL'S
SPECIALTIES

—FOR—

STEAM :-
:- USERS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

GARTH & CO.,

536 to 542 Craig Street, . . . MONTREAL.

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BEFORE AND AFTER.

The case of the Yankee Workingman who voted for Free Trade Tariff Reform.

When his work was full of promise, and
his wages good and stout,
And the tariff on his product was secure
beyond a doubt,
When employer was contented with the
toiler most polite,
And the weaver stopped his busy loom at
six o'clock at night,
It was then the eager mill man was a-feel-
ing at his best,
And he frequently placed a wad in a
pocket of his vest,
Then he learned to talk of tariff and to
read of trusts galore,
And then he ranted and he panted to
sweep the country o'er.

There was something very pleasant in the
neighborhood about,
Still this pessimistic workingman found
cause to kick and pout ;
He was being robbed, he knew it, and he
read and read anew,
As he stroked his flaxen whiskers, while
the zephyrs hustled through,

He would laugh at wise McKinley, give a
sigh for J. G. Blaine,
And would rise to spout reform from
California to Maine ;
Then he reached forth for his money,
tucked a wad into his vest,
And he smiled a smile benign on humanity
and the rest.

But now his work is slow, indeed, and
times are bad and tough,
And he's struggling for a dollar in a town
that lacks the stuff,
Where the grocer and the butcher are
clinging close to land,
And his employer is disheartened and
shutting down's at hand ;
It is now the politician is a-feeling rather
blue,
So he stands out on the corner to obtain
a better view.
Now he reaches for his wadlet which has
grown so slim and lean,
And he knows not what the cause is, for
they swept the country clean.

2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

29 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES— Last Quarter..... New Moon..... First Quarter..... Full Moon.....	7TH MERIDIAN. 5d 7h 38m av. 13d 11h 13m m. 21d 4h 15m ev. 28d 2h 51m ev.	9TH MERIDIAN. 5d 6h 38m av. 13d 10h 13m m. 21d 3h 15m ev. 28d 1h 51m ev.	10TH MERIDIAN. 5d 5h 38m av. 13d 9h 13m m. 21d 2h 15m ev. 28d 0h 51m ev.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	SATUR.	Ad'l. Maury (U.S. Hyd'r.), d., 1873.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.				
2	SUN.	Purif'ion of Virgin Mary. Ord'ass.	7 22	5 06	8 17	7 17	5 11	8 18				
3	MON.	Mendelssohn comp'ser, b'rn, 1809.	7 21	5 07	9 28	7 16	5 12	9 37				
4	TUES.	Severus, Rom. Emp., d., Eng., 211.	7 19	5 09	10 59	7 15	5 13	10 56				
5	WED.	Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.	7 18	5 11	morn.	7 14	5 15	morn.				
6	THUR.	Fort Henry captured, 1862.	7 17	5 12	9 38	7 13	5 16	9 13				
7	FRI.	Diekens born, 1812.	7 16	5 14	1 36	7 12	5 18	1 31				
8	SATUR.	Pope Pius IX. died, 1878.	7 14	5 15	2 50	7 11	5 19	2 42				
9	SUN.	Sexagesima Sunday.	7 13	5 16	3 58	7 10	5 20	3 49				
10	MON.	Treaty of Paris signed and Canada	7 12	5 18	4 56	7 08	5 22	4 47				
11	TUES.	ceded to Britain, 1763.	7 10	5 20	5 42	7 07	5 23	5 34				
12	WED.	Lady Jane Grey, beheaded, 1555.	7 09	5 21	6 17	7 06	5 24	6 11				
13	THUR.	Captain C. killed, 1779.	7 07	5 23	sets ev.	7 04	5 26	sets ev.				
14	FRI.	St. Valentine's Day.	7 06	5 24	5 38	7 03	5 27	5 42				
15	SATUR.	Fishery Treaty, U.S. sgd, 1888.	7 05	5 25	6 44	7 02	5 28	6 46				
16	SUN.	Quinquagesima Sunday.	7 03	5 27	7 48	7 00	5 30	7 48				
17	MON.	Michael Angelo died, 1563.	7 01	5 13	8 51	6 58	5 31	8 50				
18	TUES.	Shore Tuesday.	6 59	5 30	9 55	6 57	5 32	9 52				
19	WED.	Ash Wednesday.	6 58	5 31	11 00	6 56	5 34	10 56				
20	THUR.	Santa Anna born, 1798.	6 56	5 32	morn.	6 54	5 35	morn.				
21	FRI.	J. H. Newman, Cardinal, brn, 1801	6 54	5 34	0 07	6 52	5 36	0 02				
22	SATUR.	Washington born, 1732.	6 53	5 35	1 17	6 51	5 38	1 10				
23	SUN.	First Sunday in Lent.	6 51	5 37	2 29	6 49	5 39	2 18				
24	MON.	John Keats, poet, born, 1821.	6 49	5 39	3 30	6 48	5 40	3 21				
25	TUES.	Charles Peace executed, 1879.	6 48	5 40	4 26	6 46	5 42	4 17				
26	WED.	Treaty of Versailles, 1871.	6 46	5 41	5 13	6 44	5 43	5 05				
27	THUR.	H. W. Longfellow, poet, b'n, 1807.	6 44	5 43	5 50	6 43	5 45	5 43				
28	FRI.	Shirley Brooks died, 1874.	6 42	5 44	6 17	6 41	5 46	6 12				
29	SAT.	Sir John Landown died, 1852.	6 41	5 45	6 41	6 39	5 47	6 38				
			6 39	5 46	7 00	6 38	5 49	7 02				

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QUERIES FOR FREE TRADERS.

- Will Free Trade in Canada open a new factory anywhere in Canada, and if so where?
 Will it enlarge an old factory, or give its employees more work, and if so how?
 Will it increase any workman's wages, and if so in what lines of employment, and why?
 Will it develop a mine anywhere?
 Will it put money into the purse of anybody who makes his living in Canada?
 Will it add a cent to the price of a bushel of wheat, or peas, or oats, or barley, or any kind of grain?
 Will it increase the price of cheese or butter, or create a demand anywhere for an extra pound of either; and if so how and where?
 Will it add a fraction of a dollar to the value of a cow, or a sheep, or a horse, or a pig, or even a chicken, or a Canadian farm; and how?
 Will it not permit the importation of the cheapest of foreign products, both of the factory, the farm and the workshops, and so lessen the consumption in Canada of Canadian goods to the extent of the importation?
 Will not this tend to decrease the price paid in Canada for Canadian made or raised articles or goods in general use?

3rd Month.

MARCH, 1896.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			Full Moon.....	New Moon.....	First Quarter.....	Last Quarter.....
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	SUN.	Rabelais died, 1553.	h.m. 6 37	h.m. 5 48	h.m. 8 33	h.m. 6 36	h.m. 5 50	h.m. 8 31				
2	MON.	John Wesley died, 1791.	6 36	5 49	9 57	6 34	5 51	9 54				
3	TUES.	Russian serfdom abolished, 1863.	6 34	5 51	11 19	6 33	5 52	11 14				
4	WED.	Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry	6 32	5 52	morn.	6 31	5 53	morn.				
5	THUR.	by Riel, 1870.	6 30	5 54	0 38	6 29	5 55	0 42				
6	FRI.	Artemus Ward (C.Brown) d'd, 1876	6 29	5 55	1 50	6 28	5 56	1 42				
7	SATUR.	St. Thomas Aquinas died, 1274.	6 27	5 57	2 51	6 26	5 57	2 43				
8	SUN.	Sir J. F. W. Herschel born, 1792.	6 25	5 58	3 42	6 24	5 59	3 34				
9	MON.	Americus Vesputius born, 1451.	6 23	5 59	4 21	6 23	6 00	4 14				
10	TUES.	Prince of Wales married, 1863.	6 21	6 00	4 49	6 21	6 01	4 44				
11	WED.	Charles Sumner died, 1874.	6 19	6 01	5 21	6 19	6 03	5 08				
12	THUR.	St. Gregory the Great died, 604.	6 17	6 03	5 32	6 17	6 04	5 29				
13	FRI.	Cranmer burnt, 1556.	6 15	6 04	sets ev.	6 15	6 05	sets ev.				
14	SATUR.	Sir Arthur Helps died, 1875.	6 14	6 06	6 42	6 13	6 06	6 42				
15	SUN.	General Jackson (U.S.) b'rn, 1767.	6 12	6 07	7 46	6 12	6 07	7 44				
16	MON.	Duchess of Kent died, 1861.	6 10	6 08	8 51	6 10	6 08	8 57				
17	TUES.	Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 terminated by U.S., 1866.	6 08	6 10	9 57	6 08	6 10	9 52				
18	WED.	Lucknow taken, 1858.	6 06	6 11	11 06	6 06	6 11	10 58				
19	THUR.	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.	6 02	6 14	0 14	6 03	6 13	0 05				
20	FRI.	Robert Southey died, 1843.	6 00	6 15	1 19	6 00	6 15	1 10				
21	SATUR.	William I. of Prussia born, 1797.	5 59	6 16	2 17	5 59	6 16	2 07				
22	SUN.	Halifax Gazette issued, 1762.	5 57	6 17	3 05	5 57	6 17	2 56				
23	MON.	H. M. S. Eurymedea founder'd, 1878.	5 55	6 19	3 44	5 55	6 18	3 36				
24	TUES.	Annunciation or Lady Day.	5 53	6 20	4 14	5 53	6 19	4 09				
25	WED.	Fight at Duck Lake, Second Riel	5 51	6 21	4 39	5 51	6 20	4 36				
26	THUR.	Rebellion, 1885.	5 49	6 23	5 02	5 50	6 22	5 00				
27	FRI.	Canada ceded to France, 1632.	5 47	6 24	5 23	5 48	6 23	5 23				
28	SATUR.	Palm Sunday.	5 45	6 25	rises ev.	5 46	6 24	rises ev.				
29	SUN.	Anniversary Sicilian Vespers, 1282.	5 43	6 26	8 51	5 44	6 25	8 47				
30	MON.	Treaty of Paris, 1856.	5 41	6 28	10 14	5 42	6 27	10 08				
31	TUES.											

Moon's Phases. 75th Meridian. 90th Meridian. 105th Meridian.

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THE ANTI-CANADIAN PARTY.

Mr. Longley, the Liberal Provincial Leader in Nova Scotia, is a Secessionist. The records of the Quebec Interprovincial Conference of 1887, contains the following paragraph, entered at his request :

"In view of the recent movements in the province of Nova Scotia, the representatives of that province desire to place on record that they participate in the deliberations of this conference upon the understanding that while they join the representatives of the sister provinces in seeking reforms in matters which are of common interest, they do so without prejudice to the right of the Government, Legislature or people of Nova Scotia to take any course that may in future be by them deemed desirable with a view to the separation of the province from the Dominion."

The *Telegraph*, the chief English Liberal organ in the city of Quebec, is an annexationist. In October, 1890, it said :

"The *Montreal Gazette* wants the seat of the provincial Government changed from Quebec to Three Rivers, because the latter would be nearer the centre of population and the Lieut.-Governor's residence would be further away from the terrible Rouges of St. Rochs who are bent on demolishing or burning it. It is well that the *Gazette* should clearly understand that the next time we make a political change in this country the result will not be to make a change in the seat of the provincial Government, but to convert Quebec into the political capital of a state in the American Union."

On Jan'y, 23rd, 1893, Hon. Mr. Mercier, ex-Liberal Premier of Quebec, at Fall River, Mass., said he intended to take the lead in throwing off Canadian connection with Great Britain, and invited New England French Canadians to take up subscriptions to help on the work.

These are all Mr. Laurier's friends.

4th Month.

APRIL 1896.

30 Days.

Day, Month	Day, Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES.	7 TH MERIDIAN.	90 TH MERIDIAN.	105 TH MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	WED.	Prince Bismarck born, 1815.	5 39	6 29	11 31	5 40	6 28	11 24				
2	THUR.	Massacre Trig Lake, 1885.	5 37	6 30	morn.	5 39	6 29	morn.				
3	FRI.	Good Friday.	5 35	6 31	0 41	5 37	6 30	0 35				
4	SATUR.	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 33	6 33	1 35	5 35	6 31	1 30				
5	SUN.	Easter Sunday.	6 32	6 34	2 20	5 33	6 32	2 13				
6	MON.	Battle of Shiloh, 1862.	5 30	6 35	2 52	5 32	6 33	2 46				
7	TUES.	T. D'Aray McGee murdered, 1868.	5 28	6 36	3 17	5 30	6 34	3 13				
8	WED.	Hudson Bay Co. formed, 1692.	5 26	6 38	3 37	5 28	6 35	3 34				
9	THUR.	Surrender of General Lee, 1865.	5 24	6 39	3 55	5 26	6 36	3 53				
10	FRI.	Canning born, 1770.	5 23	6 40	4 10	5 25	6 38	4 10				
11	SATUR.	Madoc Massacre, 1873.	5 21	6 42	4 26	5 23	6 39	4 27				
12	SUN.	H. Clay, Statesman U.S., b'n, 1770.	5 19	6 43	sets ev.	5 21	6 40	sets ev.				
13	MON.	Catholic Emancipation, 1829.	5 17	6 44	7 49	5 20	6 41	7 45				
14	TUES.	Pres. Lincoln, assassinated, 1865.	5 15	6 45	8 56	5 18	6 43	8 50				
15	WED.	Riel expelled from Parlia't, 1874.	5 14	6 47	10 04	5 16	6 44	9 56				
16	THUR.	Victory of Colloiden, 1746.	5 12	6 48	11 11	5 15	6 45	11 02				
17	FRI.	Hon. Alex. MacKenzie died, 1892.	5 10	6 49	morn.	5 13	6 46	morn.				
18	SATUR.	Marital law in Russia, 1879.	5 08	6 51	0 03	5 11	6 47	morn.				
19	SUN.	Lord Byron, poet, died, 1824.	5 07	6 52	1 02	5 10	6 49	0 53				
20	MON.	Battle of Lexington, 1775.	5 05	6 53	1 42	5 08	6 50	1 34				
21	TUES.	Capture of Donald Morrison, 1889.	5 03	6 54	2 15	5 06	6 51	2 09				
22	WED.	Battle of Camden, 1781.	5 02	6 55	2 41	5 05	6 52	2 37				
23	THUR.	St. George's Day.	5 00	6 57	3 03	5 03	6 53	3 01				
24	FRI.	Fight at Fish Creek, 1885.	4 58	6 58	3 24	5 02	6 55	3 24				
25	SATUR.	Toronto occupied by U. S. troops, 1813.	4 57	6 59	rises ev	5 00	6 56	rises ev				
26	SUN.	1813.	4 55	7 01	6 16	4 58	6 57	6 12				
27	MON.	French Army in Italy, 1859.	4 53	7 02	7 42	4 57	6 58	7 36				
28	TUES.	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.	4 52	7 03	9 06	4 55	6 59	8 59				
29	WED.	General Boulanger born, 1857.	4 50	7 05	10 22	4 54	7 01	10 14				
30	THUR.	Sir J. Lubbock born, 1834.	4 49	7 06	11 24	4 53	7 02	11 15				

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FARMERS WANT PROTECTION.

The following petition was sent by the Grangers of the Dominion to the Government in 1876:

"Whereas agriculture is a prominent interest of this Dominion, and the prosperity of all classes depends largely upon the success of the farmer, it is desirable to enact such laws as shall insure that success.

"As practical farmers we cannot but view with regret our markets filled with the United States produce free of duty, while Canadian produce is heavily taxed when sent to the United States' markets.

"Your petitioners respectfully pray for such protection as will secure the home market for the home producer; or that the same rate of duty be levied on all agricultural products coming into the Dominion from foreign countries that is imposed by said foreign countries upon our produce."

The Liberals were in power in 1876, and would pay no attention to this protest against the jug-handled free trade that allowed the entry of foreigners' product to compete with ours, but could give no advantage to Canadian products in other countries.

This is the kind of free trade Mr. Laurier would restore.

Last year a meeting of the Farmers' Club and Chamber of Agriculture was called at Canterbury, England, to consider the motion, "That this club urges the Hop Growers Association to use all means in its power to get a duty imposed on foreign hops," and this was carried by 3 to 1.

5th Month.

MAY, 1896.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES.	75° W. MERIDIAN.	90° W. MERIDIAN.	105° W. MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	FRI.	Fight at Cut Knife Creek, 1885.	4 47	7 07	morn.	4 52	7 03	morn.	Last Quarter			
2	SATUR.	First sod C. P. R. turned, 1884.	4 46	7 09	0 13	4 50	7 04	0 05	New Moon			
3	SUN.	Postal Union ratified, 1875.	4 44	7 10	0 52	4 48	7 05	0 45	1st Quarter			
4	MON.	Dr. Livingstone died, 1873.	4 43	7 11	1 21	4 47	7 06	1 16	2nd Quarter			
5	TUES.	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821.	4 41	7 12	1 42	4 46	7 07	1 39	3rd Quarter			
6	WED.	Siege of Quebec raised, 1776.	4 40	7 14	2 00	4 44	7 09	1 58	Full Moon			
7	THUR.	Battle of Nisbet, 1402.	4 38	7 15	2 17	4 43	7 10	2 16				
8	FRI.	Treaty Washington signed, 1871.	4 37	7 16	2 32	4 42	7 11	2 32				
9	SATUR.	First ocean steamship arrived at Quebec, 1853.	4 36	7 17	2 48	4 41	7 12	2 50				
10	SUN.	Batoche taken, 1885.	4 35	7 19	3 04	4 39	7 13	3 08				
11	MON.		4 33	7 20	3 24	4 38	7 14	3 29				
12	TUES.	Capture of Charlottown, 1780.	4 32	7 21	sets ev.	4 37	7 16	sets ev.				
13	WED.	Hudson's Bay Co. founded, 1670.	4 31	7 22	9 05	4 36	7 17	8 58				
14	THUR.	Ascension Day, Holy Thursday.	4 30	7 23	10 05	4 35	7 18	9 58				
15	FRI.	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847.	4 28	7 24	10 58	4 34	7 19	10 50				
16	SATUR.	Great Fire at Quebec, 1889.	4 27	7 25	11 43	4 33	7 20	11 35				
17	SUN.	Alphonso XIII of Spain, b'n, 1886.	4 26	7 27	morn.	4 32	7 21	morn.				
18	MON.	Montreal founded, 1642.	4 25	7 28	0 19	4 31	7 22	0 13				
19	TUES.	Ann Boleyn executed, 1535.	4 24	7 29	0 47	4 30	7 23	0 42				
20	WED.	Sir George Cartier died, 1873.	4 23	7 30	1 09	4 29	7 24	1 05				
21	THUR.	McKinley Bill passed, 1890.	4 22	7 31	1 28	4 28	7 25	1 25				
22	FRI.	Dr. Cronin's body found, 1880.	4 21	7 32	1 47	4 27	7 26	1 47				
23	SATUR.	St. Gothard Tunnel opened, 1882.	4 20	7 33	2 08	4 27	7 27	2 10				
24	SUN.	Queen Victoria b'n, 1819. Pen' east.	4 20	7 34	2 32	4 26	7 28	2 35				
25	MON.	Fenians invade Canada at Trout River, 1870.	4 19	7 35	rises ev.	4 25	7 29	rises ev.				
26	TUES.	Battle of Fort George, 1813.	4 18	7 36	7 56	4 24	7 30	7 48				
27	WED.	Great Fire in Quebec, 1845.	4 17	7 37	9 06	4 24	7 31	8 58				
28	THUR.	Paris burned, 1871.	4 17	7 38	10 03	4 23	7 32	9 55				
29	FRI.	Earl Spencer born, 1835.	4 16	7 39	10 47	4 23	7 33	10 40				
30	SATUR.	Trinity Sunday.	4 15	7 40	11 19	4 22	7 33	11 13				
31	SUN.		4 14	7 41	11 44	4 21	7 34	11 40				

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WORKINGMEN UNDER FREE TRADE.

Rev. James H. Dixon, rector of St. Luke's Anglican Church, Montreal, in 1894, in a letter to Hon. Judge Curran, then Solicitor-General, thus described the effects of a free trade tariff on the members of his congregation:—

"I heard to-day with deep concern that the Montreal Woollen Mills Company would be forced to close down their mills, unless there was some modification of the tariff. I am a Church of England clergyman, as you know, and as many of the men and women working in the woollen mills are English and members of the Church of England and of my church, the matter of the shutting down of the mills touches me very closely, and I sincerely trust that we members for Montreal, to have such a modification of the tariff made as will enable the manufacturers in the said woollen mills to carry on their business. I have now lived nearly nineteen years in the manufacturing West End of Montreal, and can speak with experience of the disastrous effects of shutting down factories.

"When I first took charge of this parish a number of the operators of ironworks beyond the canal had shut down under circumstances somewhat similar to the case under consideration. It was hoped relief would be given in the way of protection, but it never came, and I saw the men impoverished by waiting, saw them sell their furniture and at last weep bitter tears, as they begged for food, and I had to share my food with many parishioners in my very great hurt.

"I saw the sugar refinery shut down for a time; I am not so sure for what cause. I believed at the time that it was from some similar cause, and I paid, retail, 11 cents per pound for brown sugar, which I paid 7 cents a pound for before, when we had competition from our own home production. In the interests, therefore, of Montreal, in the interests of the Dominion of Canada, in the interests of my parishioners, I hope you will succeed in preventing the closing down of this factory and of others in similar positions."

The tariff policy of the Liberals aims to increase the import of foreign goods. These foreign goods must displace those of Canadian manufacture. They must be done or curtail the work in Canadian factories for Canadian workmen.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1896.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES. 157th MERIDIAN. 90th MERIDIAN. 105th MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	MON.	Fenians invade Canada, 1866.	4 14	7 42	h.m.	4 21	7 35	h.m.	Last Quarter.....
2	TUES.	Prince Napoleon killed, 1879.	4 13	7 43	3 04	4 20	7 36	0 01	New Moon.....
3	WED.	Montreal Gazette established, 1778.	4 13	7 43	0 22	4 20	7 37	0 20	First Quarter.....
4	THUR.	Battle of Magenta, 1850.	4 13	7 44	0 38	4 19	7 37	0 38	Full Moon.....
5	FRI.	Battle of Stony Creek, 1813.	4 12	7 44	0 52	4 19	7 38	0 54	.....
6	SATUR.	Sir John A. Macdonald died, 1891.	4 12	7 45	1 10	4 19	7 38	1 13	.....
7	SUN.	First American Congress, 1785.	4 11	7 46	1 28	4 18	7 39	1 32	.....
8	MON.	First Parliament, Ottawa, 1866.	4 11	7 47	1 50	4 18	7 40	1 56	.....
9	TUES.	Charles Dickens died, 1870.	4 11	7 47	2 19	4 18	7 40	2 20	.....
10	WED.	Roger Bacon died, 1294.	4 11	7 48	2 55	4 18	7 41	3 04	.....
11	THUR.	Saint Barnabas Day.	4 11	7 48	3 42	4 18	7 41	3 50	.....
12	FRI.	W. C. Bryant died, 1878.	4 11	7 49	sets ev.	4 18	7 42	sets ev.	.....
13	SATUR.	Kingston founded, 1673.	4 10	7 49	10 19	4 18	7 42	10 11	.....
14	SUN.	First C. P. R. steamship from Japan arr'd Vancouver, 1887.	4 10	7 50	10 49	4 18	7 43	10 44	.....
15	MON.	Wintrop born, 1692.	4 10	7 50	11 12	4 18	7 43	11 03	.....
16	TUES.	Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.	4 10	7 51	11 36	4 18	7 44	11 31	.....
17	WED.	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	4 11	7 51	11 53	4 18	7 44	11 52	.....
18	THUR.	Great Fire at St. John, 1877.	4 11	7 51	morn.	4 18	7 44	morn.	.....
19	FRI.	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	4 11	7 52	0 13	4 18	7 45	0 14	.....
20	SATUR.	Halifax founded, 1749.	4 11	7 52	0 34	4 18	7 45	0 37	.....
21	SUN.	Halifax founded, 1749.	4 11	7 52	0 59	4 18	7 45	1 03	.....
22	MON.	Scott act declared constitutional	4 11	7 52	1 31	4 19	7 45	1 37	.....
23	TUES.	by E. C. Council, 1882.	4 11	7 53	2 18	4 19	7 45	2 20	.....
24	WED.	Cabot disc. C. Breton, 1497.	4 12	7 53	rises ev.	4 19	7 45	rises ev.	.....
25	THUR.	Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.	4 12	7 53	8 40	4 19	7 45	8 32	.....
26	FRI.	Archbishop Leighton died, 1684.	4 12	7 53	9 18	4 20	7 45	9 11	.....
27	SATUR.	George IV. died, 1830.	4 13	7 53	9 45	4 20	7 45	9 40	.....
28	SUN.	Colonial Conference opened at Ottawa, 1894.	4 13	7 53	10 07	4 21	7 45	10 04	.....
29	MON.	Ottawa, 1894.	4 14	7 53	10 26	4 21	7 45	10 25
30	TUES.	Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685.	4 15	7 53	10 42	4 22	7 45	10 43

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MONTREAL**

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**AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS'
COMPANY.**

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Boston Type Foundry
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Marder, Luse & Co. Type Foundry
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All Productions of the above celebrated foundries can
be had only through the Dominion Type-
Founding Company.

JOB TYPE SOLD AT LIST PRICES.



World's Trade Depression of 1893-4-5.
Canadian Business Man Under Protection Tariff
Umbrella.



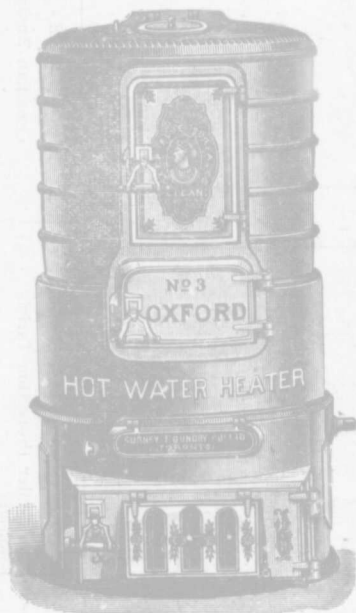
World's Trade Depression of 1877-78.
Canadian Business Man Under Free Trade Tariff
Umbrella.

A Moment with the Thoughtful.

Several manufacturers of house heating boilers are vying with each other in an attempt to see how cheaply their products can be made, and give no thought to their endurance, efficiency or economy.

INFERIOR GOODS ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

We ask that you compare the excellence in construction and finish, arrangement and quality of heating surface, large grate areas, ease in cleaning, minimum amount of space with maximum power, as embodied in the



Oxford

Hot Water

Heater

After a careful investigation of these features we feel safe in leaving the decision to your best judgment.

NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD.

The GURNEY-MASSEY CO., Ltd., MONTREAL.

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31	FRI	

FACT FOR FARMERS.

The home market for the farmer exists wherever there is a factory or an employment which depends in any way upon manufacturing; and, so, whatever encourages manufacturing enlarges the home market for farm produce. The Canadian National Policy encourages manufacturing enterprise, and the employment of home labor. It, therefore, increases the home consumption of Canadian farm products.

A SELF EVIDENT PROPOSITION.

Commenting on the effect of the Wilson tariff in the United States, the Buffalo Express recently said: "Another unfortunate reaction from the wave of returning prosperity comes in the news that the American Wire Nail company of Anderson, Ind., operating the largest plant in the United States, has been compelled to reduce its force by 1,000 men. The American manufacturer and the foreign manufacturer cannot both supply the same market at the same time."

A TELLING FACT.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Railway, in giving his opinion on the causes of the defeat of the Democrats in the elections of the Fall of 1895, said that chief among them was the fact that two million working people were out of work. This is the record after two years of free trader's reform in the States.

7th Month.

JULY, 1896.

31 Days.

Day Month	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			Moon's Phases.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	WED.	Dominion Confederation, 1867.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
2	THUR.	Capture of Big Bear, 1885.	4 15	7 52	10 54	4 22	7 45	10 59	
3	FRI.	City of Quebec founded, 1608.	4 16	7 52	11 14	4 23	7 45	11 16	
4	SATUR.	Three Rivers founded, 1608.	4 17	7 51	11 32	4 23	7 45	11 35	
5	SUN.	East India Co. formed, 1600.	4 17	7 51	11 53	4 24	7 44	11 58	
6	MON.	Sir T. Moore beheaded, 1535.	4 18	7 50	morn.	4 25	7 44	morn.	
7	TUES.	Richard Brinsley Sheridan d'd, 1816	4 19	7 50	6 17	4 25	7 41	6 24	
8	WED.	La Fontaine born, 1621.	4 19	7 49	6 49	4 26	7 43	6 57	
9	THUR.	General Braddock killed, 1755.	4 20	7 49	7 32	4 27	7 43	7 42	
10	FRI.	Gibraltar captured, 1703.	4 21	7 48	2 27	4 27	7 42	2 36	
11	SATUR.	Charles Macklin died, 1797.	4 22	7 48	sets ev.	4 28	7 42	sets e v.	
12	SUN.	Battle of the Boyne 1690.	4 23	7 47	9 16	4 29	7 41	9 12	
13	MON.	Lingard, historian, died, 1851.	4 24	7 46	9 39	4 31	7 40	9 36	
14	TUES.	Chicago fire, 1873.	4 25	7 45	9 59	4 31	7 40	9 58	
15	WED.	Crusaders take Jerusalem, 1099.	4 26	7 45	10 18	4 32	7 39	10 19	
16	THUR.	Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.	4 27	7 44	10 38	4 33	7 38	10 41	
17	FRI.	J. J. Astor born, 1723.	4 28	7 43	11 02	4 34	7 37	11 07	
18	SATUR.	Lady Franklin died, 1875.	4 29	7 42	11 31	4 35	7 36	11 37	
19	SUN.	Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873.	4 30	7 42	morn.	4 36	7 35	morn.	
20	MON.	British Columbia admitted, 1871.	4 31	7 41	0 08	4 37	7 33	9 16	
21	TUES.	First Railway in Can., Laprairie to St. Johns, opened, 1836.	4 32	7 40	0 55	4 38	7 34	1 04	
22	WED.	General Grant died, 1885.	4 33	7 39	1 55	4 39	7 33	2 04	
23	THUR.	Jac. Cartier landed at Gaspé, 1534	4 34	7 38	3 02	4 39	7 32	3 10	
24	FRI.	Jac. Cartier landed at Gaspé, 1534	4 35	7 37	rises ev.	4 40	7 31	rises ev.	
25	SATUR.	Battle Lundy's Lane, 1814.	4 36	7 36	8 10	4 41	7 30	8 46	
26	SUN.	Louisbourg taken by British, 1758.	4 37	7 34	8 30	4 42	7 29	8 27	
27	MON.	St. Joseph of Arimathea.	4 39	7 33	8 47	4 43	7 28	8 46	
28	TUES.	Cowley, poet, died, 1667.	4 40	7 32	9 03	4 45	7 27	9 03	
29	WED.	Wilberforce died, 1833.	4 41	7 31	9 19	4 46	7 26	9 21	
30	THUR.	William Penn died, 1718.	4 42	7 30	9 36	4 47	7 25	9 30	
31	FRI.	Andrew Johnson died, 1875.	4 43	7 29	9 55	4 48	7 24	10 00	

MOON'S PHASES.
 East Quarter..... 24 8h 53m ev.
 New Moon..... 104 2h 55m ev.
 First Quarter..... 174 11h 04m m.
 Full Moon..... 244 11h 45m ev.
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Free Farms



Manitoba, Assiniboia,
Alberta, Saskatchewan,
British Columbia.

The Great Agricultural
and Mineral Provinces of

Western Canada.

(From the Winnipeg, Manitoba, *Free Press*, October 23rd, 1893).

Charles Davies, a farmer living a few miles north of Whitewood, Assiniboia, came into town a few days ago and stated that he had

1800 Bushels of White Fyfe

which would weigh sixty-nine pounds to the bushel.

Townsmen thought there must be some mistake, and Mr. Davies was challenged to bring in a bag and have it weighed before witnesses. On Tuesday afternoon October 19th, Mr. Davies brought a bag in, and in the presence of Councillor Street, wheat buyer, Councillor Hunter of the Agricultural Society, Town Treasurer Terry, School Trustee Lamont, Mr. Philip Curry of the Pipestone, and the grower, the weight was tested with every care with the result that the wheat was found to weigh

Sixty-Eight and a Half to the Bushel - - -

All the men named above are prepared to make affidavit if required. The wheat was grown on breaking (not back setting) date of sowing, May 10th; date of harvesting August 24th and 25th. The wheat is large, level and of a beautiful color.

160 Acres of Free Land granted to every settler upon making entry and within six months thereafter erecting a habitable house and commencing actual residence upon the land and continuing to reside upon it for at least six months in each year for the three next succeeding years and doing reasonable cultivation duties during that period.

For further information apply to

The SECRETARY, Department of Interior, (Immigration Branch),
Ottawa, Canada.

COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION LANDS, Winnipeg, Man.

The HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA, 17 Victoria St., London,
S. W., England.

UNDER NO OTHER
CONDITION THAN
THAT OF TARIFF
DISCRIMINATION
AGAINST BRITAIN
AND THE WORLD AND
IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED
STATES CAN CANADA
SECURE ADMISSION
TO THE AMERICAN
MARKET.



UNCLE SAM—"Why, I like that new policy of yours, Richard, even better than the old Unrestricted Reciprocity idea. My farmers and manufacturers will get possession of your markets under this policy without having to give up our markets in return. Success to you."

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FIVE NOTED PUBLIC MEN.

"If the country has \$40, and needs a ton of iron and buys it in Europe, it has the ton of iron, but has parted with the money. If that sum of money is spent for a ton of iron made in this country, then we have both the iron and the money."—*President Abraham Lincoln.*

It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its protective laws. I urge that Germany has now reached that point when it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States.—*Prince Bismarck.*

Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as may otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures he supplies.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

The price of land is greatly increased by proximity to and diminished by remoteness from manufacturing centres. You may find land selling at \$50 an acre within a few miles of a manufacturing town, and you may buy the same quality of land at \$5 an acre 50 or 100 miles from manufacturing centres. No class of people in this country are more benefited by the increase of manufactures and the diversity of labor, thus putting down the price of manufactured articles and putting up the price of labor and the price of farm products, than the farmers themselves.—*Senator Brown, of Georgia.*

I observe that while A is very anxious to get a favor of B, and B is anxious to get a favor of C, nobody cares two straws about getting the commercial favor of Great Britain. What is the reason of that? It is that in this great battle Great Britain has stripped herself of the weapons by which the battle has to be fought. The weapon with which they all fight is admission to their own markets,—that is to say, A says to B, "If you will make your duties such that I can sell in your market, I will make my duties such that you can sell in my market." But we begin by saying, "We will levy no duties on anybody," and we declare that it would be contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of free trade to levy any duty on anybody for the sake of what we can get by it. It may be noble but it is not business.—*Lord Salisbury.*

The Liberals want Canada to adopt the free trade policy which Lord Salisbury says disarms England from fighting with other nations for commercial success.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1896.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			Moon's Phases.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	SATUR.	Battle of the Nile, 1798.	4 44	7 27	10 18	4 49	7 22	10 25	
2	SUN.	Battle of Blenheim, 1704.	4 45	7 26	10 40	4 50	7 21	10 54	
3	MON.	Columbus sailed from Palos, 1492	4 47	7 25	11 24	4 51	7 20	11 33	
4	TUES.	Naval Battle of Camperdown, 1863.	4 48	7 23	morn.	4 52	7 19	morn.	
5	WED.	Royal William, first SS. to cross Atlantic, leaves Quebec, 1833	4 49	7 22	0 12	4 53	7 18	0 22	
6	THUR.	Richelieu died, 1783.	4 51	7 20	1 14	4 54	7 16	1 23	
7	FRI.	George Canning died, 1827	4 52	7 19	2 27	4 55	7 15	2 35	
8	SATUR.	Ashburton Treaty signed, 1843.	4 53	7 17	3 46	4 57	7 13	3 52	
9	SUN.	Jacques Cartier enters St. L., 1534.	4 54	7 16	5 08	4 58	7 12	5 12	
10	MON.	Detroit captured by Gen. Brock, 1812.	4 55	7 14	6 29	4 59	7 10	6 31	
11	TUES.	Earthquake in Scotland, 1816.	4 56	7 13	sets ev.	5 00	7 09	sets ev.	
12	WED.	Battle of Fort Erie, 1814.	4 57	7 11	8 44	5 01	7 07	8 44	
13	THUR.	Jesuits Organized, 1534.	4 59	7 09	9 07	5 02	7 06	9 11	
14	FRI.	Thomas Pidler, divine, died, 1661.	5 03	7 08	9 34	5 03	7 04	9 40	
15	SATUR.	Admiral Blake died, 1657.	5 01	7 06	10 08	5 04	7 03	10 15	
16	SUN.	Guido Reni, painter, died, 1642.	5 02	7 05	10 53	5 06	7 02	11 01	
17	MON.	St. Bernard died, 1153.	5 03	7 03	11 48	5 07	7 00	11 55	
18	TUES.	Le Fayette captured, 1792.	5 04	7 02	morn.	5 08	6 59	morn.	
19	WED.	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.	5 06	7 00	0 52	5 09	6 57	0 59	
20	THUR.	Sir Wm. Wallace beheaded, 1305.	5 07	6 59	2 01	5 10	6 55	2 07	
21	FRI.	Washington burned, 1814.	5 08	6 57	3 13	5 11	6 53	3 19	
22	SATUR.	Victoria Bridge opened, 1860.	5 09	6 55	4 23	5 12	6 52	4 27	
23	SUN.	Battle of Crecy, 1346.	5 10	6 53	rises ev.	5 13	6 50	rises ev.	
24	MON.	McKinley Bill repealed, 1894.	5 12	6 51	7 09	5 15	6 48	7 09	
25	TUES.	Slavery abolished, Brit. ter., 1833.	5 13	6 49	7 25	5 16	6 47	7 26	
26	WED.	St. John the Baptist beheaded.	5 14	6 48	7 42	5 17	6 45	7 44	
27	THUR.	Second bat of Bull Run, 1862.	5 15	6 46	8 00	5 18	6 43	8 04	
28	FRI.	John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 16	6 44	8 20	5 19	6 42	8 26	
29	SATUR.		5 18	6 42	8 44	5 20	6 40	8 51	
30	SUN.		5 19	6 40	9 19	5 21	6 38	9 28	
31	MON.		5 20	6 38	10 03	5 23	6 36	10 13	

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LIST OF RIVERS AND LAKES IN WHICH THE FISHING PRIVILEGES ARE STILL DISPOSABLE.

NORTH SHORE OF THE GULF AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

County of Saguenay.

Salmon, St. Paul, Nabitipi, Mecatina (Little), Mecatina (Great), Kercapoui, Natagamiou, Darby, Little **Natashquan**, Goynish, less six miles of the west shore, Nabisipi, Washeeshoo, Little and **Great Romaine**, **Mingan**, **St. John**, **Maggie**, **Sheidrake**, **Manitou**, the ten last named to begin six miles from the gulf shore Pigou, Trout, **Moisic Eau doree**, **Moisic Rouge**, **Moisic Nepeesis**, Des Rapiés Aux Poins, **Marguerite**, Baie des Rochers, Calumet, Pentecôte, Aux Angl is, Amedée, à la Chasse, Manicouagan, Toudnoostook, Outarde, Papinachois, Bersimic, Boucher, Laliberté, Ahnépi, part of, Colombier, Blanche, Sault-au-Cochon, Petit Escoumains, Escoumains, Portneuf, from the rear line of the seigniory, Sault-au Mouton, river and lakes aux Canards, des Rochers.

IN CHICOUTIMI AND LAKE ST. JOHN COUNTIES.

Lakes in townships, St. Germain, Simard, Bourget; Rivers Valineast, west, and central, Shipshaw, Au Sable, Lac aux Brochets, Tikouapic, upper part; Chicoubiche, Du Chef, A L'ours, Des Grandes Oreilles, Boisvert.

IN CHARLEVOIX.

St. Anne, and lakes at the rear of seigniory of Côte Beaupre.

IN CHAMPLAIN, ST. MAURICE, MASKINONGÉ, BERTHIER AND JOLIETTE COUNTIES.

Lakes in townships Lejeune, Casgrain, Boucher, Polette, tributaries of the Wesoneau excluded, Riviere au Rats. Lakes in Turcotte, Latuque, Creek à Tom, A. Bastien. Lakes in township of Langeller, River Vermillion, River Mattawin, Castor Noir, Antikamak, à la Chiienne, Des Aigles, Aux Senelles, Caousaquota, au Poste, or à l'eau claire, River and lake Ignace, St. Gregoire, Cyprés, Servais, Obompsawin.

IN OTTAWA, MONTCALM AND TERREBONNE.

Upper Rouge River, du Diable and Lakes, North Nation river and lakes, east and west branch. Lakes in Lesage, Montigny, Preston, Addington, and Loranger townships, River Brochets, Riviere du Lièvre, lakes in Wells, Bowman, Wabasse, Boutilier, Robinson, Campbell, Rochon, Boyer, Kiamika, River à l'ours and lakes, Lake du Cerf, River Gatineau, lakes in Kensington, Aumond, Sicotte, Egan, Lytten, Baksatong, Eagle River and lakes, River Desert and lakes, Hibou, Jean de Terre, des Seize, Lake Wapitagameny, and river, &c., &c.

PONTIAC.

Lakes in Townships Clapham, **Huddersfield**, **Pontefract**, Bryson, River Coulogne, upper part, with countless numbers of lakes, Black River and lakes, du Moine, and lakes, Keepewa, comprising five groups of very large lakes, Otter-tail River, lakes Beauchenc, &c., &c. Besides this is all the lakes and rivers of the Upper Ottawa, Upper Gatineau, Upper Lièvre, Upper St. Maurice, which are not at present easily reached.

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CANADA—"No, sir, you are at liberty to risk your life on that plank, but I decline to jeopardise mine."

... ESTABLISHED 1814 ...

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THE LESSON OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1891 and 1892 the Democrats in the United States carried on a campaign for what they called tariff reform on free trade lines. They had the same ideas as the Canadian Liberals to-day. The freeing of trade from the trammels of protection was to be followed by a great expansion of commerce, and everyone was to prosper. The people of the United States believed the Democrats, just as some of the people of Canada believe the Liberals.

Mr. Cleveland was elected to the presidency. The Democrats were given control of Congress by a great majority. The tariff reform bill was introduced, worried over for months and finally passed. The good times did not come. Commerce did not boom. The people did not get rich.

The very reverse was the case. Hundreds of banks suspended payment. Companies owning one-third of the railway mileage in the country went into bankruptcy. Exports fell off. Money became scarce. Failures increased. Wages were cut down. People were thrown out of work altogether. Money had to be borrowed to pay the regular expenses of the government.

Then the time came for the people to speak and they elected, by an overwhelming majority, a Republican congress pledged to maintain a tariff for the protection of U. S. business, U. S. workmen and U. S. capital. They had repented of the folly that led them to follow Democratic free traders' advice, and they had reason to.

These are simple facts from the history of the past five years. The lesson they convey to Canadians is written large. He is a fool who runs to burn himself in the fire that scorched his neighbor.

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1896.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			New Moon..... First Quarter..... Full Moon..... Last Quarter.....	Moon's PHASES.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.		
			h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		
1	TUES.	Battle of Sedan, 1870. St. Giles.	5 22	6 37	10 56	5 24	6 35	11 06		
2	WED.	Great Fire of London, 1666.	5 23	6 35	morn.	5 25	6 33	morn.		
3	THUR.	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.	5 24	6 34	0 02	5 26	6 31	0 10		
4	FRI.	French Republic proclaimed, 1870	5 25	6 32	1 18	5 27	6 29	1 25		
5	SATUR.	Malta captured, 1800.	5 27	6 30	2 39	5 28	6 28	2 44		
6	SUN.	Archbishop Sumner died, 1862.	5 28	6 28	3 01	5 29	6 26	4 04		
7	MON.	Hannah More died, 1833.	5 29	6 26	3 24	5 30	6 24	5 24		
8	TUES.	Montreal capitulated, 1763.	5 31	6 24	sets ev.	5 32	6 22	sets ev.		
9	WED.	Battle of Flodden, 1513.	5 32	6 22	7 09	5 33	6 20	7 12		
10	THUR.	Battle of Lake Erie, 1813.	5 33	6 20	7 36	5 34	6 18	7 40		
11	FRI.	Battle of Brandywine, 1777.	5 34	6 18	8 09	5 35	6 16	8 15		
12	SATUR.	Marshall Blucher died, 1819.	5 35	6 16	8 51	5 36	6 14	8 58		
13	SUN.	Quebec taken by Gen. Wolfe, 1759	5 37	6 14	9 43	5 37	6 12	9 51		
14	MON.	Jac. Cartier arrived at Quebec 1533	5 38	6 12	10 45	5 39	6 10	10 53		
15	TUES.	City of Mexico captured, 1847.	5 39	6 10	11 52	5 40	6 08	morn.		
16	WED.	Moscow burned, 1812.	5 40	6 08	morn.	5 41	6 06	0 00		
17	THUR.	1st Parliament of Up. Can., 1792.	5 41	6 06	1 03	5 42	6 05	1 10		
18	FRI.	Capitulation of Quebec, 1759.	5 42	6 04	2 13	5 43	6 03	2 18		
19	SATUR.	President Garfield died, 1881.	5 44	6 02	3 21	5 44	6 01	3 24		
20	SUN.	Siege of Paris began, 1870.	5 45	6 00	4 28	5 45	6 00	4 29		
21	MON.	Battle of Fisher's Hill, 1864.	5 46	5 58	5 32	5 46	5 58	5 32		
22	TUES.	George III. of Eng., crowned, 1761.	5 47	5 57	6 36	5 47	5 57	6 35		
23	WED.	Madame Malibran died, 1836.	5 49	5 55	7 40	5 48	5 55	7 37		
24	THUR.	Battle of Monterey, 1846.	5 50	5 53	rises ev.	5 50	5 53	rises ev.		
25	FRI.	New York sur. to British, 1775.	5 51	5 51	6 49	5 51	5 51	6 56		
26	SATUR.	Marquis of Wellesley died, 1842.	5 52	5 49	7 19	5 52	5 49	7 27		
27	SUN.	Strasbourg capitulated, 1870.	5 54	5 47	7 57	5 53	5 47	8 06		
28	MON.	Sir W. Jones born, 1746.	5 55	5 45	8 46	5 54	5 45	8 55		
29	TUES.	St. Michaelmas Day.	5 56	5 43	9 40	5 55	5 44	9 55		
30	WED.	Whitfield died, 1770.	5 57	5 41	10 56	5 57	5 42	11 05		

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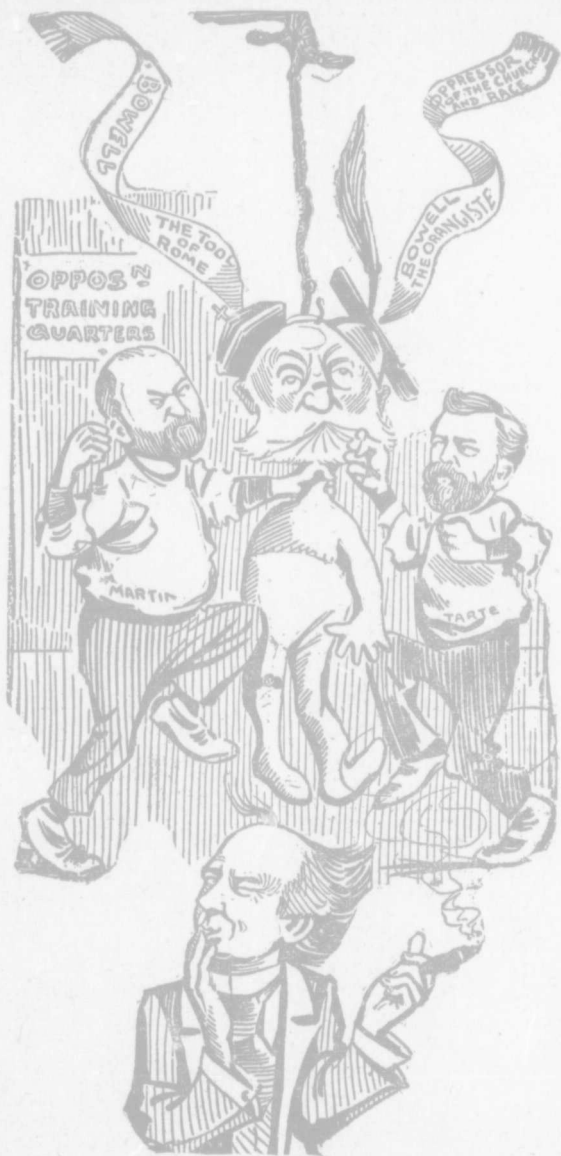
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THE SIGH OF THE WORKINGMAN.

(Written after he had been given an overdose of U. S. Free Trade.)

Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight,
Let the mill whistles sound promptly to-night;
Just as they sounded anear and abroad
Before we had voted protection a fraud.
Let the smoke pour again out of the stacks
And we'll pay without murmur "the dinner pail
tax."
No one will grumble and no one will shirk,
If you'll just give us work, Grover, just give us
work.

We have grown tired of walking the street,
Little ones waiting for something to eat;
Tired of hearing our Congressmen spout,

Tired of reading that you've got the gout.
So if you care for us as you pretend,
Why don't you hustle so matters will mend?
Danger and suffering in idleness lurk,
Give us some work, Grover, give us some work.

If it's true that the tariff was robbing us sure,
And with it prosperity could not endure.
Since we all voted for it, now isn't it strange?
That not the first man of us has any "change?"
Except in condition, for it's true that we all
Have lost the good jobs we were holding last fall.
Skilled artisan, laborer, bookkeeper, clerk,
We're all out of work, Grover, all out of work.

An out-of-work man is a poor customer for the store-keeper. The merchant is as much interested in keeping the factories busy as the manufacturer himself.

10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1896

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	THUR.	Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., d'd, 1873	5 59	5 39	morn.	5 58	5 40	morn.
2	FRI.	First Railroad in the U.S., 1833.	6 00	5 37	0 12	5 59	5 38	0 18
3	SATUR.	Samuel Adams born, 1803.	6 01	5 35	1 31	6 00	5 37	1 35
4	SUN.	First English Bible printed, 1535.	6 02	5 33	2 52	6 01	5 35	2 54
5	MON.	Sir Francis Grant, R. A., d'd, 1878	6 04	5 31	4 14	6 02	5 33	4 14
6	TUES.	Jenny Lind born, 1821.	6 05	5 30	5 36	6 04	5 31	5 34
7	WED.	Parnell died, 1891.	6 06	5 28	sets ev.	6 05	5 29	sets ev.
8	THUR.	Battle of Torres Vedras, 1810.	6 09	5 24	6 44	6 07	5 26	6 51
9	FRI.	Chicago Fire, 1871.	6 10	5 22	7 35	6 09	5 24	7 42
10	SATUR.	Cardinal McCloskey died, 1885.	6 12	5 21	8 35	6 10	5 23	8 43
11	SUN.	Bahama discovered, 1492.	6 13	5 19	9 42	6 11	5 21	9 49
12	MON.	Columbus discov'ed America, 1492.	6 14	5 17	10 54	6 12	5 19	11 00
13	TUES.	Battle of Queenston Heights, 1812.	6 16	5 15	morn.	6 14	5 17	morn.
14	WED.	Battle of Hastings, 1066.	6 17	5 13	0 06	6 15	5 15	0 10
15	THUR.	Iri-h Arms Bill passed, 1834.	6 18	5 11	1 14	6 16	5 14	1 17
16	FRI.	Kosciusko died, 1806.	6 20	5 09	2 20	6 17	5 12	2 22
17	SATUR.	Sir Philip Sidney died, 1586.	6 21	5 08	3 24	6 19	5 10	3 25
18	SUN.	Lord Palmerston died, 1865.	6 22	5 06	4 28	6 20	5 09	4 27
19	MON.	Leigh Hunt born, 1784.	6 24	5 05	5 32	6 21	5 07	5 29
20	TUES.	Sir Christopher Wren born, 1632.	6 25	5 03	6 37	6 22	5 06	6 33
21	WED.	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	6 26	5 02	rises ev.	6 23	5 04	rises ev.
22	THUR.	First British Parliament, 1707.	6 28	5 00	5 23	6 25	5 03	5 30
23	FRI.	T. Gautier died, 1872.	6 29	4 59	5 59	6 26	5 01	6 07
24	SATUR.	Chaucer, poet, died, 1400.	6 30	4 57	6 43	6 27	5 00	6 53
25	SUN.	Battle of Balaklava, 1854.	6 32	4 55	7 38	6 29	4 59	7 47
26	MON.	Wreck of the Royal Charter, 1859.	6 33	4 54	8 44	6 30	4 57	8 52
27	TUES.	Cuba discovered, 1492.	6 35	4 52	9 55	6 31	4 56	10 01
28	WED.	Harvard College founded, 1636.	6 36	4 51	11 10	6 32	4 54	11 15
29	THUR.	Red River Rebellion, 1869.	6 38	4 49	morn.	6 34	4 53	morn.
30	FRI.	Tower of London burns	6 39	4 48	0 27	6 35	4 51	0 30
31	SATUR.	Hallowe'en.						

Moon's Phase.	7th Meridian.	9th Meridian.	10th Meridian.
New Moon	6d 5h 18m ev.	6d 4h 18m ev.	6d 3h 18m ev.
First Quarter	13d 9h 47m m.	13d 8h 47m m.	13d 7h 47m m.
Full Moon	21d 11h 17m m.	21d 10h 17m m.	21d 9h 17m m.
Last Quarter	29d 10h 21m m.	29d 9h 21m m.	29d 8h 21m m.

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"It has had so much patching that I scarcely know what its original
shape was."

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" Mabou and Cheticamp.....	63		63	25c and 2c.
" Barrington & Cape Sable Is. Light	16	1¾	17¾	12c and 1c.
" Cape Breton & St. Paul's Island..	3	20	23	50c and 2c.
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Between Offices on Grand Manan.....	21			15c and 1c.
" " Gr'd Manan & Campbell's	8	7¾		25c and 2c.
" " Grand Manan & Campbell's & the East Port		1¾	38¾	25c and 2c.
" Chatham and Ecuminac.....	42		42	25c and 1c.
QUEBEC.				
Between offices on Magdalen Islands.....	83			25c and 1c.
" " Mag Is & North Sydney	151½	56½	208½	50c and 2c.
" " Anticosti Island.....	223½			25c and 1c.
" " Anticosti Island & Gaspe	28	44½		50c and 2c.
" " Antic. Is. & North Shore		21	316½	50c and 2c.
" Baie St. Paul & Chicoutimi, N.Sh's	69		92	15c and 1c.
Between offices on North Shore, St. Lawrence, East and West of Bersimis	456½	39½	496	25c and 1c.
Between offices on Orleans Island.....	29½			15c and 1c.
" " Orleans Island & Quebec	13	¾		25c and 1c.
" " Or. Island & Grosse Isle.	5¾	4		25c and 1c.
" " Grosse Isle and Quebec.			52¾	25c and 1c.
ONTARIO.				
Between offices on Pelee Island.....	18			15c and 1c.
" " Pelee Is. & Leamington.	12	8½	32½	25c and 1c.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.				
Between Qu'Appelle and Edmonton.....	508½		508½	50c and 3c.
Branch Lines—Edmonton to St. Albert...	9		9	15c and 1c.
" " Moose Jaw to Wood Mt. ...	90½		90½	25c and 2c.
Between Intermediate Offices 25c and 2c, and 50c and 3c according to dist.				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Between Ashcroft and Bakerville.....	276½		276½	75c and 5c.
" Intermediate Offices, 25c and 2c to 75c and 5c, according to dist. ...				
" Victoria and Cape Beale.....	118		118	50c and 3c.
" Nanaimo and Comox.	31		31	25c and 2c.

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A LIBERAL'S ADMISSION.

Mr. E. W. B. Snider, the Liberal candidate in North Waterloo, speaking at the Laurier meeting at North Waterloo, on October 23, 1895, said, according to the Toronto Globe report:

"It is true that in our constituency some manufacturers have been doing well. I believe that some of our industries in Berlin and Waterloo in particular, have sprung up owing to the National Policy. I believe that a few of these industries might not have been there if it had not been for the protection they have had. So far as protection is concerned I should not venture to support any government, if I should happen to be the choice of the electors of North Waterloo, and I should not want to go down and represent you with the idea in your minds that I would endeavor to help free trade, that is entire free trade, for I don't think we could possibly have it."

Mr. Snider says that some industries in his constituency have sprung up owing to the National Policy, and that without the National Policy they would not have been there. North Waterloo has, therefore been benefited by the National Policy. There is more work for its people, more business for its merchants; more consumers for its farmers' produce.

According to Mr. Snider, a political opponent of the Government, the Government's policy is doing for his constituency the work it was destined to do. It is giving work in Canadian industrial establishments, to Canadians who, but for it, would have to go to another country for the opportunities to earn a livelihood.

Mr. Laurier's policy, in opposition to the National Policy of the Conservatives has been thus summarized:

- Free Trade as they have it in England.
- Reciprocity as they give it in the United States.
- Depression as we had it in 1878.

11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1896.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	SUN.	All Saints Day.	h.m.	h.m.	morn.	h.m.	h.m.	morn.
2	MON.	Erie Canal began, 1825.	6 40	4 46	1 45	6 37	4 50	1 46
3	TUES.	St. Johns captured, 1775.	6 42	4 45	3 05	6 38	4 49	3 04
4	WED.	George Peabody died, 1869.	6 43	4 43	4 27	6 39	4 47	4 24
5	THUR.	Landing William III. at Torby, 1688	6 45	4 42	sets ev.	6 40	4 56	sets ev.
6	FRI.	Abraham Lincoln elected, 1860.	6 46	4 41	4 35	6 42	4 45	4 41
7	SATUR.	Last Spike U.P.R. driven, 1855.	6 48	4 40	5 20	6 43	4 43	5 28
8	SUN.	Franco Parkman died, 1893.	6 49	4 38	6 17	6 44	4 42	6 25
9	MON.	Schiller, poet, died, 1796.	6 50	4 37	7 25	6 46	4 41	7 33
10	TUES.	Chicago anarchists hanged, 1887.	6 52	4 36	8 28	6 47	4 40	8 44
11	WED.	Grand Trunk Railway op., '56.	6 53	4 35	9 52	6 49	4 39	9 57
12	THUR.	Montreal captured, 1775.	6 54	4 33	11 04	6 50	4 38	11 17
13	FRI.	Sir Charles Lyell born, 1797.	6 56	4 32	morn.	6 51	4 37	morn.
14	SATUR.	John Kenler died, 1680.	6 58	4 31	0 11	6 52	4 36	0 13
15	SUN.	Louis Riel hanged, 1885.	6 59	4 30	1 16	6 53	4 35	1 17
16	MON.	Cape of Good Hope discover'd, 1407.	7 00	4 29	2 20	6 55	4 34	2 20
17	TUES.	Standard Time adopted, 1883.	7 02	4 28	3 23	6 56	4 33	3 21
18	WED.	Battle of Navarino, 1827.	7 03	4 27	4 27	6 57	4 33	4 24
19	THUR.	Battle of Belle Isle, 1750.	7 04	4 26	5 33	6 59	4 32	5 28
20	FRI.	Fort Niagara bombarded, 1812.	7 06	4 25	6 39	7 00	4 31	6 32
21	SATUR.	La Salle born, 1643.	7 07	4 24	7 41	7 01	4 30	7 36
22	SUN.	Hallifax award, 1877.	7 08	4 24	rises ev.	7 04	4 29	rises ev.
23	MON.	Lord Melbourne died.	7 10	4 23	5 34	7 05	4 28	5 44
24	TUES.	Madame Grist died, 1860.	7 11	4 22	6 37	7 06	4 28	6 45
25	WED.	Sandwich Islands discover'd, 1778.	7 12	4 21	7 47	7 06	4 28	7 54
26	THUR.	Straits of Magellan pass'd, 1520.	7 14	4 21	9 00	7 08	4 27	9 05
27	FRI.	Washington Irving died, 1859.	7 15	4 20	10 14	7 09	4 27	10 18
28	SATUR.	Hornee Greeley died, 1872.	7 16	4 20	11 28	7 10	4 26	11 30
29	SUN.	St. Andrew's Day.	7 17	4 19	morn.	7 11	4 26	morn.
30	MON.		7 19	4 19	0 44	7 12	4 25	0 45
			7 20	4 18	2 02	7 13	4 25	2 00

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon.....
First Quarter.....
Full Moon.....
Last Quarter.....

7TH MERIDIAN.

5h 54m
6h 24m
6h 57m
7h 25m
7h 49m

9TH MERIDIAN.

5h 54m
6h 24m
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WHAT PROTECTION DOES AND FREE TRADE DOESN'T DO.

Protection can and does secure to the Canadian producer, whether in field or factory, and to the Canadian workman, the benefit of the Canadian market. It thus gives to the laborer the means to buy, and to the merchant a customer.

Free trade secures to the Canadian producer or merchant no market whatever. Free trade does not reduce the tariff that other countries maintain against Canadian and other goods for the protection of their own people.

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Free trade can open no mine; it may shut some down.

Free trade will increase the population of no city or town, or village; it may reduce that of some.

Free trade cannot raise the price of a bushel of wheat or oats, or a pound of butter or cheese, or of a horse, or a cow, or a sheep, or a pig, or a chicken. It may in some cases reduce them. It often happens that there is a local scarcity in Canada of some articles of farm produce which can easily be supplied from the United States. It happened in the summer of 1895 in the matter of wheat, and may happen in any other year in the matter of some other article. The Canadian farmer would not have been benefited in 1895 by free trade in wheat, nor can he be benefited in any year by the free admission into Canada of articles of farm produce raised in other countries.

The Liberal free trade policy is altogether for the benefit of the foreign manufacturers and producers. It proposes to give them advantages in Canada, which their governments will make no return for to the Canadian manufacturers and producers.

It is like a jug—the handle is all on one side.

It was the recognition of this fact that led the Grangers, in 1876, to petition for protection for farmers.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1896.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and Provinces of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			Moon's Phases.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	TUES.	Princess of Wales born, 1844.	h.m.	h.m.	MORN.	h.m.	h.m.	MORN.	New Moon..... First Quarter..... Full Moon..... Last Quarter..... 12th Meridian. 9th Meridian. 10th Meridian.
2	WED.	Coup d'Etat in Paris, 1851.	7 22	4 18	9 22	7 15	4 24	3 19	
3	THUR.	Madrid captured, 1808.	7 23	4 17	6 10	7 17	4 24	6 04	
4	FRI.	Richelieu died, 1642.	7 24	4 17	sets ev.	7 18	4 23	sets ev.	
5	SATUR.	Martial Law, Montreal, 1837.	7 25	4 17	5 02	7 18	4 23	5 09	
6	SUN.	Max Muller born, 1823.	7 26	4 17	6 14	7 19	4 23	6 22	
7	MON.	Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.	7 27	4 17	7 30	7 20	4 23	7 30	
8	TUES.	Immaculate concept'n deer'd, 1854.	7 28	4 17	8 45	7 21	4 23	8 50	
9	WED.	Sir Hugh Allan died, 1882.	7 29	4 17	9 56	7 22	4 23	9 59	
10	THUR.	Alex. Dumas died, 1870.	7 30	4 17	11 04	7 23	4 23	11 05	
11	FRI.	James II. fled, 1688.	7 31	4 17	morn.	7 24	4 23	morn.	
12	SATUR.	Sir John Thompson d'd, W.C., 1894.	7 31	4 17	0 10	7 25	4 23	0 30	
13	SUN.	Battle of Fredericksburg, 1862.	7 32	4 17	1 13	7 26	4 23	1 11	
14	MON.	Washington died, 1799.	7 33	4 17	2 15	7 27	4 23	2 13	
15	TUES.	Prof. Agassiz died, 1873.	7 34	4 17	3 21	7 28	4 24	3 17	
16	WED.	John Selden born, 1584.	7 35	4 17	4 28	7 28	4 24	4 22	
17	THUR.	Opp. First Legis. Lr. Canada, 1792.	7 36	4 18	5 34	7 29	4 24	5 26	
18	FRI.	Sam. Rogers died, 1855.	7 36	4 18	6 38	7 29	4 25	6 30	
19	SATUR.	Napoleon III. elected Pres., 1848.	7 36	4 19	rises ev.	7 30	4 25	rises ev.	
20	SUN.	Henry II. crowned, 1154.	7 37	4 19	4 28	7 30	4 25	4 37	
21	MON.	Shortest Day.	7 37	4 20	5 38	7 31	4 25	5 45	
22	TUES.	George Eliot died, 1880.	7 38	4 20	6 50	7 31	4 27	6 55	
23	WED.	Prince Consort buried, 1861.	7 38	4 21	8 05	7 32	4 27	8 04	
24	THUR.	W. M. Thackeray died, 1863.	7 39	4 22	9 20	7 32	4 28	9 04	
25	FRI.	Christmas Day.	7 39	4 22	10 34	7 32	4 28	10 34	
26	SATUR.	Battle of Trenton, 1776.	7 39	4 23	11 49	7 33	4 29	11 48	
27	SUN.	St. John the Evangelist.	7 40	4 24	morn.	7 33	4 30	morn.	
28	MON.	Tay bridge disaster, 1879.	7 40	4 24	1 06	7 34	4 30	1 04	
29	TUES.	Gladstone born, 1809.	7 40	4 25	2 25	7 34	4 31	2 21	
30	WED.	Juan Prim died, 1870.	7 41	4 26	3 56	7 34	4 32	3 50	
31	THUR.	Montgomery killed at Quebec, 1776.	7 41	4 27	5 07	7 34	4 33	4 59	

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QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married Feb. 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was born August 26, 1819, and died, December 14th, 1861. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are:—

Her Imperial Majesty Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND Empress Frederick of Germany, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has issue four sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14th, 1892; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865, married to Princess May of Teck July 6th, 1893, son Albert George David Andrew Patrick, born June 23, 1894, and son born Dec. 14th, 1895; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27th, 1889, to Alexander, Earl of Fife; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H. R. H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862; died Dec. 14th, 1878, her issue being five daughters and two sons; second son killed by accident May, 1873.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Grand Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue two sons and three daughters.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H. R. H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue three sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March 21, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and has issue one son and two daughters.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck, and has issue one son and one daughter. Died March 28, 1884.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenburg, and has issue three sons and one daughter.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Governor-General—His Excellency The Right Honourable JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen.

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C. M.G.

Postmaster-General—Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. John Costigar

Minister of Finance—Hon. George Eulas Foster.

Minister of Justice—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. John Graham Haggart.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. Joseph Alderic Ouimet, Q.C.

Minister of Militia and Defence—Hon. Arthur R. Dickey, Q.C.

Minister of the Interior—Hon. T. Mayne Daly.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. William Bullock Ives.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. ———

Secretary of State—Hon. Wm. H. Montague, M.D.

Without Portfolio—Sir Frank Smith.

“ “ —Hon. Donald Ferguson.

“ “ —Hon. E. G. Pryor

(The above form the Cabinet.)

Solicitor-General— ———

Controller of Customs— ———

Controller of Inland Revenue—Hon. J. F. Wood.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

The act creating the province of Manitoba provided that the Legislature might exclusively make laws in relation to education subject and according to the following provisions:

"(1) 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 or practice in the Province at the union.

"(2) An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision 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.

"(3) In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority, in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case may require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section."

A careful reading of these sections is necessary to the proper understanding of the legal decisions that have since caused so much discussion, which at one time threatened to cause a disruption of the Cabinet, and which did cause the resignation of one minister, Hon. Mr. Angers. It is to be remembered, also, that at the time the Red River country, out of which Manitoba was formed, was united with Canada, the French-speaking and English-speaking people were nearly equal in number, and it was thought by some and hoped by others, that French-speaking Roman Catholics would constitute the majority of the population of the new province. The provisions of the law designed to protect the religious minority of the Queen's subjects were regarded as being, possibly, as much in the interests of Protestants as of Roman Catholics.

In accord with the spirit of the constitution an education law was passed by the Legislature of the new province. It provided for a Board of Education for the province, of not less than ten nor more than fourteen persons, one-half of whom were to be Protestants and one-half Catholics. There were also a Protestant and a Roman Catholic superintendent of schools. The grants by the Legislature to aid education were ordered to be divided equally between the Protestant and Catholic schools.

In 1890, some time after the accession to power of Hon. Mr. Greenway, a marked change was made in the law. It has been charged that this was resolved on in defiance of promises made to Archbishop Taché, but this fact does not affect the legal issue with which the courts had to deal, and which Parliament is called on to consider. It is also alleged that the schools under the control of the Roman Catholic section of the Board of Education were not efficient, and that the money granted them out of the provincial treasury was diverted to purposes not contemplated by the Legislature; but this was a reason for making the law more stringent, not for setting the constitution at defiance.

By the legislation of 1890 the rights or privileges of the Roman Catholics as regards education were affected in two particulars. The Board of Education, on which the Roman Catholics were entitled to be represented by the same number of members as the Protestants, was abolished. The dual office of superintendent was done away with. A Department of Education was created to consist of the Executive Council of

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the province (the Ministry in fact) or a committee thereof, and an advisory council of seven members, four appointed by the Department of Education, two by the teachers of the province and one by the council of the University of Manitoba. This board was given general directory power over the schools, prescribed text and other books, determined the qualification of teachers, appointed examiners, and fixed the form of religious exercises to be used.

All previous statutes in regard to education were also repealed. All school districts, Protestant and Catholic, were brought under the operation of the new law, and with all their agreements, etc., were made subject to its operations. All public schools, it was ordered, should be free schools, and, all persons of school age were declared to have the right to attend them. Religious exercises, at the option of the trustees of the school district, were allowed. These exercises were, when adopted, to be conducted according to the rules of the Advisory Board, alluded to above. The time for them was fixed just before the closing hour in the afternoon, and it was ordained that when the parent or guardian of any pupil did not wish such pupil to attend such exercises the pupil was to be dismissed before their commencement.

Municipal councils were ordered to levy and collect taxes for the support of the public schools. Any school not conducted according to the regulations made under the new law was to be deprived of its share in the provincial grant in favor of education. Catholic school districts covering the same territory as Protestant districts ceased to exist and their assets became the property of the public school district.

The constitutionality of this law was attacked by two parties, one representing the Roman Catholics and the other the Church of England members. In behalf of the Roman Catholics Dr. Barrett brought action to quash a by-law of the city of Winnipeg for the raising of school taxes under the new law. Mr. Alex. Logan claimed the right to have his children taught religious exercises in school according to the tenets of the Church of England, and that such right was secured to him and other members of the Church of England at the time of the union by the provisions of the Manitoba Act.

In the Barrett case the Manitoba courts held the statutes to be constitutional. The Supreme Court of Canada, however, pronounced them *ultra vires*, and beyond the power of the Manitoba Legislature to enact. In the Logan case, judgment on which in the Manitoba court was given subsequent to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Barrett case, it was, in consequence of the Supreme Court action, held that the Manitoba school acts of 1890 were *ultra vires*, that the Roman Catholics had a right under the constitution to separate schools, and that this right was also possessed by members of the Church of England.

The two cases were joined in an appeal to the Privy Council, which on the 30th July, 1892, gave its decision, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada and holding the Manitoba school legislation of 1890 to be within the powers of the Legislature. Their lordships of the Privy Council said they could not assent to the view that public schools under the act of 1890 were Protestant schools. The Legislature, they said, had declared that the public schools should be entirely unsectarian. No right or privilege in regard to public schools of members of the Roman Catholic or Anglican churches, existing by law prior to 1871 had been violated, because there were then no public schools in the present understood sense. The Manitoba legislation of 1890 was *intra vires*. The Church of England people actually, and the Roman Catholics apparently had nothing to do but submit.

The Roman Catholics, however, had a second ground of appeal. The section of the Manitoba act quoted at the beginning of this article, said an appeal should lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision 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 1890 a petition of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Boniface and others had been sent to the Governor-General in Council, setting out the grievances of the Roman Catholics against the new Manitoba school laws, claiming that they violated the spirit of the Constitution, deprived them of privileges secured to them by law and treaty at the time of the negotiations with the Red River territory, and asking that provision be made for the relief of the Roman Catholics of the province as His Excellency might see fit. Sir John Thompson was at the time Minister of Justice, and recommended that, pending the decision of the courts, before whom the case then was, no action by the Government should be taken.

In September, 1892, after judgment had been given by the Privy Council in the Barrett and Logan cases, Senator Bernier and other Roman Catholics of Manitoba sent to the Governor-General in Council another petition, reciting the facts stated above, and claiming that according to the report of the Minister of Justice on the former petition, the time had come to consider the petitions presented by and on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba for redress under sub-sections 2 and 3 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, quoted at the beginning of this article. This was followed up by other petitions by Archbishop Taché and others, and on the 26th November, a sub-committee of the Canadian Privy Council, consisting of Sir John Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Chapleau listened to an argument by Mr. J. S. Ewart, of Winnipeg, in favor of the Roman Catholic contentions. As a result the 21st of January, 1893, was fixed as the date for the hearing by the Privy Council of argument for and against the prayer of the petition.

On the day named, for the first time in the history of the Dominion, the Privy Council met to hear such an appeal. Mr. Ewart appeared and argued the Roman Catholic petitioners' side of the case at length. The Manitoba Government was not represented. As a result of the hearing the Privy Council reported to the Governor-General that the important questions of law which were suggested should be authoritatively settled before the appeal of the petitions should be further proceeded with. It was advised therefore, that a case be prepared on the subject for submission to the Supreme Court of Canada, and the Privy Council. The petitioners and the Government of Manitoba were duly informed of this decision.

The case submitted to the Supreme Court was as follows:—

1. Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions and asserted thereby such an appeal as is admissible by sub-section 3 of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, or by sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 33 Vic. (1870), chapter 3, Canada?
2. Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the sub-sections above referred to, or of either of them?
3. Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg, and Logan vs. The City of Winnipeg dispose of, or conclude, the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them, after the union, under the statutes of the province, have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petitions and memorials?
4. Does sub-section 3 of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba?
5. Has His Excellency the Governor-General in Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions,

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assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor-General in Council any other jurisdiction in the premises?

6. Did the acts of Manitoba relating to education, passed prior to the session of 1890, confer on or continue, to the minority, a "right or privilege in relation to education," within the meaning of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish a system of separate or dissentient schools within the meaning of sub-section 3 of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, if said section 93 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 manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor-General in Council?

[Sub-section 3 of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act, referred to in these questions reads: "Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision 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."]

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, speaking for the majority of the court, answered the questions as follows:

1. No.
2. No.
3. No.
4. No.
5. No.
6. No.

The Province of Manitoba, it should be mentioned, was not represented by counsel at the argument before the Supreme Court, though, by instruction of the court, counsel argued the case against the contention of the Roman Catholic petitioners.

The next step was an appeal to the Privy Council in London, to confirm or reject the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada. The following extracts from the judgment show the position taken by the highest court of colonial appeal in the Empire:—

"The sole question to be determined is whether a right or privilege which the Roman Catholic minority previously enjoyed has been affected by the legislation of 1890. Their Lordships are unable to see how this question can receive any but an affirmative answer. Contrast the position of the Roman Catholics prior and subsequent to the Acts from which they appeal. Before these passed into law there existed denominational schools, of which the control and management were in the hands of Roman Catholics, who could select the books to be used and determine the character of the religious teaching. These schools received their proportionate share of the money contributed for school purposes out of the general taxation of the Province, and the money raised for these purposes by local assessment was, so far as it fell upon Catholics, applied only towards the support of Catholic schools. What is the position of the Roman Catholic minority under the Acts of 1890? Schools of their own denomination, conducted according to their views, will receive no aid from the State. They must depend entirely for their support upon the contributions of the Roman Catholic community, while the taxes out of which State aid is granted to the schools provided for by the statute fall alike on Catholics and Protestants. Moreover, while the Catholic inhabitants remain liable to local assessment for school purposes, the proceeds of that assessment are no longer destined to any extent for the support of Catholic schools, but afford the means of maintaining schools which they regard as no more suitable for the

education of Catholic children than if they were distinctively Protestant in their character.

"In view of this comparison it does not seem possible to say that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education which existed prior to 1890 have not been affected.

"It is true that the religious exercises prescribed for public schools are not to be distinctively Protestant, for they are to be non-sectarian, and any parent may withdraw his child from them. There may be many, too, who share the view expressed in one of the affidavits in *Barett's* case, that there should not be any conscientious objections on the part of a Roman Catholic to attend such schools, if adequate means be provided elsewhere of giving such moral and religious training as may be desired. But all this is not to the purpose. As a matter of fact the objection of Roman Catholics to schools such as alone receive State aid under the Act of 1890 is conscientious and deeply rooted. If this had not been so, if there had been a system of public education acceptable to Catholics and Protestants alike, the elaborate enactments which have been the subject of so much controversy and consideration would have been unnecessary. It is notorious that there were acute differences of opinion between Catholics and Protestants on the education question prior to 1870. This is recognized and emphasised in almost every line of those enactments. There is no doubt either what the points of difference were, and it is in the light of these that the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act of 1870, which was in truth a Parliamentary compact, must be read.

"For the reasons which have been given their Lordships are of opinion that the 2nd sub-section of section 22 of the Manitoba Act is the governing enactment, and that the appeal to the Governor-General in Council was admissible by virtue of that enactment, on the grounds set forth in the memorials and petitions, inasmuch as the Acts of 1890 affected rights or privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education within the meaning of that sub-section.

"The further question is submitted whether the Governor-General in Council has power to make the declarations or remedial orders asked for in the memorials or petitions, or has any other jurisdiction in the premises. Their Lordships have decided that the Governor-General in Council has jurisdiction, and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the 3rd sub-section of section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

"It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to, and adequately supplies, the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the Province. All legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions."

On receipt of the official judgment of the Imperial Privy Council and acting on it as their warrant, the Canadian Privy Council, on the 19 March, 1895, adopted what is called the first Remedial Order. It recites the facts of the various petitions, appeals and references, and declares that the Acts of the Manitoba Legislature complained of have had the effect of depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges which they had enjoyed previous to the 1st of May, 1890:

(a) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct, and support Roman

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Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the said statutes which were repealed by the two acts of 1890 aforesaid.

(b) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.

(c) The right of exemption of such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

The "Order" concluded:—"And His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, was further pleased to declare and decide and it is hereby declared that it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two acts of 1890 aforesaid, shall be supplemented by a provincial act or acts which will restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid and which will modify the said act of 1890. So far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a) (b) (c) herein before mentioned.

"Whereof the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba for the time being and the Legislature of the said province and all persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

Previous to the adoption of this order, in the Manitoba Legislature, on February 27, Mr. James Fisher had proposed a resolution setting out that the Legislature was ready to consider the grievances of the Roman Catholics, with a view to providing reasonable relief while maintaining, as far as possible, consistent with that object, the principles of the present act in their general application. Attorney-General Sifton, speaking for the Manitoba Government, opposed Mr. Fisher's resolution, and it failed to pass.

On the personal invitation of the Governor-General also, Mr. Greenway, the Manitoba Premier and Mr. Sifton, visited Ottawa and consulted with His Excellency on the possibility of finding a compromise that would leave the province's laws uninterfered with by the federal authorities, and remove the grounds of reasonable complaint set up by the Roman Catholic minority. The effort of the Governor-General, like that of Mr. Fisher, was without effect.

On the 13th of June the reply of the Manitoba Government to the Remedial Order was laid before the Legislature of the province. It declared, in effect, that the privileges which the order commanded should be restored to the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects were practically those they had enjoyed prior to 1890, under which the Catholic schools were found to be inefficient, not possessing the attributes of modern public schools, their conduct, management and regulation being defective, allowing many of the province's people to grow up in illiteracy, and not justifying the expenditure of public money in their support. The reply then goes on: "We are therefore compelled to respectfully state to your Excellency in Council that we cannot accept the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms of the Remedial Order."

It was further pointed out in the reply that the reforms effected under the act of 1890 had given an impetus to educational work, which would be lost if the money raised and voted for the support of public schools had to be divided between two or more sets of inferior institutions, there having been demands made for separate schools on the part of the Anglicans, the Mennonites, the Icelanders and others. The belief was expressed that the Dominion Government's order had been issued without sufficient knowledge of the facts, and the opinion voiced that it was not yet too late to make a full and deliberate investigation of the whole subject. It was pointed out that hasty action in a matter of such gravity, involving the religious feelings and convictions of different classes of the people of Canada and the educational interests of a province, was

to be deprecated. It was also claimed that without the right to levy school taxes and share in the educational grant made by the Legislature out of the provincial funds separate schools could not be properly carried on, and without them any professed restoration of privileges would be illusory, and that there was a question if the Parliament of Canada could restore these rights.

The Dominion Government's reply to this was transmitted on July 27. It reviews the position taken by the Manitoba Government in the reply summarised above, admits the importance of the points raised, concludes by recommending that the Governor General open communications with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in order to ascertain upon what lines the local authorities of Manitoba will be prepared to promote amendments to the acts respecting education in schools in that province, and whether any arrangement is possible with the Manitoba Government, which will render action by the federal Parliament in the connection unnecessary.

The matter rests at this point.

The attitude of the Government and of the leader of the Opposition is shown in the following declarations. The first was made in Parliament on behalf of the Government by Hon. Mr. Foster, and is as follows:

"Though there may be differences of opinion as to the exact meaning of the reply of the Government of Manitoba in question, the Government believes that it may be interpreted as holding out some hope of an amicable settlement of the Manitoba school question on the basis of possible action of the Manitoba Government and Legislature; and the Dominion Government is most unwilling to take any action which can be interpreted as forestalling or precluding such a desirable consummation. The Government has also considered the difficulties to be met with in preparing and perfecting legislation on so important and intricate a question during the last hours of the session. The Government has, therefore, decided not to ask Parliament to deal with remedial legislation during the present session. A communication will be sent immediately to the Manitoba Government on the subject with a view to ascertaining whether that Government is disposed to make a settlement of the question, which will be reasonably satisfactory to the minority of that province without making it necessary to call into requisition the powers of the Dominion Parliament. A session of the present Parliament will be called together to meet not later than the first Thursday of January next. If by that time the Manitoba Government fail to make a satisfactory arrangement to remedy the grievance of the minority, the Dominion Government will be prepared, at the next session of Parliament to be called as above stated, to introduce and press to a conclusion such legislation as will afford an adequate measure of relief to the said minority, based upon the lines of the judgment of the Privy Council and the remedial order of the 21st March, 1895."

Mr. Laurier, leader of the Liberal opposition, speaking at Morrisburg on the 8th October, declared his policy in the following words: "I have stated to the Government again and again the first thing they must do is to investigate this question. I stand upon this ground to-day, and I have done so in all the provinces in which I have discussed this question." * * * * "I tell the Government to do this and appoint a commission, and I will support you. Can I say anything more than that? Is that not as plain as it could be? * * * Upon this point the Government wants my views: Here they have them. Let them act upon them and we will all be in accord, but more than that I will not do. I will not say that I will support the policy of Sir Mackenzie Bowell until I know what that policy is, and then when we have it in black and white it will be time for me to speak upon it."

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It is also to be added that in replying to a petition of the Roman Catholics of the province of Manitoba, on November 9, 1894, Mr. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, intimated that he saw no reason for changing the province's school laws to meet their desire for separate schools.

The Manitoba Government also paid just as little attention to a petition of the Roman Catholics, forwarded to it by the Dominion Government (to which it had been addressed) with a recommendation or request, that it should be given consideration. This request of the Dominion Government was dated July, 1894, and among other things said :

"The statements contained in this memorial are matters of the deepest concern and solicitude in the interests of the Dominion at large, and it is a matter of the utmost importance to the people of Canada that the laws which prevail in any portion of the Dominion should not be such as to occasion complaint of oppression or injustice to any class or portion of the people, but should be recognized as establishing perfect freedom and equality, especially in all matters relating to religion and to religious belief and practice. And the committee therefore humbly advise that your Excellency may join with them in expressing the most earnest hope that the Legislature of Manitoba * * * may take into consideration at the earliest possible moment the complaints which are set forth in this petition, and which are said to create dissatisfaction among the Roman Catholics, not only in Manitoba * * * but likewise throughout Canada, and may take speedy measures to give redress in all the matters in relation to which any well-founded complaint or grievance be ascertained to exist."

"The complaints set forth in this petition" are those which the Privy Council judgment has since declared to be well-founded. The reply of the Greenway Government was that "the Executive of the Province see no reason for recommending the Legislature to alter the principles of the legislation complained of." Moreover, the memorial of the Dominion Government, from which the above extract was taken, was never laid before the Manitoba Legislature by the Manitoba Government.

The Manitoba Government has never shown a desire to settle by peaceful means the difficulty its legislation created.

THE TARIFF AND AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.

The United States Department of Agriculture last year collected from the country's Consuls abroad reports on the openings in their districts for the sale of the agricultural products of the United States. One bulletin referred to Canada, which among other things showed that every thousand inhabitants in the two countries possessed the following live stock.

	Canada.	U. S.
Horses.....	298	230
Milch cows.....	378	254
Other neat cattle.....	462	557
Sheep.....	520	574
Swine.....	352	917

Only in swine, it will be observed, does Canada compare at any serious disadvantage with the United States. This is due to the fact that the corn raising area of the United States is especially suited to the raising of swine, giving an abundance of fattening food at a low cost. But since the increase in the Canadian duty on pork in 1890 from 1c. to 1½c. a pound on barrelled stuff and from 2c. to 3c. a pound on cured meats and hams,

there has been a large increase in the number of hogs raised in Canada. The Ontario Bureau of Agriculture returns show that in that province the number increased from 835,400 in 1889 to 1,299,072 in 1895.

The United States consular bulletin also shows that "the total wealth of Canada in 1888 was estimated by the eminent statistician, Mr. Michael G. Mulhall, at \$4,900,000,000, composed as follows; Lands, \$1,410,000,000; houses and furniture, \$955,000,000; railways and shipping, \$785,000,000; cattle, etc., \$400,000,000, and sundries, \$1,350,000,000. This is an average of \$980 for each inhabitant, as compared with an average of \$1,050 for each inhabitant in the United States. According to their own authorities, therefore, the people of the United States, who have the greatest wealth per head of any people in the world, exceed those of Canada by only \$80 a head.

The main interest in the document, however, to the Canadian farmer is in what the U. S. Consuls in this country say of the operation of the tariff as regards the market for agricultural stuff grown or produced in the Republic.

The consular agent at Palmerston, Ontario, says that "the greatest obstacle in the way of the extension of the American flour trade in this country is the fact that the product cannot be placed in these markets on as favorable terms as Canadian, owing to the tariff and the cost of transportation, and this condition must practically prevail so long as the present duty is maintained by the Dominion Government."

The same gentleman adds in regard to canned meats that "the consumption, until within the past two years, was almost entirely of American manufacture, but since that time, presumably on account of the increased activity of Canadian packers, the products of the latter have been displacing the American."

The consular agent at Sault Ste. Marie reports that "formerly beef was imported from Chicago, but I believe none has been imported for a year or more past;" and he concludes, "let reciprocity of farm products take the place of the present trade laws between Canada and the United States, and I believe the American western farmer would gain the sale of one hundred dollars' worth of beef, corn, or other produce, for every dollar's worth he would lose the sale of."

Mr. Spence, the consul at Quebec says "if the Canadian tariff was not so high a considerable trade could be established with this district from the States in flour, cured meats, and other products, but with the existing high tariff it is impossible to compete with the Canadian producer."

Mr. Pendleton, consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia, reports that "as for animals, cereals, dairy products, and meats, they are, with the exception of canned meats, of Canadian production, with small chance of any serious foreign competition with them while the present Dominion tariff is in active operation."

The consul at Windsor, N. S., says the consumption of U. S. farm products in his locality "would be largely increased if the Canadian duties were considerably reduced," and "as good flour from Ontario is retailed here at \$4 per barrel, American millers cannot pay the duty and successfully compete with the Ontario product."

The consul at Arichat, N. S., says that "if we had a revenue tariff importations from the United States would be much greater, especially as regards flour, and that would be the case not only here, but throughout the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island."

The commercial agent at Moncton, N. B., says that "as consumers depend to a great extent upon their supply from the province of Ontario, there would be a fair demand for similar articles produced in the United States were it not for the high import duty."

The consular agent at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, reports that in his opinion "there will be relatively no market in this province for United States agricultural products under the present customs laws of the Dominion."

A reduction of the Canadian tariff on agricultural and other goods, as proposed by the Liberals, would therefore, according to the opinions of men appointed by the United States Government, increase the consumption in Canada of flour, canned meats, pork, beef, and other United States food stuffs. The people who would eat these imported United States articles would not eat at the same time Canadian farm products. A revenue tariff or reciprocity would, it is plain from these gentlemen's examination of the situation, reduce and not increase the market for the Canadian farmer's products in Canada.

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THE NATIONAL POLICY AND DAIRYING.

In its annual report for 1868, the Montreal Board of Trade (then in its membership very largely Liberal and free trade) said the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, which took place in 1860, had "stimulated the erection of cheese factories, which are "shutting out the products of foreign dairies from our Canadian market, and enabling "the dairymen of Canada to compete successfully with their American neighbors in "sending supplies to the British Market."

The beginning made in 1866, has led to very great results. From being an importer of cheese Canada has become the greatest exporting country in the world. Government assistance has been given freely to the industry. Both the Dominion and Provincial Governments, by employing experts, establishing dairy schools and issuing bulletins gave those interested in the industry an opportunity to perfect themselves in the most advanced methods of their business. The result is seen in the growth of the trade with other countries, chiefly Great Britain. For instance, the exports of cheese, which in 1860, were just 124,320 pounds, worth \$13,675, grew to 154,977,480 pounds in 1894, worth \$15,488,191. In 1889, the exports from Canada were 88,534,837 pounds, and for the first time in the history of the trade exceeded those of the United States, which in the same year were 84,969,825 lbs. Since then the Canadian exports have steadily grown, and are now the greatest of any country in the world.

While the cheese trade grew, however, the butter export trade declined. This was not because Canadians were not making good enough butter. The introduction of the creamery system was followed by a rise in quality similar to that which marked the development of the factory system in cheese making. The Dominion Government felt convinced that if Canadian butter could be introduced on the British market its quality would win it approval. It was decided, therefore, to spend \$20,000 on the experiment, and to provide refrigerator space on the steamships and refrigerator cars on the railroads. The idea was objected to by the Liberal opposition. Mr. McMullen, a Liberal chief, spoke against it in Parliament. The *Toronto Globe* ridiculed it, and said the best service the Government could do the farmer was to leave him alone. The Government went ahead in spite of the Liberal opposition, just as it did in the matter of establishing the experimental farms, etc. The effect of the course taken is seen in the returns of the exports from Montreal to Great Britain. In 1894, the ocean shipments were 32,000 packages. In 1895, they were more than twice as great, or 70,000 packages.

The price has also increased. At the beginning of December, 1894, the rate on the Montreal market for good creamery was 16 to 21½ cents, and for good dairy 15 to 16 cents. At the beginning of December, 1895, it was for good creamery 22 to 23 cents, and for good dairy 17 to 18 cents.

Mr. Dan Derbyshire, of Brockville, an ex-president of the Ontario Dairymen's Association, thus expressed his views on the situation in an interview in the *Brockville Times* published last October:

"The Government could not have wished for a more splendid justification of its action than the results which have followed. Our butter was introduced on the English market, and its superior quality became known. The old country buyers soon learned that Canada could supply the finest quality of creamery butter demanded,—and on the English market it is the very best they want and are willing to pay for. Professor Robertson managed the whole business very skillfully, and last year's venture ended by costing the country very little,—a small outlay, indeed, for the opening up of such a magnificent new market."

"If it had not been for what the Dominion Government did," added Mr. Derbyshire,

"the butter-making business would have flattened out and everybody connected with it would have been discouraged. It would have been disastrous. But now our butter has established itself as firmly on the English market as our cheese has already established itself."

The aim of the National Policy is to promote every branch of domestic trade out of which the country can make a profit. It is not for city manufacturers alone, but for all sections of the people. The record of the dairy trade shows that it is for the farmer as much as for anybody.

PROTECTION AND PORK RAISING.

The Conservative Government, in 1890, in pursuance of its policy of developing home industries, having found that the pork duties were insufficient for the purpose intended,—that is, securing the Canadian home market for the Canadian hog raiser,—increased the duties on barrelled pork from 1 cent a pound to 1½ cents a pound, and on smoked and cured meats and hams from 2 cents a pound to 3 cents a pound. The effect was seen at once. There was an immediate decline in the quantity of barrelled pork and hams, bacon, lard, etc., imported, and a large increase in the quantity exported. In 1890 there was imported for consumption into Canada the following quantities and values of hog products:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Pork, lbs.	17,185,794	\$ 832,353
Bacon and hams, lbs.	4,353,653	324,926
Lard, lbs.	4,881,786	301,007
	26,421,233	\$1,458,286

In 1894, after the duty had been in operation four years the imports for consumption in Canada were:

	Quantity.	Value.
Pork, lbs.	4,611,874	\$ 343,655
Bacon and hams, lbs.	457,658	52,863
Lard, lbs.	160,881	14,041
	5,230,413	410,559

The exports of hog products, on the other hand, show a large increase. Here are the figures for 1890:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Pork, lbs.	238,899	\$ 14,281
Bacon, lbs.	7,235,336	607,495
Hams, lbs.	254,746	23,584
	7,730,971	\$645,360

And in 1894, four years later, the figures showed exports as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Pork, lbs.	755,722	\$ 38,109
Bacon, lbs.	26,826,840	2,754,497
Hams, lbs.	1,682,167	183,895
	29,264,729	\$2,976,501

The returns of the Ontario Bureau of Industries show that the number of hogs kept by Ontario farmers increased from 835,469 in 1880 to 1,142,133 in 1894, and 1,299,072 in 1895.

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THE LIVE STOCK TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

There is, perhaps, no department of Canadian trade that so well illustrates the extent of the British market for agricultural products as the cattle exports from Montreal.

Beginning in 1877 with a shipment of barley, 7,000 Cattle and less than 10,000 sheep, they have steadily grown till in the season just ended (1895) they rose to 96,564 cattle, and 215,508 sheep.

To this is to be added 13,000 horses, the trade in which with Great Britain has grown from nothing almost in 1890 to 5,579 in 1894, and the above figure last year. The following shows the growth by years:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
1895	96,564	215,508	1885	61,947	30,401
1894	87,604	190,663	1884	57,288	62,950
1893	83,004	3,649	1883	49,000	84,790
1892	98,731	15,932	1882	28,358	63,667
1891	109,150	32,042	1881	27,536	55,538
1890	123,136	43,372	1880	41,730	74,502
1889	85,670	59,334	1879	21,626	62,550
1888	60,504	45,528	1878	15,963	31,841
1887	64,631	36,027	1877	6,940	9,500
1886	63,932	93,850			

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES.

It is a fact that there has never been in Canada a Liberal government, federal or provincial, which has reduced the expenditure, or lessened taxation or lowered the debt.

In Ontario the Liberals came into power in 1871. The expenditure in 1869 was \$1,445,752. In 1893 it was \$3,907,145.

In Quebec a Liberal government came into power in 1887. In 1886 the expenditure was \$2,283,025. In 1891, when the same Liberal government went out, the expenditure was \$4,065,520.

In Nova Scotia the Liberals came into power in 1884. The expenditure in 1883 was \$541,009. In 1893 it was \$682,568 for nine months.

In New Brunswick the Liberals came into power in 1883. In 1882 the expenditure was \$614,236. In 1893 it was \$711,673.

In Manitoba the Liberals came into power in 1888. In 1887 the expenditure was \$520,190. In 1893 it was \$798,188.

In Quebec the Liberal administration increased the debt and public obligations of the province by \$13,500,000.

In Nova Scotia the Liberal administration increased the debt from \$1,014,744 to \$3,167,493.

In New Brunswick the Liberal administration increased the debt from \$1,268,272 to \$2,821,484.

In Manitoba the Liberal administration increased the debt from \$3,514,389 to \$4,656,020.

Judged by these figures, their record in the provinces where they have power, the Liberals at Ottawa, if they had power, would not be an economical party. When they were in power at Ottawa between 1873 and 1878 they added to the debt at the following rate :

1873.....	\$ 7,343,253
1874.....	11,420,119
1875.....	10,499,850
1876.....	9,541,296
1877.....	13,471,147

The Liberals, neither in the provinces nor in the Dominion can claim to be a party of economy.

THE LIBERAL CHARACTER.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie has put his opinion of Liberal politicians on record in the following letter, printed by the *Toronto Globe* :

OTTAWA, April 27, 1875.

" My dear H—, I have your note regarding C. I will endeavor to employ him within a few days at Thunder Bay on the commissariat staff, though I fear he is rather old, especially as his chief, B's father, is older.

" I would like much to be relieved of the public works department, but I cannot see my way to that at present. It is the great spending department, the possible great jobbing department, the department that can make or ruin a government at such a time as this when \$25,000,000 are in the power of its head to spend on public works. Friends (if) expect to be benefited by offices they are unfit for, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned. Enemies ally themselves with friends, and push the friends to the front. Some attempt to storm the office. Some dig trenches at a distance and approach in regular siege form. I feel like the besieged lying on my arms night and day. I have offended at least 20 parliamentary friends by my defence of the citadel. A weak minister here would ruin the party in a month, and the country very soon. So I must drudge on as I best may, and carry out the experiment of doing right whatever happens, and trusting to have a majority in the House to sustain me, and when that falls I will go out cheerfully, if not joyfully.

" I am, yours faithfully,

A. MACKENZIE."

Mr. Honoré Beaugrand, ex-mayor of Montreal, ex-Liberal candidate for the St. Louis division of Montreal in the Legislature, and publisher of *La Patrie*, the leading French Liberal paper in the Province of Quebec, wrote this of the Liberal party of to-day to Mr. Laurier, on the 29th of October, 1895 :—

" By whom will you replace Louis Desaulles? By Ernest Pacaud? By whom would you replace Rodolphe Laflamme, your old friend and colleague? By the Hon. Horace Archambault? And Labrèche Viger; would he be happy if he were to come back to

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earth and see himself replaced by Alderman Beausoleil in the counsels of the party? And Charles Laberge, of whom Mr. Mercier spoke so eloquently in *La Patrie* hall and whose mantle you would let fall upon Lomer Gouin or upon Gustave Drolet? And Joseph Papin, the great orator? And Jos. Doutre, the great lawyer, and the man who never flinched before the enemy? And Charles Daoust and the Papineaus? And Sir Aimé and Wilfrid Dorion? And would you replace *L'Avenir* by *Le Monde*, under the direction of Mr. Denis Poitras and of the Messrs. Senecal, of *La Minerve*? And would you replace this famous programme, of which so much evil has been said, without ever being seen, by a Castor declaration of principles, or by compromises, like that of the Jesuit affair, or by a refusal on the part of the Council of Public Instruction to have the monastic teachers of both sexes pass their examination for fear some would be found who did not know how to read? No, my dear Mr. Laurier, the programme of the old Liberal party was as good and, for my part, I believe it was better than that of to-day."

Continuing the controversy, on the 30th of October, Mr. Beaugrand wrote:—

"Mr. Laurier, I repeat, who is the pupil of Eric Dorion, who received his political education at the Canadian Institute and who is the personification of good sense and rectitude, allowed himself to be surrounded by the clique that had politically assassinated Mercier, and who are beginning to smell the fumes of the great Liberal soup pot at Ottawa, and who will devour each other as soon as possible after the victory. There are already some of them with their ladles in hand, and while the soup is being prepared I have received several blows."

In a letter to the *Toronto Globe*, published on November 6, Mr. Beaugrand, among other things said:

"There are in Montreal, as well as in Quebec, persons who gravitated around the orbit of the Mercier administration during its palmy days and who are now endeavoring to circumvent the Hon. Mr. Laurier in the same manner at the expense of the party itself."

Thus we have Mr. Mackenzie, in 1875 and Mr. Beaugrand in 1895, practically agreed as to the character of a strong element of the Liberal party to which they both belonged. The chances of Mr. Laurier's resisting the approaches of the enemy on the National Treasury may be inferred from the character of the men he makes his associates. Mr. Tarte, who accompanied him on his tour through Ontario in the Autumn of 1895, received \$5,000 out of \$10,000 paid by Contractor J. P. Whelan of the Quebec Court House, under threat that if he did not come down the Government would not pay up. Mr. Tarte's name as maker, or endorser, or holder, was on \$20,000 of notes paid by Mr. Pacaud out of the \$100,000 Baie des Chaleurs boodle. In 1891 over \$100,000 raised by letters of credit, boodle commissions on government payments by the Liberal Quebec Government, etc., was paid into Mr. Laurier's Liberal Campaign Fund at Montreal and Quebec. Mr. James McShane, the Laurier candidate in Montreal Centre, has been three times convicted in the courts as a personal briber of voters. He also, Contractor Whelan has testified, took boodle money when he was Commissioner of Public Works in the Liberal Quebec administration. Senator Pelletier, a Laurier lieutenant at Quebec, was concerned in the note transaction in which Mr. Tarte also appeared. *L'Electeur*, the chief Laurier paper in Quebec city, is conducted by Mr. Ernest Pacaud. All the little boodlers, as well as the great ones, who came to the front during the Mercier government in Quebec, are helping Mr. Laurier now, in the hope of coming to the front in the same way if Mr. Laurier gets into power at Ottawa. It is to these men Mr. Beaugrand refers. And if a man is known by the company he keeps, Mr. Laurier will not, like Mr. Mackenzie, lie on his arms night and day to resist the tempter.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of Canada is made up of eight items—bonds issued in Great Britain and Canada, temporary loans, the bank circulation Redemption Fund, being money deposited by the banks to secure the redemption of their notes in case of their failure, Dominion notes in circulation or held by the banks, savings' bank deposits, trust funds, accounts due the provinces, and miscellaneous accounts. On the 1st November, 1895, the total of these items was \$321,636,843, as follows:—

LIABILITIES—

Payable in England.....	\$218,225,503
" Canada.....	7,532,994
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund.....	1,824,438
Dominion Notes.....	22,700,780
Savings Banks.....	44,790,808
Trust Funds.....	8,362,808
Province Accounts.....	16,407,046
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts.....	1,802,464
Total Gross Debt.....	\$321,636,843

The total is, however, reduced to \$250,585,201, by the deduction of various assets, as follows:—

ASSETS—

Investments—Sinking Funds for the redemption of bonds.....	\$34,444,254
Other Investments.....	5,520,795
Province Accounts.....	10,923,502
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts.....	20,163,090
Total Assets.....	\$71,051,641

This sum of \$71,051,642, subtracted from the above total of \$321,636,843, left the net debt at the beginning of November last at \$250,585,201.

This sum does not all represent money spent by the Dominion Government. When Confederation was formed, the Government of Canada took over debts of the provinces that composed the new federation, as follows:—Canada, \$62,500,000; Nova Scotia, \$8,000,000; New Brunswick, \$7,000,000. It was found, however, that some of the provinces could not get along with the burden of debt left on them by the above arrangement, and, by subsequent legislation of Parliament, further amounts of the provincial debts were taken over or allowed by the Dominion as follows:—

Nova Scotia.....	\$ 1,186,756
Province of Canada (Ontario and Quebec).....	10,506,089
Ontario.....	2,848,289
Quebec.....	2,549,214
Nova Scotia.....	2,943,059
New Brunswick.....	1,807,720
Manitoba.....	3,775,606
British Columbia.....	2,029,392
Prince Edward Island.....	4,884,023

The total of these, with the amount taken over at the formation of the Dominion, is \$109,430,148. The increase in the debt in the twenty-eight years of Confederation has therefore been \$141,155,053.

What has been obtained in return for this large sum is indicated by the figures below:—

\$62,604,000 was spent in aiding the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which brought Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia into con-

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munication with the eastern provinces, and made through Canada a new fast route between Europe and Asia and Australia.

\$44,966,425 was spent on the Intercolonial Railway, which gave Ontario and Quebec rail communication through Canadian territory with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and has greatly helped in the development of the resources of the Maritime Provinces.

\$635,830 was spent on the Prince Edward Island Railway, a work of great use to the population of this isolated province.

\$43,782,316 was, up to 1st July, 1894, spent on the canals of the country, giving better means of transportation for very large sections, and so cheapening the cost of transportation.

The expenditure from Confederation to 1894 on railways, canals, public buildings, and other public works, such as piers, harbors, light-houses, etc., has been as follows :

Railways.....	\$118,563,337
Canals.....	43,782,316
Public Buildings.....	16,486,721
Other Public Works.....	23,999,413
Total.....	\$202,831,700

There has been spent, therefore, on useful works for the benefit and advantage of the country, a sum greater by \$60,000,000 than the total increase of the debt since Confederation, without taking notice of the expenditure of the fiscal year 1894-5, the accounts of which were not made public at the time this was written.

There has been paid aid to railways in new or unserved districts, to the extent (to July 1st, 1894) of \$11,549,787.

The country has received in direct benefit from public works, etc., a much greater amount than the total increase of the debt. The debt has been created for the good of the people.

The net debt of the Dominion under Liberal administration grew from \$99,848,462 to \$140,362,069, or by over eight million dollars a year. Under a Conservative Government the net debt has grown from \$140,362,069 to \$250,585,201, or by barely \$6,500,000 a year.

Under the Conservatives the debt has grown at a slower rate than under the Liberals, and the country has obtained more for its money. The national credit has also improved, as is shown by the fact that while the interest on the public debt in 1878 averaged 3.68 per cent. per annum, in 1894 it averaged only 2.91 per cent. per annum.

GROWTH OF THE CHEESE INDUSTRY.

The increase in cheese factories, as shown in the census, between 1881 and 1896, has been most important, as may be seen from the following comparison with the census of 1881 :—

	1880.	1890.
Number of factories.....	709	1,565
Capital invested.....	\$ 1,021,435	\$2,586,599
Persons employed.....	2,003	3,013
Wages paid.....	\$ 382,615	\$ 753,067
Value of raw material.....	4,264,798	6,804,611
Value of output.....	5,464,454	9,784,288

The increase in creameries, or butter factories, was also very great, the number rising from 46 to 170, and the output from \$341,478 to \$918,591.

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DOMINION TAXATION.

The Dominion taxation is distinct from the Dominion revenue. In 1894-95 the revenue amounted to \$33,929,809, made up of the following items:—

Customs	\$17,640,463
Excise	7,805,952
Post-office	2,792,780
Public Works	3,592,297
Miscellaneous	2,098,306
Total	\$33,929,809

Only the two two first of these, viz., customs and excise, with a total of \$25,446,415, represent taxation of the people. The post office receipts are payments for a service rendered to the public, in which each individual pays exactly in proportion to the extent of the service he receives. The public works receipts are of the same nature. They come chiefly from the operation of the Government railways, and are payments for work done and performed. The miscellaneous receipts are described by their name, and represent no burden laid on the people.

Taking the customs and excise receipts, therefore, it is found that the taxation levied on the people of Canada last year was \$5.06 a head. It was less actually than since 1880, and less than in some of the years of the Liberal free trade government, before the country had undertaken the heavy expenditure for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the canals, etc. The following table gives the total customs and customs and excise taxation in Canada since 1868:—

	Customs. \$	Amount per head. \$2.54	Customs and Excise. \$11,701,681	Amount per head. \$9.47
1868.....	8,578,380	2.42	11,112,573	3.26
1869.....	8,272,879	2.70	13,087,882	3.79
1870.....	9,394,212	3.36	16,320,368	4.64
1871.....	11,841,104	3.54	17,715,552	4.91
1872.....	12,787,982	3.53	17,616,554	4.80
1873.....	12,854,964	3.74	20,129,185	5.26
1874.....	14,325,192	3.95	20,664,875	5.32
1875.....	15,351,011	3.25	18,614,415	4.71
1876.....	12,823,837	3.14	17,698,924	4.41
1877.....	12,546,987	3.13	17,841,938	4.37
1878.....	12,782,824	3.11	18,476,613	4.46
1879.....	12,900,659	3.94	18,479,576	4.38
1880.....	14,071,343	4.24	23,942,138	5.52
1881.....	18,406,092	4.92	27,549,046	6.28
1882.....	21,581,570	5.19	29,269,698	6.60
1883.....	23,009,582	4.47	25,483,199	5.68
1884.....	20,023,890	4.17	25,384,529	5.60
1885.....	18,935,428	4.22	25,226,456	5.50
1886.....	19,373,551	4.83	28,687,002	6.19
1887.....	22,378,801	4.72	28,177,413	6.01
1888.....	22,105,926	5.01	30,613,523	6.46
1889.....	23,726,784	5.00	31,587,072	6.60
1890.....	23,968,954	4.83	30,314,151	6.26
1891.....	23,309,301	4.18	28,446,157	5.81
1892.....	20,501,059	4.22	29,321,367	5.91
1893.....	20,954,003	3.84	27,476,677	5.54
1894.....	19,198,546	3.51	25,446,415	5.06
1895.....	17,640,463			

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REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Dominion of Canada on account of the Consolidated Fund, that is, the ordinary receipts and outlay, has been as follows since Confederation:—

	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1867-68.....	13,687,028	49	13,486,092	96	201,835	53		
1868-69.....	14,379,174	52	14,038,084	00	341,090	52		
1869-70.....	15,512,225	65	14,345,509	58	1,166,716	07		
1870-71.....	19,335,500	81	15,623,081	72	3,712,419	09		
1871-72.....	20,714,813	68	17,589,468	82	3,125,344	86		
1872-73.....	20,813,469	45	19,174,647	92	1,638,821	53		
1873-74.....	24,205,092	54	23,316,316	75	888,775	79		
1874-75.....	24,648,715	04	23,713,071	04	935,644	00		
1875-76.....	22,587,587	05	24,488,372	11			1,900,785	06
1876-77.....	22,059,274	11	23,519,301	77			1,460,027	66
1877-78.....	22,375,011	88	23,503,158	25			1,128,146	37
1878-79.....	22,517,382	14	24,455,381	56			1,937,999	42
1879-80.....	23,307,406	60	24,850,634	45			1,543,227	76
1880-81.....	29,635,297	54	25,502,554	42	4,132,743	12		
1881-82.....	33,383,455	52	27,067,103	58	6,316,351	94		
1882-83.....	35,794,649	80	28,730,157	45	7,064,492	35		
1883-84.....	31,861,961	73	31,107,706	25	754,255	48		
1884-85.....	32,797,001	22	35,037,090	12			2,240,058	90
1885-86.....	33,177,040	39	39,011,612	26			5,834,571	87
1886-87.....	35,754,993	25	35,657,080	16	97,313	09		
1887-88.....	35,908,463	53	36,718,494	79			810,031	26
1888-89.....	38,782,870	23	36,917,834	76	1,865,035	47		
1889-90.....	39,873,925	41	35,994,031	47	3,885,893	94		
1890-91.....	38,579,310	88	36,343,567	96	2,235,742	92		
1891-92.....	39,921,871	60	36,765,894	18	155,977	42		
1892-93.....	38,168,608	85	36,814,052	90	1,354,555	95		
1893-94.....	36,374,693	07	37,585,925	52			1,210,332	45
1894-95.....	33,929,800	00	38,006,345	00			4,079,532	00

The decline in the revenue since 1893 has been large, occurring last year in all items of income, but more particularly in customs, which all off by over \$1,750,000 in 1894-95 compared with 1893-94. The fall in price of staple commodities, rather than a reduction in the actual quantity of foreign goods brought into Canada for consumption, accounts for the lessened duties collected, the customs rates being principally levied on the ad valorem basis. Lower taxation, under recent revisions of the tariff, has also contributed to the decrease in customs revenue, the loss of income from the abolition of the sugar duties alone amounting to more than the whole deficit of last year. Upon this point, the Finance Minister remarked in his last budget speech:—

"Against the deficit of \$4,500,000 of the current year, we have also to note the fact that I noted with reference to the deficit of the preceding year. So far as returns go up to date, and an estimate being made for the remainder of the year, the year 1894-95 will see an importation of 310,000,000 pounds of sugar for home consumption. If that sugar had been dutiable at the rate of 1890-91, the duty that would have accrued upon it would have been \$4,900,000; so that if that duty had been kept intact, and all the other reductions had been made that were made, we would still have had sufficient to prevent any deficit for the present year, and have allowed a small sum over for capital account. So that the account of the people vs. the state in this transaction is simply this, that the people will have kept in their pockets, by the removal of the duty, \$4,900,000 which they would otherwise have paid, and that the interest that will be paid for carrying the deficit is but \$142,500; that is, they will have paid for carrying the burden of the deficit \$142,500; and have saved in taxes to themselves nearly \$5,000,000."

It is fifteen years since so small an amount as that obtained in 1894-95 was collected from the people in the shape of customs taxation, while in 1882-83 the customs revenue was actually \$5,400,000 in excess of that of last year, and in 1889-90 it was \$6,323,000 greater. A continuous deficit in the revenue, created by reduction of taxation, is not a desirable thing, but it has been an unquestionable advantage to the Canadian people that during the lean years they have just experienced their taxation was lowered by five or six million dollars annually, and the deficit in the federal revenue charged to capital account, where it imposes a comparatively slight burden in the shape of interest charge.

The figures of the expenditure of the last five years indicate the exercise of close and careful administration, because the whole increase of \$1,300,000 in the annual expenditure, comparing 1895 with 1888, has arisen in the items of interest on debt, sinking fund and postal service, all of them connected with the development of the resources and trade of the country. The increase in expenditure over 1894 was \$424,000, of which \$156,000 was caused by the revision of the voters' lists, and \$180,000 by subsidies to the provinces, and about \$200,000 by expenditure upon defences at Esquimaux, which are being carried out in conjunction with the British Government. Apart from these items, the expenditure last year was less than in 1894. No provincial government under Liberal control can show any such record.

SOME INDUSTRIAL CENSUS FACTS.

In 1881 the number of persons in Canada employed in mining was 6,541; in 1891 it was 13,417.

In 1881 the number of persons employed in the fisheries was 22,905; in 1891 it was 27,079.

In 1881 the number of persons employed in making textile fabrics, cottons, woolens, etc., was 44,337; in 1891 it was 71,847.

In 1881 the number of persons employed in the stone, clay and glass industries was 7,726; in 1891 it was 12,606.

In 1881 the number of persons employed in making machines, tools and implements was 37,274; in 1891 it was 49,422.

In 1881 the number of persons employed in furniture making and house building was 17,809; in 1891 it was 19,183.

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SOME SAMPLES OF THE LOT.

It is a Liberal and Free Trader's assertion that protection curtails trade. It does affect the trade with foreign countries. If Canadian working people in Canadian towns and villages make a quantity of woollen goods, or cotton goods, or boots and shoes, or a lot of machines or implements, and they are bought and used by other Canadians, it is as plain as day that the quantity of the same kind of goods brought in from abroad will be correspondingly reduced. And if a large number of workpeople are employed in Canadian towns and villages, and consume, as they must, a large quantity of flour and meat, and butter and cheese, etc., it is as plain that what they eat will not be sent abroad, and will not figure in the export returns. But the making of merchandise in a Canadian factory is as much a manufacturing enterprise as the making of goods in a United States, or a German, or a Belgian factory; and the selling of these goods by Canadians to Canadians is as much commerce as the selling thereof by a foreigner would be. And there is as much profit in the transaction to the buyer and seller, and more to the country, because it gets the benefit of both profits; whereas in the case of imported goods it only gets the benefit of one profit.

So it is not strange at all, but quite in accord with the fitness of things, that by all the tests that apply to the growth of a people's wealth, Canada should stand well. So we see, by a comparison of the present with the time when the National Policy was put in force, that—

In 1878 the Government and post-office savings banks' deposits were \$8,197,000; in 1895 they were \$45,362,244.

In 1878 the public deposits in the chartered banks were \$70,856,000; in 1895 they were \$184,000,000.

In 1878 the amount of bank notes in circulation was \$20,475,000; in 1895 it was \$32,774,442.

In 1878 the amount of bank loans to business men was \$119,682,859; in 1895 it was \$214,000,000.

In 1878 the amount of life assurance written by companies doing business in Canada was \$84,751,000; in 1894 it was \$308,061,000.

In 1878 Canadian loan companies had a capital of \$17,287,538; in 1895 they had a capital of \$35,445,252.

In 1878 the amount of fire insurance in force in Canada was \$409,899,000; in 1895 it was \$836,067,000.

In 1878 Canada shipped from Montreal to Great Britain 15,963 cattle and 31,841 sheep; in 1895 there were shipped 96,564 cattle and 215,508 sheep.

In 1878 Canada shipped to Great Britain less than fifty horses; in 1895 there were shipped from Montreal alone to Great Britain 13,000 horses,

In 1878 Canada shipped to Great Britain 38,054,294 pounds of cheese, valued at \$3,907,521; in 1894 she shipped 154,977,480 pounds, valued at \$15,488,191.

In 1878 Canada shipped to Great Britain \$168,000 worth of apples; in 1894 she shipped \$907,307 worth.

In 1878 the value of hog meats exported from Canada was \$908,409; in 1894 it was \$2,976,501.

In 1878 the total exports from Canada amounted to \$79,323,000; in 1894 they amounted to \$117,524,949.

In 1878 the total imports into Canada were \$93,081,787; in 1894 they had grown to \$123,474,940.

In 1878 Canadian railroads carried 6,443,924 passengers; in 1894 they carried 14,462,498 passengers.

In 1878 Canadian railroads carried 7,883,472 tons of freight; in 1894 they carried 20,721,116 tons of freight.

In 1878 Canadian railway earnings were \$20,520,000; in 1894 they were \$40,552,000.

In 1878 Canadian railway working expenses were \$16,188,102; in 1894 they were \$35,218,433.

In 1878 the length of Canadian railways in operation was 6,143½ miles; in 1894 it was 15,625 miles.

In 1878 the tonnage of vessels in the coasting trade, arriving at and departing from Canadian ports was 11,047,661 tons; in 1894 it was 26,560,968 tons.

In 1878 the number of post-offices in Canada was 5,378, the number of registered letters sent 1,980,000, and the total number of letters posted 44,000,000; in 1894 the number of post-offices was 8,664, the number of registered letters sent 3,237,200, and the total number of letters posted 107,145,000.

Bearing out the argument of the above are the prices of the leading bank stocks in Canada at the time the Liberals free traders were in power, and after a period of Conservative and protectionist rule. Banks only make money when commerce is prosperous, and the better the condition of trade, the more they make, and the higher is the price people are willing to pay for their stocks. Here is the comparison in this regard between 1878 and 1895, the middle of November being taken in each year:—

	1878.	1895.
Bank of Montreal	148	225
Ontario Bank	70	80
Molsons Bank	87	175
Bank of Toronto	122	238
Merchants' Bank	87	166
Quebec Bank	105	120
Eastern Townships Bank	100	140
Bank of Commerce	110	136

A LIBERAL AUTHORITY ON THE FREE TRADE DEPRESSION.

Speaking in the House of Commons, on the 16th February, 1876, Mr. Thomas Workman, the Liberal member for Montreal West, used the following words, as set down in the Official Reports of Parliament.

"I have just come to this House from the counting-house, from the bankers, the merchants and the manufacturers; therefore, I know how very great the depression is in those three most important branches of the industry of the Dominion. For the last eighteen months there has been a gradual shrinking of values and curtailment of trade, until we have now arrived at a condition which, in forty years' commercial experience, I have never seen equalled. I know this, that the manufacturers of the country are now in a very depressed state; that this depression has been gradually going on, and increasing, until, at present, nearly one-half of the manufacturing establishments in and around the city from which I come from are closed up, and the other half are working one-half, or, perhaps two-thirds time. Any number of hands have been discharged, and are idle to-day, while those who are employed are only earning wages from 75 to 80 per cent. of what they earned before. A vast amount of misery and distress prevails round Montreal in consequence."

The depression of trade, with its closed and short-time factories, its multitudes of workless workmen, its reduced wages, its misery and its distress, continued and increased until the Liberals were defeated in 1878, and the National Policy was inaugurated. It has never been repeated since.

LEADING EVENTS OF 1895.

- Jan. 1—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell knighted. H. M. S. Blenheim arrives at Halifax with Sir John Thompson's body.
- Jan. 2—Captain Dreifus, French army, degraded for selling military information to Germany.
- Jan. 6—Toronto *Globe* offices burned down.
- Jan. 11—First train on Dom. Coal Co.'s road arrives at Louisburg.
- Jan. 12—Quebec Legislature adjourns.
- Jan. 15—Hon. Mr. Dickey, Secretary of State, elected by acclamation for Cumberland.
- Casimir Perier, President of France, resigns.
- Supreme Court holds Provinces have no power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.
- W. F. McLean, publisher of Toronto *World*, fined for selling Sunday papers.
- Jan. 17—Felix Faure elected President of France.
- Louis Victor hanged at New Westminster, B. C., for the murder of Peter, an Indian.
- Jan. 19—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and other Hawaiian royalists, arrested. Queen sentenced to five years for conspiring against the Republic.
- Jan. 23—Mrs. John Hoodless, Hamilton, elected President Dominion W.C.T.U.
- Jan. 24—W. Waugh, Hamilton, elected President Ontario and Quebec Y. M. C. A.
- Jan. 26—U. S. Senate by 24 to 22 votes down a resolution favoring the annexation of Hawaii.
- Jan. 27—Ribot forms cabinet for France, replacing Dupuy.
- Jan. 28—Hon. Wm. Harty elected to Ont. Leg. for Kingston by 432 over Smythe (Con.); unseated and re-elected by acclamation.
- Connell, (Lib.), elected to Ontario Legislature for Algoma over King (Con.)
- Jan. 29—Privy Council Committee decides on appeal case that Dominion Government and Parliament have right to interfere to redress school grievances of Manitoba Roman Catholics.
- Jan. 30—Lieut.-Col. Fred. Massey elected Grand Master Quebec A. F. & A. M. S. S. Elbe sunk in North Sea by collision with S. S. Crathie; 334 lives lost.
- Jan. 31—Australia adopts standard time. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislatures meet; Mr. Lawrence of Colchester elected Speaker N. S. Legislative Assembly.
- Feb. 1—Japanese capture fortress of Wei-Hai-Wei.
- Greene Government (Newfoundland) resigns; Sir Wm. Whiteway forms new one.
- Feb. 2—Mme. Joniaux, at Antwerp, Belgium, found guilty of murdering her sister, uncle and brother; sentenced to life imprisonment.
- Feb. 5—British Parliament opened.
- Australasian premiers at Hobarttown approve of constitution for Australian federation.
- Toronto *Empire* and *Mail* combined.
- Feb. 10—Trinity College School, Port Hope, burned.
- Feb. 14—British House of Commons by 299 to 111 rejects Mr. Clancy's motion for release of dynamiters.
- Manitoba Legislature opens; Mr. Findlay Young elected Speaker.
- Feb. 18—Mr. Joseph Octave Arsenault appointed Senator for P. E. I.
- Feb. 20—*L'Electeur* apologizes for libel on Hon. Mr. Angers.
- Feb. 21—Ontario Legislature meets; W. D. Balfour elected Speaker.
- John Senn, M. L. A. for Haldimand, Ont., unseated.
- First shot fired in Cuban revolution.
- Feb. 23—Hon. Theodore Davie appointed Chief Justice of British Columbia.
- Feb. 25—Bill to disestablish Church of England in Wales introduced in British House of Commons; passed second reading April 1 by 304 to 260.
- N. B. Legislature rejects measure to give franchise to women.
- U. S. House of Representatives by 143 to 112 rejects proposal to pay \$425,000 in compensation for damages caused by seizure of Canadian sealers.
- Feb. 27—U. S. Postmaster-General Bissell resigns; Wm. Wilson, of Virginia appointed.
- M. F. Hackett and A. W. Morris sworn in as members of Quebec Cabinet.
- Manitoba Legislature rejects motion by Mr. James Fisher to consider Roman Catholic school grievances.
- March 1—Manitoba Legislature resolves to pay no more for maintenance of Lieutenant-Governor's residence.
- Hon. T. H. Turner accepts premiership of British Columbia.
- March 7—First division in new Ontario Legislature on budget; Government sustained by 62 to 25, Patrons voting Liberal.

March 11—Toronto mass meeting protests against interference by Dominion Government in Manitoba school matter.

March 13—Ontario Legislature by 7 majority rejects motion to abolish Lieutenant-Governor's residence.

March 19—Louis Philippe Adelard Langevin consecrated Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Wreck of Spanish war ship *Reina Regente* found; over 500 lives lost.

Dr. Baxter, (Lib.) elected to Ontario Legislature for Haldimand over Senn, (Pat.); majority 282.

March 21—Dominion Government issues remedial order to Manitoba in schools matter.

Stanstead bye-election to Legislature—M. F. Hackett elected by 726.

March 23—German Reichstag refuses to congratulate Bismarck on his 80th birthday.

March 26—Hon. J. C. Patterson resigns portfolio of Militia and Defence and is succeeded by Hon. A. R. Dickey; Hon. Dr. Montague appointed Secretary of State.

March 30—China-Japanese armistice arranged.

April 3—Ontario Legislature adopts bill to allow women to practice law.

April 4—Newfoundland and Canadian confederation delegates meet at Ottawa; terms agreed on not accepted by Newfoundland.

April 8—Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench holds that provinces cannot give power to municipalities to prohibit the sale of liquor.

U. S. Supreme Court holds that national income tax law clauses affecting rental and state bonds are illegal.

Arthur W. Peel, Speaker of British House of Commons announces his resignation; Mr. William Court Gully elected.

April 11—Superior Court at Quebec gives judgment for \$5,000 in libel suit of Hon. Mr. Angers against *L'Electeur*.

April 15—Japan-China treaty of peace signed.

April 17—Dominion bye-elections—Dr. Montague, (Con.) elected in Haldimand; T. McGreevy in Quebec West; Geoffrion, (Lib.) in Vercheres; Me-Isaac, (Lib.) in Antigonish.

April 18—Parliament of Canada meets.

April 20—Pope's letter inviting English people to return to Church of Rome published.

April 21—British garrison at Chitral (India) relieved by Gen. Lowe.

April 24—Royal Commission report on liquor traffic presented to Parliament;

prohibition declared not to be wise or practical; minority report says country is ripe for prohibition.

April 25—Fire at McDonald's tobacco factory, Montreal, injures 13 workers—4 fatally.

April 26—British Royal Commission reports against suppression of opium traffic in India.

April 27—Reservoir at Bonsiri, France, bursts; 130 people drowned.

British marines occupy Corinto to compel payment by Nicaragua of damages for imprisonment of Vice-Consul Hatch.

April 30—Sir Henry Tyler resigns presidency of G. T. R. Co.; Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson succeeds.

May 7—Sir Richard Cartwright moves amendment to budget resolution in House of Commons condemning Government for spending too much, and calling for modification of tariff making it for revenue only; rejected May 30 by majority of 46.

May 11—German Reichstag rejects Government's anti-revolution bill aimed at the Socialists.

May 13—Frost does damage to crops over eastern North America.

May 14—Rev. Mr. McCormick, of Maxville, elected Moderator of Synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

May 15—British Government declines to accept any responsibility for Newfoundland's debt in order to secure confederation with Canada.

May 19—Earthquake causes much damage at Florence; several lives lost.

May 20—U. S. Supreme Court declares all clauses of the federal income tax law unconstitutional.

May 24—Queen's Birthday honors announced: Sir Fred. Roberts made Field Marshal; Henry Irving, actor, knighted; Hons. John Schultz and H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere made K.C.M.G.; Dr. Wm. Hingston a Knight Bachelor.

May 25—Oscar Wilde, artist and author, sentenced at London to two years in prison for indecent practices.

May 26—Italian elections result in a majority for Crispi Cabinet.

May 27—Bill introduced in House of Lords to allow colonial judges to sit on Judicial Committee of Privy Council.

Supt. Byrnes, N. Y. police, retires.

May 28—French S.S. Dom Pedro wrecked at Cape Corobedo; 130 drowned.

May 29—Newfoundland puts loan on London market; \$2,500,000 at 4 p. c., 40 years at 94.

Lord Roseberry's Sir Visto wins the Derby.

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- May 30—Almade Chatelle hanged at Stratford for murder of Jessie Keith.
- June 4—Montreal Methodist Conference adopts a resolution objecting to interference with Manitoba in the school matter.
- June 5—Mr. Davin's motion favoring woman suffrage killed in House of Commons by vote of 105 to 47.
- June 6—Montreal monument to Sir John Macdonald unveiled.
- June 7—Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, appointed U. S. Secretary of State, and Judson Harmon, of Ohio, Attorney-General.
- June 10—Bay of Quinte Methodist Conference adopts resolution objecting to Federal interference with Manitoba school law.
- June 11—Magdalen Islands lands act brought into operation.
- June 12—Rev. James Robertson, of Manitoba, elected Moderator of Presbyterian General Assembly.
- June 13—Manitoba answer declining to acquiesce in Dominion order in the school matter, introduced in Legislature and adopted.
- Madame Napoleon Demers murdered at St. Henri, Montreal.
- June 17—Lt. Gov. Daly, of Nova Scotia, unveils monument at Louisburg, erected by New England Society of Colonial Wars.
- June 18—John Hendershott and William David Welter hanged at St. Thomas for murder of William Henry Hendershott.
- June 20—Presbyterian General Assembly, by resolution, deprecates any attempt by Dominion to interfere with Manitoba's school laws.
- June 21—Emperor William lays key-stone of Kiel canal.
- June 22—Rosebery Government resigns; Lord Salisbury forms new cabinet and dissolves Parliament.
- June 23—G. F. Baird called to Senate to succeed Hon. Mr. O'Dell.
- June 24—Bishop's College, Lennoxville, celebrates jubilee.
- June 27—Anglican Synod of Rupert's Land objects, by resolution, to secularization of Manitoba schools.
- June 28—Toronto *Globe* takes ground that Manitoba school law should not be interfered with by Parliament.
- July 1—Chatham, Ont., incorporated as a city.
- Ottawa monument to Sir John Macdonald unveiled.
- British Africa Company's territory transferred to Crown.
- July 2—Announcement made that A.P.A., of United States, and P.P.A., of Canada, merged at a meeting at Detroit.
- July 4—Protestant-Catholic riot at "Little Red School House Parade," Boston; one man shot dead.
- July 7—S. S. Mexico lost in Straits of Belle Isle.
- July 9—Two St. Anne pilgrimage trains on G. T. R. collide at Craig's Road; 15 persons fatally injured.
- July 11—Hon. Mr. Angers resigns portfolio of Minister of Agriculture.
- July 17—House of Commons divides on Mr. McCarthy's amendment declaring that Manitoba school law should not be interfered with; only Mr. McCarthy and Col. O'Brien call for division, and amendment lost.
- July 20—Private Hayhurst, of Hamilton, wins Queen's prize at Bisley rifle meeting.
- July 21—S. S. Ortiga and Maria P. collide in Gulf of Spezzia; 148 drowned.
- July 22—Parliament prorogued.
- Lord Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief of British army.
- July 24—Monument on battlefield of Lundy's Lane unveiled.
- Dominion Government sends a second order to Manitoba in the school matter.
- July 31—Hon. N. Clarke Wallace elected Grand Master of Orange Lodge of B. N. America.
- Massacre of seven English missionaries at Ku Cheng, China, which later leads to demand by British Government for deposition of the responsible Viceroy and punishment of perpetrators of outrages, which is acceded to.
- August 6—Josiah Wood, M. P., appointed to Senate to replace Senator Botsford.
- August 15—Dr. Tanner, M.P., ejected from House of Commons for using violent language.
- August 22—Mr. Long, President British Board of Agriculture, says scheduling order against Canadian cattle must be maintained on account of pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle.
- August 24—Westmorland bye-election—Powell, (Con.) elected by 748 over Kiliam (Lib.)
- August 29—U. S. Government engineers report that construction of Chicago drainage canal will reduce level of water in great lakes.
- Sept. 2—Hon. J. C. Patterson sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.
- E. Pillsbury, of Brooklyn, wins in great masters' chess tournament at Hastings, Eng.
- Sept. 4—English Labor Congress resolves in favor of an eight-hour day.
- Sept. 7—U. S. yacht Defender wins first

- race for America's cup at New York over Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III. Second race given to Defender on foul. In third Valkyrie withdraws after crossing line, forfeiting cup.
- Sept. 9—Justin McCarthy issues manifesto condemning Timothy Healy's opposition to majority of Irish Parliamentary party.
- Sept. 11—New York Central train, running from New York to Buffalo, makes 436 miles in 407 minutes.
- Sixteenth Triennial Synod of Church of England in Canada meets in Montreal.
- Sept. 16—Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry appear at Montreal.
- Sept. 22—Landslide on Champlain river at Cote St. Luc; five members of Zepherin Normandin's family killed.
- Sept. 24—Principal Peterson, of McGill, delivers his first address to students. S. S. Mariposa wrecked in Straits of Belle Isle.
- Sept. 25—Monument on Chrysler's Farm battlefield unveiled.
- Sept. 26—Irish Nationalist congress at Chicago declares in favor of securing the independence of Ireland by physical force if necessary.
- Sept. 27—D. Girouard, M. P., appointed to Supreme Court in succession to Judge Fournier.
- Sept. 28—Gen. Gascoigne arrives to take command of Canadian militia. Sir Walter Wilkin elected Lord Mayor of London.
- Sept. 30—French troops capture Antananarivo, capital of Madagascar; French protectorate over the island established later.
- Oct. 8—Hon. Mr. Laurier, at Morrisburg, declares himself in favor of appointing a commission to enquire into the facts of the Manitoba school law dispute. New Laval University building at Montreal opened.
- Oct. 14—Franco-Canadian trade treaty goes into effect.
- Oct. 16—New Brunswick Legislature elections; Blair Government sustained by large majority.
- Oct. 18—Hon. J. J. Curran appointed Judge of the Superior Court at Montreal.
- Oct. 19—Court of Review in Montreal holds, in case of Beach vs. Township of Stanstead, that in absence of a by-law prohibiting issue of hotel licenses municipal councils cannot, without legal cause, refuse license to proper and qualified applicant.
- Oct. 22—Montreal No. 6 election to Legislature—Dr. Guerin (Lib.) elected by 1254 over C. A. MacDonnell (Con.).
- Oct. 23—Kingston monument to Sir John Macdonald unveiled.
- Marquis of Waterford kills himself.
- Oct. 24—Train on Lake Shore Railway runs from Chicago to Buffalo, 510 miles, in 8 hrs. 1 min. (481 minutes).
- Oct. 26—Chateauguy battle-field monument unveiled.
- Oct. 28—Ribot ministry in France resigns; Bourgeois succeeds to premiership. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles H. Tupper visit Washington to confer on Behring Sea seizure claims.
- Oct. 30—Quebec Legislature opened.
- Oct. 31—Judge Brooks, of Superior Court, Sherbrooke, announces his resignation.
- Nov. 1—Theodore Durrant, at San Francisco, found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont in church building.
- Nov. 2—Herman W. Mudgett, or Holmes, found guilty of murder at Philadelphia of Benjamin F. Peitzel, whose two children were also, a coroner's jury found, murdered by Holmes in Toronto.
- Nov. 3—Francis Valentine Shortis found guilty at Beauharnois of murder of John Loyal at Valleyfield; sentenced to be hanged January 3.
- Nov. 3—\$30,000 fire at Lancaster.
- Nov. 4—Lord Wolseley issues address on taking command-in-chief of the British army, vice the Duke of Cambridge, retired.
- Nov. 5—U. S. state elections result in large majorities for Republicans, outside of New York city.
- Nov. 6—Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt married at New York. Forty people killed by explosion in Detroit *Tribune* building.
- Nov. 7—First want of confidence motion of the session defeated in Quebec Legislature by majority of 17.
- Nov. 8—New Turkish ministry formed under Halil Rifat Pas.l.a.
- Nov. 9—London *Field* publishes statement from Lord Dunraven that in races for America's cup, the "Defender," U. S. yacht, had her ballast tampered with after official measurement.
- Nov. 13—Council of Irish National Federation expels Tim Healy, M.P. Mr. Cooke's resolution to abolish Quebec Legislative Council defeated in Assembly by 35 to 20.
- Nov. 15—Daughter born to Czar of Russia. Quebec estimates submitted to Legislature; total expenditure for 1896-7 put at \$4,935,449.
- Nov. 16—Street car at Cleveland falls through drawbridge into Cuyahoga river, drowning 16 people.

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- Nov. 17—Ottawa troops called out to enforce payment of county taxes by Township of Lowe, Quebec.
- Nov. 18—Announcement made that Imperial Government will give £75,000 a year to Canadian fast steamship line.
- Nov. 19—Mr. Desjardins' resolution to reduce sessional indemnity defeated in Quebec Legislature by vote of 38 to 21.
- Nov. 20—Jabez Spencer Balfour, ex-M.P., found guilty in London of aiding in building-society frauds, after being brought from Buenos Ayres.
- Wm. White, Q.C., sworn in as Superior Court judge for St. Francis district.
- Nov. 21—Five firemen killed in fire in Chicago Dry Goods and Woollen Exchange.
- Nov. 25—Hall Caine, representing British Authors' Association, and Canadian Government agree on a copyright law compromise.
- Nov. 27—Statement endorsed by U. S. Minister Terrill, at Constantinople, says 13,200 Armenian Christians were killed in Asia Minor by Turks and Turkish soldiers.
- Nov. 28—Jabez Spencer Balfour, ex-M. P., sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment for fraud, at London.
- Nov. 29—Sir Herbert Murray, governor of Newfoundland, arrives at St. John's.
- Dec. 2—Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, chosen speaker U.S. House of Representatives.
- Dec. 10—Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, controller of customs, resigns, on account of difference with Government on school question.
- Dec. 12—North Ontario bye-election to House of Commons—McGillivray (Con.), 2,181; Brandon (Patron), 1,411; Gillespie (Lib.), 1,125.
- Dec. 14—Second son born to Duke and Duchess of York.
- Dec. 16—Hon. J. F. Wood appointed controller of customs, and Col. Prior, M. P. controller of inland revenue.
- Dec. 17—President Cleveland sends to Congress a message recommending the appointment of a U. S. commission to fix boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, failure to respect which by Great Britain will be resented by force by the United States.
- Dec. 22—Quebec Legislature prorogued.
- Dec. 23—Hon. Dr. Montague appointed minister of agriculture.
- Dec. 23—Manitoba Legislature dissolved; Premier Greenway issues a manifesto saying he will not re-establish separate schools.
- Dec. 24—Cardwell bye-election to House of Commons—Willingly (Con.) 1,296; Henry (Lib.) 544; Stubbs (McCarthyite) 1,503.
- Dec. 27—Montreal Centre bye-election to House of Commons—Hingston (Con.) 3,059; McShane (Lib.) 3,395.
- Dec. 30—Jacques Cartier bye-election to House of Commons—Charbonneau (Lib.) elected by 574 majority over Descarries (Con.)

NECROLOGY.

- M. J. Power, ex-speaker N. S. Leg. Council, Jan. 11.
- Senator Joseph Tassé, Jan. 17.
- Ed. Solomon, music composer, Jan. 22.
- Lord Randolph Churchill, Jan. 24.
- De Giers, Russian statesman, Jan. 26.
- Richard Ardagh, chief Toronto Fire Brigade, Jan. 27.
- Marshal F. C. Canrobert, France, Jan. 28.
- Ward McAllister, N. Y. society leader, Jan. 31.
- Mary Shrewsbury, Cobourg, said to be 110 years old, Feb. 2.
- Dr. E. D. Worthington, Sherbrooke, Feb. 11.
- Isaac Pusey Grey, U. S. minister to Mexico, Feb. 14.
- Archduke Albert of Austria, Feb. 18.
- Fred. Douglas, U. S. colored orator, Feb. 20.
- Lt.-Col. Allan Gilmour, Ottawa, Feb. 25.
- Abbé Deguire, Montreal, Feb. 27.
- Prof. J. S. Blackie, Edinburgh, March 2.
- General Sir G. T. Hamley, March 2.
- Alex. Lawson, 60 years editor Yarmouth *Herald*, March 2.
- Charles Frederick Worth, Paris milliner, March 11.
- Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, Mar. 29.
- Baron Alcester (Admiral Seymour), Mar. 30.
- Simon Gresham, Quebec, April 26.
- W. Q. Gresham, U. S. secretary of state, May 28.
- Manuel Ruiz Zorilla, Spanish republican chief, June 14.
- Louis Delorme, ex-M.P., St. Hyacinthe, June 18.
- Senator K. F. Burns, Gloucester, N. B., June 23.
- Floriano Peixoto, ex-president of Brazil, June 29.
- Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley, scientist, June 29.

Patrick Kennedy, M.L.A., Montreal, June 30.	James Rayside, M.L.A., Glengarry, Nov. 1.
M. Stambuloff, ex-premier of Bulgaria, assassinated, July 18.	Eugene Field, of Chicago, poet of children, Nov. 4.
Henry H. Miles, Quebec educationalist, Aug. 4.	Napoleon Arthur Hurteau, Montreal merchant and alderman, Nov. 8.
Bernard von Tauchnitz, Leipsic, publisher, Aug. 14.	Robert L. Gault, Montreal merchant, Nov. 16.
Hon. Thos. Heath Haviland, P.E.I., father of Confederation, Sept. 12.	Alexandre Dumas, fils, author, Nov. 27.
Louis Pasteur, French scientist, Sept. 28.	Count Ed. Francis Joseph Taaffe, prime minister of Austria, Nov. 29.
Owen Murphy, ex-M.L.A. for Quebec, Oct. 4.	Samuel Davis, Montreal manufacturer, Nov. 30.
Henry Reeve, C.B., English historian, Oct. 21.	Cardinal Apersico, secretary of the Propaganda Fides, Dec. 7.
Mgr. Henry O'Bryen, former papal legate to Canada, at Montreal, Oct. 24.	Geo. Augustus Sala, journalist, Dec. 9.
	Sergius Stepniak, writer on Russian affairs, Dec. 23.

THE CASE OF QUEBEC.

The case of the Province of Quebec illustrates the difference between the two big political parties very well. Before 1886, when the Liberals were in opposition, they regularly introduced resolutions condemning the Conservative Government for not being economical enough in the administration of the departments of the public service. One of the latest was on 15th April, 1885, and it alleged the failure to submit practical and energetic measures calculated to put an end to the deficits which caused embarrassments in the province's financial situation. In 1887 the Riel issue put the Liberals in power in Quebec; but it did not inaugurate a policy of economy or purity. The cost of every department of the administration went up. By 1891 the total expenditure had risen from \$3,032,000 to \$6,150,000.

In 1892 the Conservative Government came in, and, though it had to pay between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 a year in railway subsidies and interest voted by the Liberals when in power, and though the bonded debt of the province had been increased by \$7,500,000 and the total obligations by \$13,500,000, which involved a much heavier annual interest charge, by 1895 the total expenditure had been cut down to \$5,361,033, a reduction of \$789,036 a year. For 1896 the figure is expected to be further reduced to \$5,139,000, and in 1897 it will be down to \$4,935,000, after which the railway subsidies voted having been all paid, the total expenditure will naturally fall to about \$4,000,000 a year.

Here are some of the main items in which the economies have been made:—

Legislation in 1891 cost \$281,078; in 1895 it cost \$198,543. There was a saving in this item of \$82,535.

Civil government in 1891 cost \$260,660; in 1895 it cost \$251,256. There was a saving in this item of \$18,404.

The administration of justice in 1891 cost \$679,006; in 1895 it cost \$608,327. There was a saving in this item of \$70,679.

Education in 1891 cost \$402,106; in 1895 it cost \$383,726. There was a saving in this item of \$18,380.

Public works in 1891 cost \$950,867; in 1895 they cost \$257,013. There was a saving on this item of \$702,854.

The services classed as miscellaneous in 1891 cost \$490,048; in 1895 they cost \$306,924. There was a saving in this item of \$183,124.

In 1891 there was a deficit of \$1,444,236; in 1895 it was reduced to \$162,662.

Available Assets :
\$55,644,792.

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Annual Income :
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<i>Annual Revenue from Life Premiums,</i>	
<i>Annual Revenue from Interest upon Invested Funds.</i>	
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Reserve Fund	6,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	815,152 10

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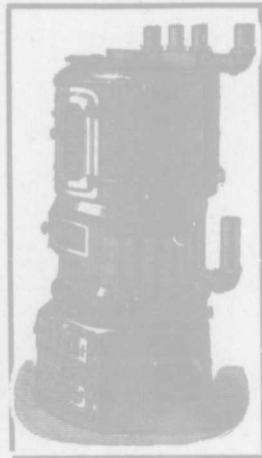
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