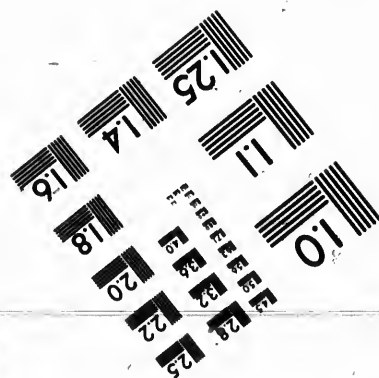
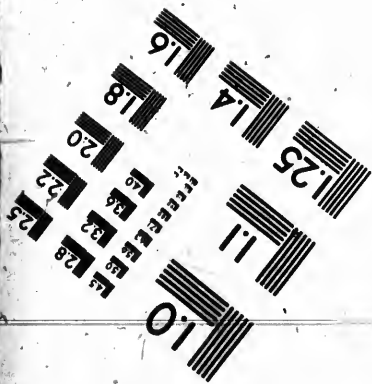
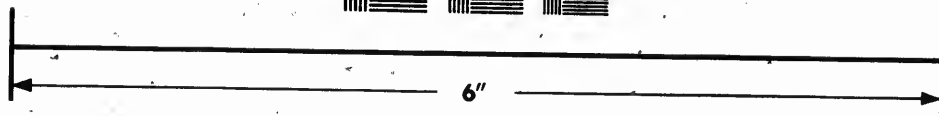
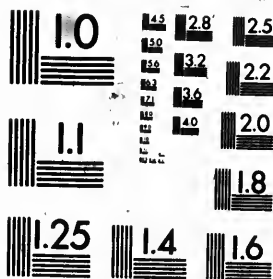


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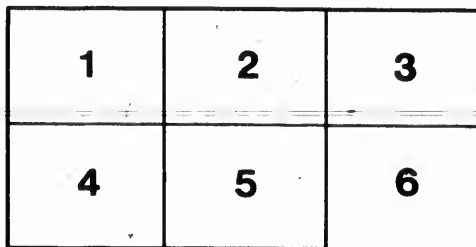
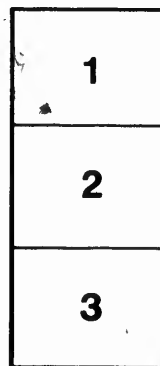
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CONSERVATIVE MIS-RULE.

SOME SCANDALS.

Money Squandered upon Lawyers and Friends.

The Legislative Council.

This gilded Chamber which affords a reposing place for a crowd of Ornamental Nobodies, chiefly useful to the Government as a haven for such men as have places that the Cabinet require for friends and who can only be got rid of by giving them a position with a "handle" and—money; this useless hospital for pensioners costs the Province from \$35,000.00 to \$40,000.00 per annum. Millionaires may have expensive and redundant luxuries but a Government on the verge of bankruptcy cannot.

A great many Conservatives do not believe in the continuance of this fossil chamber but when the question of its abolition is brought forward in the House they swallow all their objections and meekly

follow their leader. Of course there is no knowing when the exigencies of the situation and the demands of a friend may compel the Government to request some one to vacate a position and it is comforting to think of a reward in the shape of an "Honorable" and a salary and above all no wicked, thinking electors to face ever and anon.

The motion of Mr. Cooke, seconded by Dr. Guerin, on the 13th November, 1895 may be taken as a sample of the resolutions: "That in the opinion of this House the necessity for an Upper Chamber or Legislative Council no longer exists and in consequence the same should be abolished." Lost by 35 to 20.

Tory Attempt at Making Capital out of Bankrupt Railroads.

An old book says that there were crusaders and crusaders; and that the second class may justly have the object for enrolling under the banner divided in the following proportions:

Hope of gain	5.00
Ambition and fame	3.00
Lady love	1.50
True object of Crusade	0.50
Total	10.00

The Hon. Premier, as he is by his own confession a crusader, must be a descendant of No. 2 crusaders, that is, if we are to judge by actions, which are commonly said to speak louder than words.

An example of his actions is to be found in Gaspe, where, in order to furbish up his dulled popularity, he named a sequestrator of the Chaleur Bay Railway, by this means hoping to get control of the road and so to obtain capital for his bankrupt reputation to trade on.

Not satisfied with this, he, last Session, introduced such legislation as permits

the Government at the request of the sequestrator to pay out of the earnings of the road, the expenses occasioned by the working and running of the road, for the keeping of the road and rolling stock in an efficient state of repair and for the renewal of such of the rolling stock as may become inefficient or disabled. If the earnings are insufficient then the Government can advance the money as a loan, the same to be a privileged claim against the railway, the Government having the right to retain the amount out of any subsidy that may become due to the company owning or controlling the road. (See Journals, 1896, page 293.)

It is easy to see that this legislation can be made the source of enormous expense to the Province; especially when there are so many companies in the most desperate financial position. Under this law the Government can name the sequestrator, carry on the line, etc. at the Province's expense; the recouping to be done by means of a sale of the

line. We all know what happened in the case of the North Shore Road, what then would come to pass with the present Government running bankrupt roads?

The Opposition protested against this outrageous legislation as the following amendment of Mr. Turgeon on December 31st, 1896, will show:

"That the legislation submitted by this resolution would expose the Province to become burdened, not only with the putting in operation of all subsidized railways whose companies would become 'unable to work the same but also, in many cases, with the repairing and maintaining in good order of the tracks and rolling stock, which might become deteriorated or un-serviceable, thereby occasioning heavy disbursements at the expense of the Public Treasury without the control of the Legislature.

"That, moreover, by removing the management and working of all these roads from individual enterprise, in order to burden the State with the same, this legislation would authorize a serious injustice towards the creditors of the companies interested by the privilege which it confers upon the Government on the roads and rolling stock and the right which it gives of retaining the amount of its advances and disbursements in reduction of the subsidies on the guarantee whereof the bonds of such companies may have been negotiated."

Mr. Allard (Tory) moved in sub-amendment, that all the words after "That" in the said amendment be struck out and replaced by the following:

"In consenting to the second reading of these resolutions, this House is confident that this measure will have the effect of protecting all the rights of the

public, those of the interested creditors and those of the localities through which the various railways run."

The sub-amendment was adopted by 26 to 14, and another iniquity was added to our Statute Book.

The real object of this legislation is undoubtedly the desire of the Government to use its control of such railroads to increase its political influence in the counties through which they run; with these railroads under its control the Government would use them to crush out the political independence of the electors. It is easy to understand how a threat to stop running a railroad would affect the votes of a county. The employment of labor and the purchases of supplies would all be worked with a like corrupt intent. The Government's extravagant management would be a first privileged claim on the roads, and the claims of the original investors diminished by so much.

The Hon. Mr. Flynn has not only followed the example of Sir Charles Tupper in unconstitutionally delaying the holding of elections, but also in making an election tour in which millions of dollars are gaily promised to the electors. So far some of the enterprises this over-rich Province is going to help from its plethoric purse are, according to Mr. Flynn, a bridge at Quebec, a bridge at Montreal and Longueuil, reconstruction of the G.T.R. bridge at Montreal, a bridge at Bout de l'Île, Montreal, Great Eastern Railway, and railway in Vercheres County.

Doubtless as the time rolls on every county, nay, every village, will have its promises. Promises which stand as much chance of being fulfilled as the ordinary Tory promise ever has.

The Revision of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Law is supposed to be for the punishment of the evil-doer, and the protection of those who do well. The Government at Quebec has shown us that we have all been wrong; one of the first things the Law is intended for is to enable the legislators to provide for the necessities of "worthy" relations; if it fails to do so then it must be rectified and made to do its duty.

The whole world from the days of Justinian down, has been astray on this point; it has been left to the "honest men" to reveal this astonishing fact, and the

electors of the Province must not forget it..

This is how it was done: the Government came in for the express purpose of reforming all things, and at once proceeded to do so. Mr. T. Chase Casgrain explained how this is to be done. He made his uncle, P. B. Casgrain, Clerk of the Court of Revision, a place he created for his esteemed relative.

Then he conceived the notion of a Commission for the revision of the Code of Procedure. The first step to the carrying out of this plan was to have a good man

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

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

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

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

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

\$32,298.34

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

Interprovincial Arbitration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Cost of the Interprovincial Arbitration.

1893-94-95-96.	
B. Girouard, Q.C., professional services to Sept. 26, 1895.....	\$14,004.00
Hon. J. S. Hall, Provincial Treasurer, travelling expenses.....	\$611.00
Honorariums (to Dec. 9, 1896.....	12,186.28
	<hr/> 12,706.28
H. T. Machin, Assistant Provincial Treasurer, travelling expenses and \$1,000 per year bonus.....	5,221.25

Judge Casault, arbitrator for the Province of Quebec, expenses for the year 1893.....	500.00
L. A. Audette, secretary of the Board of Arbitration, to meet expenses of the Board.....	9,577.60
Hon. J. G. Robinson, expenses to Ottawa to give evidence, 1893.....	22.30
Judge Wurtele, expenses to Ottawa to give evidence, 1893.....	11.25
Warwick & Sons, reports.....	165.34
Gazette Printing Co., printing.....	846.50
O. B. Kemp, services at Toronto.....	603.90

Morton, Phillips & Co., printing and binding.....	157.40
John Hyde, services, as accountant.....	7,797.20
Joseph Trudelle, copying documents.....	7.50
A. C. Swindlehurst, reporter.....	17.15
Nelson R. Butcher, services rendered.....	157.80
R. H. O'Regan, typewriting.....	84.00
Dawson & Co., stationery for 1893.....	15.00
E. W. Bush, typewriting.....	15.40

J. W. & E. C. Hopkins, architects.....	10.00
Gemmill & May, advocates.....	20.00
Bompas, Bischoff & Co., advocates, expenses before Privy Council.....	937.33
Dominion Express.....	4.50
Since the 30th June, 1896, a sum of \$5,889.40 has been paid, from which \$3,593.41 carried to Hon. J. S. Hall's account must be deducted, leaving to add to total.	2,290.99
	<u>\$55,339.09</u>

How the Money was Spent.

A very cursory glance at the Public Accounts will show that the large amounts of money above referred to have been spent not only in reckless extravagance but also dispensed as gifts to the darlings of the "honest men."

Mr. Hall for example threw up his portfolio at the time of the notorious fiasco known as the Paris loan, yet curious to say he has received, up to December 9, 1896, the sum of \$12,796.23. It paid him better to be out of the Cabinet. The cause of his return to the fold is thus made apparent.

Now we are face to face with an example of how the Constitution is mangled and twisted by these men who are the supposed guardians of our rights. Mr. Hall is a member of the House and as such has no right to receive money from the Government. But all that is nothing with the "honest men" they simply passed a law and Mr. Hall could plead for his Government—and what is very much more to the point—could draw over \$12,000. This outrage is a direct attack upon Parliamentary liberty. The effect is apparent; the same Mr. Hall who went about the Province like a roaring lion denouncing the Taillon loan now sits as meek as a lamb. He is another example of Tory conversion and no doubt will be able to assist at other "conversions."

Everyone knows the history of Mr. Angers and his disastrous defeat last June. But the old hand was not going to be left in the cold, Ottawa, it was true, had no place where he could exercise his talents, but Quebec still was in the hands of men who were thoroughly competent to appreciate Mr. Angers' position and his peculiar talents. He was at once made the Gov-

ernment's advocate and charged to represent it before the Privy Council in a pending case connected with interprovincial arbitration.

When the law was passed to enable Mr. Hall, although a member to draw Government pay, the pretext was that in order to plead in the arbitration matters, it was an absolute necessity that the advocate should have long experience and possess special knowledge of the various questions bearing on the accounts to be settled between the different Provinces and the Dominion Government.

That was the argument when Hall was to be put in a position to break the law of the country, but the whole thing veered round now. Mr. Angers would not be accused of possessing this knowledge even by his best friends; that did not matter, he must have something, the poor man, who had just been defeated. So this gentleman went to London to represent the interests of the Province in a case involving at least \$1,000,000, and that before one of the shrewdest courts in the world. Before he went he drew \$1,000 on account. (See Journals, 1896-97, page 78.)

What was the result of this? The Province lost, and lost miserably. What that blunder will cost the Province in the end is not yet known.

So soon as Mr. Taillon—the embryonic Minister at Ottawa—was swept out of the field at Chambly, Mr. Flynn hastened to place the constitution-breaker, Angers, in the shoes of Mr. Girouard—the gentleman of costly memory, who had been elevated to the Bench. If it is necessary to show how dear Mr. Girouard has been to the country, all that need be done is to read

an account
 lows:
 1893.
 March ..
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1895
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an account presented by him. It is as follows:

1893.	
March	\$1,280.00
April	590.00
May	750.00
June	710.00
July	590.00
August and September	590.00
October	500.00
November	10.00
February to August, same year	
Department Public Works ..	1,495.00
Retainer	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,795.00

In order to show how this man made up his charges, we will take one month, in detail:

1893.	
May 3—One day's consultations ..	\$50.00
" 4	50.00
" 5	50.00
" 9	50.00
" 10	50.00
" 13	50.00

How Tory Lawyers have Gobbled up the Public Money.

One is often asked what has this Government of "honest men," those "taxers" done with all the money it has squeezed out of the people in the taxes beside the ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS it has borrowed. It takes some season to find out but the appended tables will show where some of it has gone. They will show the electors the fabulous amounts spent, and recklessly squandered upon a hungry crowd of Tory lawyers.

Some Liberal lawyers will be found, when they are it must be borne in mind that it is only when they have beaten the Government lawyers that such is the case.

These are the a few of the Tit Bits the Tory lawyers have swallowed. In 1893 Gustave Stuart drew \$1,284.38; A. W. Atwater, who was not as yet a Minister, \$1,120.88; W. W. C. Languedoc, in one case in 1894 McKay vs. the Queen got \$1,458.60, and lost the case into the bargain.

1895 was a year of magnificent effort, D. Girouard, now a judge of the Supreme Court, pocketed \$6,180.00 at one haul,

" 15	50.00
" 16	50.00
" 17	50.00
" 22	50.00
" 24	50.00
" 25	50.00
" 28	50.00
" 30	50.00
" 31	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$750.00

Approved account of Mr. Girouard.
L. O. TAILLON,
Treasurer pro tem.

Certes, but this arbitration job has been a godsend to the Tory lawyers and the candidates that the people have rejected. What a happy hunting ground for them all.

The Hon. J. S. Hall not only got a big share of the plunder but, evidently feeling grateful for the way in which he had been arranged with, helped his accountant friend, John Hyde, to the tune of \$7,797.20. This man's appalling talents cost the Province \$200 a day.

for his services in connection with the Inter-provincial Arbitration. This was a splendid effort but he was beaten hollow by D. Macmaster who, in 1896, grabbed TEN THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY EIGHT DOLLARS, TWO cents (Note that honest two cents.) J. L. Archambault evidently is not so valuable a man he only drew \$4,500.00 poor man!

The lists will show how careful a search the Government has made to find out faithful followers for they contain pretty well all the Tory lawyers, great and small, throughout the Province. Money has been scattered by handfuls to the faithful; On the one side there is the hard-working people fighting for a livelihood, on the other a crowd of open-mouthed hangers-on waiting to receive the cash wrung out of the toilers by a system of vile taxation.

Electors read and see how you have been pillaged to feed the hungry throng and see that the polls give your answer to their grasping greed. The sovereign answer of an outraged and indignant people,

What the Tory Lawyers netted out of the Taxes in 1892.

Asa Gordon.....	\$ 343.00
L. G. Belley.....	140.00
J. L. Archambault.....	2,975.00
W. C. Languedoc.....	280.00
W. B. Nantel.....	40.00
G. Maffrault.....	20.00
A. S. Garneau.....	40.00
P. V. Tache.....	145.78
L. N. Denoncourt.....	20.00
G. A. Cornellier and J. Martel.	331.50
G. Amyot.....	80.00
A. Rivard.....	30.00
R. P. Valle.....	200.00
F. X. Drouin.....	200.00
G. A. Cornellier.....	200.00
F. X. Drouin.....	48.18
L. Dionne.....	130.00
J. L. Archambault & M. J. F. Quinn.....	333.25
Christopher Robinson, written opinion and expenses re H. Mercier.....	250.00
Same gentleman, for sum paid by him to O. B. Osler, Q.C., on same question.....	150.00
J. N. Pouliot, services at enquete.....	500.00
Total.....	\$ 6,474.61

1893.

For services rendered as lawyers for the Crown.....	\$ 12,216.38
J. I. Lavery, re Lepine and Gendreau.....	100.19
J. Dunbar—The Queen vs. Mercier.....	500.00
G. Stuart, same case.....	1,264.38
W. C. Languedoc, same case.....	500.00
C. A. Cornellier—Queen vs. Soulières.....	125.75
F. X. Drouin, re Hoh. T. C. Casgrain, es-qual vs. Pacaud.....	144.45
C. Lane. Petition of Right re Armstrong.....	25.00
J. L. Archambault, Petition of Right, re Armstrong.....	25.00
M. J. F. Quinn, Petition of Right, re Armstrong.....	25.00
A. W. Atwater, re lotteries.....	1,120.98
A. Constantineau—Queen vs. Lambert.....	100.00
J. R. Fleming, Habeas Corpus.....	5.00
W. White, Habeas Corpus.....	35.54
J. Dunbar, and W. C. Languedoc Queen vs. Morrisette.....	80.00
L. Taschereau. Action to recover \$100,000 from Pacaud.....	60.00

A. Fontaine McKay vs. the Queen.....	250.00
E. Lortie. Waterous vs. Queen.....	207.68
J. S. Perrault. Queen vs. Bouchard.....	734.30
J. Dunbar, Denis vs. Olaveau.....	25.00
G. Robinson. Honorarium.....	150.00
J. L. Archambault and M. J. F. Quinn. Leblanc vs. Queen.....	100.00
C. Darveau. Bank J. Cartier vs. Queen.....	400.00
J. A. Renaud, enquete.....	15.00
C. A. Parisault. Registration in St. Sylvestre.....	50.00
P. V. Tache, re E. Mailloux.....	27.50
Ives, Brown, & French. Expenses.....	14.50
Brown & Morris, re Felton.....	75.30
I. N. Belleau, Queen vs. Mercier.....	500.00
J. B. Robitaille, Brunet vs. Queen.....	50.00
J. A. Dionne. Queen vs. Hearn.....	50.00
S. C. Rioux, Expenses.....	30.00
J. L. Archambault. Lotteries.....	385.00
M. J. F. Quinn, Queen vs. Nicholson.....	275.00
W. C. Languedoc, Change of venue. Queen vs. Bouchard, accused of having obstructed a Custom Officer.....	121.75
C. A. Parisault, services.....	200.00
Macmaster & McGibbon, services.....	40.00
E. Lortie, services.....	5.00
D. Girouard, Q.C. Petition of Right, Berger vs. Queen.....	500.00
P. Leclaire. Petition of Right, Berger vs. Queen.....	600.00
Archambault & Chauvin. Arbitration.....	81.40
A. Fontaine, re J. Howlet.....	41.00
H. M. Mulvena, re Wynn.....	33.50
J. A. Dionne, re Neilson.....	85.00
J. A. Dionne & Bouffard, Bolland & Nadeau.....	139.00
J. E. Bedard. Sturton vs. Lesard.....	202.36
J. M. McDougall. Thompson vs. Hordman.....	150.00
E. Lortie re Nadeau.....	150.00
A. Dumais. Queen vs. Desaulniers.....	15.00
Hamel and Tellier, re Langlois.....	602.02
Hamel and Tellier, re Thompson vs. Berube.....	153.50
F. X. Oullette. Infraction of fish law.....	27.50
W. P. Sharp, re Crepeau.....	100.00
G. Stuart. Enquete.....	1,276.20
F. J. Bisillon, Q.C.....	994.02
I. N. Belleau. Balance.....	578.29

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D. Girouard, Q.C. Provincial Arbitration.....	500.00
D. Girouard, Q.C. Services to June 26, 1892.....	3,280.00
Martel and Ducharme. Cornellier vs. C.P.R.....	175.50
R. P. Vallee. Balance Roberge vs. Queen.....	101.92
R. P. Vallee. McDonald vs. the Queen.....	316.00
Total.....	\$30,135.10
1894.	
For services rendered as lawyers to the Crown. To June 30th, 1894.....	
	\$10,345.81
Caron, Pentland and Stuart.....	500.00
F. E. Villeneuve.....	75.00
W. White. Habeas Corpus.....	45.00
J. Dunbar. Morissette's extradition.....	349.53
J. P. Carreau. Queen vs. Deschateau.....	75.00
F. D. Allen. Moissette's extradition.....	483.00
A. J. Bender. Choquette vs. Queen.....	529.05
L. Taschereau. Queen vs. Bildeau.....	40.00
F. X. Drouin. Hereford Railway vs. Queen in appeal.....	513.63
P. B. Casgrain, re St. Martin.....	20.00
J. L. Archambault. Queen vs. Trottier.....	45.00
M. J. F. Quinn. Queen vs. Hooper.....	73.81
L. Stafford. Bacon vs. Queen.....	200.00
E. Crepeau. Queen vs. Galloway.....	85.00
E. Lortie. Queen vs. Waterous Co., in appeal.....	340.00
J. L. Archambault and M. J. F. Quinn. Queen's Bench.....	200.00
Rusteed & Lane.....	12.00
A. J. Bender. Habeas Corpus.....	20.00
A. J. Bender. Lamonde vs. Lavergne.....	236.00
C. P. Davidson. Bank J—Cartier vs. Queen.....	268.00
E. Bouffard. St. Martin vs. Queen.....	175.00
F. X. Drouin. Queen vs. Picaud.....	200.00
J. L. Archambault. Queen vs. McIntosh. In appeal.....	100.00
I. N. Belleau. Choquette vs. Lavergne.....	423.75
L. N. Denoncourt. Queen vs. Hooper.....	80.00

P. V. Tache. Coroner's Inquest.....	46.50
J. L. Archambault and M. J. F. Quinn. McIntosh vs. Queen..	304.25
J. S. Perrault. Queen vs. Bouchard ..	310.00
I. N. Belleau. Waterous Co. vs. Queen in appeal.....	125.00
J. Dunbar and W. O. Languedoc. Habeas Corpus.....	20.00
C. Darveau. Bank J—Cartier vs. Queen.....	100.00
J. Dunbar. Habeas Corpus and extradition.....	1,001.00
J. L. Archambault and M. J. F. Quinn. Habeas Corpus.....	128.00
J. B. Robitaille. Brunet vs. Queen.....	50.00
P. V. Tache. Queen vs. Connors.....	25.00
G. Lamothe. Enquete re reform prisons.....	365.00
H. A. Turcotte. Bacon vs. Queen.....	56.00
D. Girouard, -Q.C. Bergen vs. Queen.....	1,190.00
P. Leclair. Berger vs. Queen..	300.00
J. L. Cedraa. Berger vs. Queen.....	43.50
W. C. Languedoc. McKay vs. Queen.....	1,458.66
A. Fontane. McKay vs. Queen, advocates of the defendress.....	1,529.81
I. N. Belleau. Queen vs. Labrador Co. Balance.....	2,157.90
P. B. Casgrain. Balance of account.....	28.47
Caron; Pentland and Stuart. Petition of right.....	500.00
L. Alsin. Duhamel vs. Simard..	68.29
C. Angers.....	21.16
Lortie and Beaubien. City of Quebec vs. Alford.....	101.15
L. M. McDougall. Services re Herdman.....	125.00
C. S. Rioux. Enquete.....	30.00
C. S. Rioux. Michaud vs. Duval.....	20.00
Dionne and Bouffard. Services..	54.50
C. Dionne and Bouffard. Services..	21.25
C. Thibeault. Robidoux vs. Auger.....	70.50
H. A. Turcotte. Att-Gen. vs. Charlebois.....	177.45
Belcourt, McCracken, Henderson. Queen vs. Thout.....	11.03
Lortie and Beaubien. Jesuits' Estates.....	606.37
L. G. Belley, Sturton & Lessard.	766.60

Ives, Brown & French. Defendant's expenses. Bean vs. Woodward	166.50
D. Girouard, Q.C. Provincial arbitration up to Jan. 15, 1894.	3,114.00
R. P. Vallee. Roberge vs. Queen in appeal	269.50
L. Stafford. Roberge vs. Queen in appeal	80.00
J. E. Faribault. Hon. T. C. Casgrain vs. A. C. Wurtele	88.80

Total

Public Accounts. Pages: 110, 125, 136, 195, 204, 207, 209, 242, 247, 250, 267, and 275.

1895.

For services rendered as lawyers to the Crown, for the year ending June 30, 1895.	\$13,800.00
C. A. Cornellier. Preliminary enquete, re Hooper	200.00
F. X. Drouin. Hereford Railway vs. Queen, in appeal	277.50
N. L. Denoncourt. re Hooper ..	20.00
C. B. Langlois. King vs. Queen.	396.35
Aylen, Att-Gen. vs. Lionel.	283.55
E. Lortie. Queen vs. Waterous.	20.00
L. F. Burroughs. Queen vs. Andy	31.00
L. F. Burroughs. Queen vs. Carrier	39.76
Dunbar & Languedoc. Queen vs. Bouchard.	35.00
Languedoc. Queen in sundry cases	100.00
A. H. Simard. Queen vs. Cimon.	183.03
Archambault & Quinn. Sundry.	25.88
R. D. McGibbon, Newmarket Commission	566.60
J. K. Elliott. Enquete	100.00
Asselin & Bernier. A. P. Caron, district magistrate.	500.00
J. L. Archambault, Newmarket Commission	240.00
J. L. Archambault. Queen vs. Maheu	200.00
J. L. Archambault. Queen vs. Emmanuel St. Louis.	100.00
M. J. F. Quinn. Queen vs. Emmanuel St. Louis	100.00
J. E. Prince, re Pickert	50.00
L. Taschereau. Queen vs. Gilbert	160.00
L. F. Burroughs. Forfeited bonds	1,061.40
J. B. Robitaille. Canada Note vs. Queen	11.99
A. Marcotte. Canada Note Co. vs. Queen.	6.30

A. Germain. Bartin vs. Hon. Turcotte	228.55
McGibbon & Davidson. Gambling	131.00
W. White. Investigating Compton Village scandal	20.00
L. Taschereau, Aubin vs. Plante.	40.00
H. A. Turcotte. Queen vs. South Shore Turnpike	498.35
P. V. Tache, Queen vs. Connors.	72.50
H. W. Mulvena. Enquete on body of Hebert	30.00
E. Bouffard. Queen vs. St. Martin	25.00
L. G. Belley. Habeas Corpus.	20.60
Macmaster & McLennan. Dufresne vs. Mathews	399.50
H. A. Turcotte. Bacon vs. Queen.	200.00
C. Thibault. Queen vs. Leblanc.	20.00
J. R. Fleming. Queen vs. Johnson	20.00
C. A. Cornellier. Queen vs. Camille Landry	222.05
C. Darveau. Laver es-qual vs. Queen.	100.0
L. F. Burroughs. Queen vs. Bouchard	148.30
E. L. Fiset. Queen vs. South Shore Commission	50.00
E. Bouffard. Martin vs. Queen.	149.95
McGibbon & Davidson. Enquete of the Montreal Street Railway building's fall	586.34
C. Darveau. Bank J.-Cartier vs. Queen	220.00
J. L. Archambault & M. J. F. Quinn. Criminal cases in appeal	195.00
W. C. Languedoc, enquete at Fraserville	159.15
W. and A. H. Cook, re Waterous Co.	150.00
H. A. Turcotte, Bacon vs. Queen.	297.40
Caron, Pentland and Stuart, balance, Cimon vs. Queen.	2,065.83
Caron, Pentland and Stuart, balance, Charlevoix vs. Queen.	382.40
D. Girouard, Q.C., Berger vs. Queen, balance.	210.00
J. A. Bonin, re sale Chateau Ramsay	236.00
H. A. Turcotte, Amyot vs. Queen, petition of right.	200.00
J. McLaren, Queen vs. Dufour.	21.00
H. A. Turcotte, Ross et al vs. Gibson	229.50
A. A. Rheame, Queen vs. Lalonde.	63.95
E. Bouffard, Pageau vs. Angers, Queen opposing.	13.30

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Lortie and Beaubien, expenses..	267.60
A. J. Bender, Montmagny vs. Car- bonneau.....	162.60
Wurtle and Lacroix, consulta- tion, J. Mitchell..	5.00
D. Girouard, Q.C., provincial arbi- tration to May 28, 1896..	6,180.00
Paid to sundry lawyers, for cases concerning railways.....	2,742.60
Total.....	\$35,733.14
See Public Accounts, pages 108, 109, 113, 114, 115, 131, 177, 188, 189, 224, 247, 252 and 253.	

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, 1896.

J. L. Archambault and M. J. F. Quinn, Crown counsel for 11 months.....	\$ 4,500.00
L. G. Belley.....	80.09
G. Bampton.....	50.00
J. Dunbar.....	520.00
J. R. Elliott.....	620.00
J. R. Fleming.....	420.00
W. C. Languedoc.....	526.00
T. Lefebvre.....	220.00
Macmaster and McLennan.....	10,198.02
H. W. Mulvena.....	7780.00
W. B. Nantel.....	220.00
P. J. Dore.....	150.00
J. B. Laurendeau.....	1,500.00
S. C. Rioux.....	68.00
A. H. Simard.....	60.00
W. White.....	512.35

SUNDRIES.

C. Darveau, Bank Jacques Car- tier vs. Queen.....	408.68
L. Stafford, Bacon vs. Queen.....	600.00
W. White, services.....	52.00
E. Belleau, Lavery vs. Queen.....	500.00
J. Dunbar, Queen vs. Coleman..	25.00
J. Dunbar and W. C. Languedoc, inquest re accident Craig's Road	180.00
J. A. Dionne, report re prison..	20.00
G. Stuart, Queen vs. Pacaud....	530.00
Archambault and Quinn, prelim- inary enquete re Demers' mur- der.....	600.00
Archambault and Quinn, re Azarie Gauthier.....	80.00
H. A. Turcotte, Queen vs. South Shore, in appeal.....	340.00
F. X. Drouin, petition of right, Whelan vs. Queen.....	200.00
F. X. Drouin, Queen vs. Pacaud..	600.00
J. R. Fleming, Queen vs. Robil- lard.....	70.31
D. Macmaster, Joliette murder..	371.34

McGibbon, Davidson and Hogle, gaming houses.....	779.59
L. G. Belley, Queen vs. Dallaire..	20.00
J. Dunbar and W. C. Languedoc, Queen vs. Clairmont.....	65.00
Darveau, Queen vs. Lavery.....	851.14
P. Leclair, Berger vs. Queen....	200.00
A. W. Atwater, Queen vs. Pacaud	1,400.00
A. W. Atwater, Queen vs. Boyd and Summerville.....	508.43
J. M. Teller, Queen vs. Croisetiers	117.00
H. W. Mulvena, Queen vs. Chris- tie et al.....	40.00
A. Ferguson, Dionne vs. Queen..	25.00
C. Panet Angers, enquete at Montmagny.....	105.55
M. J. F. Quinn, Queen vs. Berger.	433.15
H. W. Mulvena, Belanger and Rioux.....	20.00
F. J. Bisailon, Holgate vs. Queen	820.00
Hon. G. Baker, coroner's inquest at Bedford.....	210.50
J. L. Archambault, Queen vs. Hoyle.....	80.00
E. Bouffard, Queen vs. St. Martin	145.20
A. J. Bender, services.....	15.00
Bisailon, Brosseau and Lajole, services.....	398.90
Hon. G. Baker, Queen vs. Blan- chet.....	66.50
J. B. Robitaille, Brunet vs. Queen	50.09
(See Page 282, Public Accounts, 1896.)	

LICENSES.

J. A. Dionne, expenses McKenzie vs. Bernier.....	602.83
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CROWN LANDS.

A. L. Smutleff, Beau vs. Wood- ward.....	739.11
E. Bouffard, Queen vs. Murphy..	50.00
T. Lefebvre vs. P. C. Dealiale....	25.00

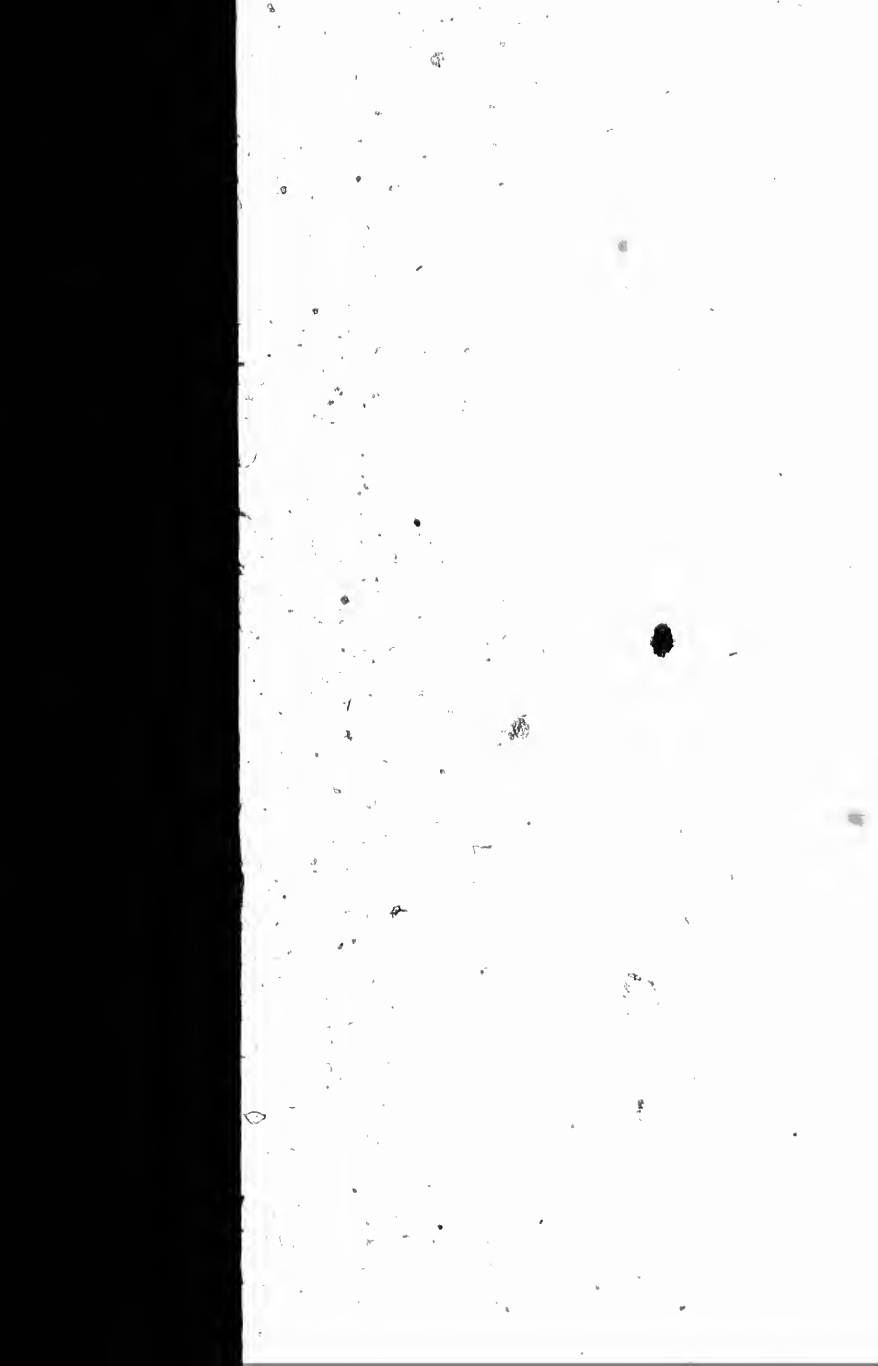
JESUIT ESTATES.

L. O. Beaubien, professional ser- vices re the collection of arrears of rent.....	648.00
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SOME DETAILS.

Of course some of the above are fair charges, but are given to show how the "honest men" distribute the patronage which comes into their fingers. Members of both parties pay taxes; members of only one party draw any benefit.

On the other hand, many of the charges are a disgrace. The following will show the electors that we do not protest without reason.



MACMASTER AND M'LENNAN.

This is what these two gentlemen drew for one case—that of Shortis:—

For fees, for all services other than those in connection with the commission to Ireland...	\$7,500.00
Disbursements other than those in connection with the commission to Ireland.....	802.93
Fees and retainers in connection with the commission to Ireland	2,550.00
Disbursements in connection with the commission to Ireland....	845.09
Total.....	\$11,698.02
Off.....	1,500.00

Approved to the amount of...\$10,198.02

This piece of scandalous squandering of the people's money, besides being a sample of unprincipled favoritism, was made the subject of a motion in the House. Needless to say, the docile lambs which follow the Government's bell-wether voted it down and declared that it was a most virtuous and just proceeding.

WHAT IT COSTS TO COLLECT THE TAXES.

The Tories not only laid the taxes in 1892, they also provided some nice little pickings for their cronies—the lawyers of blue blood. Whatever the taxpayer may have undergone under the Tory tax-harrow the lawyers have waxed fat and undoubtedly will also kick if this goose that lays the golden egg is killed. If the Tories return to power the lawyers will see that there are taxes to collect. The following tables will show that.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Lawyers: J. S. Archibald and J. G. Foster—at first. When Mr. Archibald was made a judge then L. Beaudin took his place. These gentlemen who have charge of such prosecutions as are necessary for the recovery of direct taxes wrote 5,155 lawyers' letters to the persons in arrears; for this they have been paid **EIGHT THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND TWENTY CENTS.** This bill was paid by the Government and not by the debtors. The Hon. Mr. Marchand moved an amendment condemning this enormous and useless expense, (see Journals 1896, page 308) but, of course, it was

voted down by the Tories who love good things of this sort.

It might be thought that the above mentioned *bonne-bouche* would be enough; far from it, the same lawyers have charged the Government, for costs, \$4,638.20, and still have a further claim of \$4,097.30, making in all the enormous amount of **SEVENTEEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS** drawn by one firm of Government partisans.

N.B.—It will be noted that the amounts we are now dealing with are not included in the foregoing tables:

DISTRICT OF GASPE.

I. J. LAVERY.

From the 1st June, 1894, to 30th March, 1896:

Amount charged.....	\$2,799.02
Off.....	549.08

Amount approved..... 2,251.33

A. ROBERTSON.

Amount charged.....	\$1,111.74
Off.....	262.50

Amount approved..... 849.24
This amount was paid from November 21st, 1895, to June 13, 1895.

OMER BEAUBIEN.

On the 18th October, 1895, Mr. Beaubien received orders to collect certain arrears from the tenants of the Jesuits' Estates. This gentleman at once seized his pen and dashed off a series of letters full of sound and fury to the unfortunates; these valuable documents were delivered by special messenger. By this means Mr. Beaubien achieved a great feat, he made \$513 in less than six days.

How he did this is revealed in Sessional Paper No. 89, 1896-97.	
He wrote 513 letters and charged \$1 each. (Oct. 18 to 24).....	\$513.00
A messenger was paid \$5 per day for 15 days, to distribute the 513 letters.....	75.00

\$588.00

Note the messenger at \$5 per day: A further sum of \$60 was got in advance for writing some letters. May 20, 1896.

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the above would be the lawyers for costs, or claim of enormous THOUSAND DOLLARS present part-

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M. J. A. DIONNE.

Amounts paid to Messrs. Dionne, Cook, Baillarge & Pelletier for revenue cases against the city of Quebec:

1. 1893, Oct. 26, J. O. Dionne, advocate..	\$100.00
2. 1893, Dec. 23, J. O. Dionne, advocate..	300.00
3. 1894, Nov. 27, J. O. Dionne, advocate..	129.60
4. 1894, Dec. 15, J. O. Dionne, advocate..	5.40
5. 1894, Dec. 28, J. O. Dionne, advocate..	100.00
6. 1894, Jan. 26, W. Cook, advocate..	350.00
7. 1895, May 11, Dionne, Baillarge & Pelletier..	186.00
8. 1895, July 8, J. A. Dionne, advocate..	182.50
9. 1895, July 9, Baillarge & Pelletier..	
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	\$1,398.00

ISIDORE BELLEAU.

This is another gentlemen who may thank the fates that the "honest men" were returned to power and that he was one of their "particulars."

Collecting taxes up to June 1, 1896.. \$370.00

Services before the Royal Commission, 30 days at \$50 per day. 750.00

Expenses of three journeys to Montreal.. 101.85

RETAINER.. 500.00

\$1,351.85

Quebec, March 26, 1893.

Mr. Belleau also represented the Attorney-General in the Mercier action. He also made a speech and for this chef d'oeuvre he was paid \$500.

Mr. Belleau's masterpiece was the Mingan business. His bill for this came to \$34,151.90; amongst the items we find the following gems:

Journey to London, 56 working days at \$50. \$2,800.00

Expenses of journey, 68 days at \$10 per day. 680.00

Preparing the case. 1,000.00

Mr. Belleau drew FOUR THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE DOLLARS AND NINETY CENTS, and then did not plead the cause before the Privy Council; for that purpose the valua-

ble services of Lafamme, Bompas, Bischoff et al. had to be retained and for these the Province paid as follows:

1892—R. Lafamme re Mingan..	\$2,000.00
1893—Bompas, Bischoff et al re Mingan..	2,903.11
1894—R. Lafamme re Mingan..	1,562.34
	<hr/>
	\$6,465.45

The men who pleaded the cause were paid \$6,465.45; Mr. Belleau was paid \$4,151.90—for what. Being a friend of the "honest-men-taxers?"

Sequestration of the Chaleur Bay Railway.

As noted above the "crusader" needs must do something to brighten up his sullied coat-of-arms; dinted by many a hard rap given by the Opposition; he imagined to get the polishing paste by sequestrating the Chaleur Bay Railway, thus obtaining control of the "needful."

Mr. Flynn was only Commissioner of Crown Lands, but the "honest men" were soon convinced and Mr. Nantel—of Montreal Court House fame—the then Commissioner of Public Works demanded the sequestration.

After all this pother the question, as to whether the Government can name a sequestrator, has been going the rounds of the Provincial courts and even, now is before the Supreme Court.

One thing, however, is settled; and that is that the Government has been once more able to help its friends.

Paid to Mr. Bisailhon, Advocate.\$2,510.00

Paid to Caron, Pentland & Stuart 2,461.00

Sundries 1,000.00

\$6,031.00

The workmen and employes who have not been paid may whistle for their money whilst the lawyers draw thousands. The Government that did the same trick in the case of the Bank of Ontario is the same old charlatan.

The end of this little scandal is not yet; the Supreme Court expenses are yet to be paid. After reading the above tables it does not need much thinking to surmise how they will be divided.

The Conversion of the Debt.

In order to understand this latest Tory attempt at financing, the best thing to do is to give the resolutions presented on November 25th, 1896, by the Hon. A. W. Atwater, Provincial Treasurer. It used to be said that he who understood a railway time-table was a wise man, we know that he who can make out Quebec Government book-keeping is a genius, but the superlative degree was wanting until we had this specimen of an amateur financial prestidigitateur, which will rack the brains of Solomon, Solon and Justinian to make anything of; that is anything in the remotest degree practical or beneficial.

Whereas the outstanding funded debt of the Province of Quebec amounts at the present time to \$32,281,949.34, which is made up of a number of loans bearing different rates of interest, and maturing at different dates;

Whereas it is in the interest of the Province that these loans should be consolidated as far as practicable into one debt, bearing a uniform rate of interest and maturing at a certain fixed date.

Whereas, under the provisions of the Act 45 Victoria, chapter 21, the price of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawas and Occidental Railway, amounting to \$7,600,000.00, of which \$600,000.00 have been received and \$7,000,000 remain to be paid hereafter by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is appropriated as a sinking fund for the redemption of the loans of 1876 and 1878, and a portion of the loan of 1874;

Whereas by the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 2, the \$2,394,000 granted to the Government of the Province of Quebec, by the Act of Canada, 47 Victoria, chapter 8, as a subsidy in consideration of their having constructed the railway from Quebec to Ottawa, are appropriated to form part of a sinking fund for the redemption of the loan of 1874;

And whereas certain sums may be received by this Province as the result of the arbitration now proceeding between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; be it therefore

Resolved. 1. That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, make such regulations as he deems necessary for the management of the public debt of this Province, and the payment

of the interest thereon, and may, subject to the provisions of the Act to be based on these resolutions, provide for the creation and management of a sinking fund, or other means of securing the repayment of any loan raised or debt contracted under authority of the Legislature; and that, for that purpose, he may name or appoint one or more fiscal agents or trustees in Canada, England, France, or elsewhere, and agree with them as to the rate of compensation to be allowed them for negotiating loans and for paying the interest on the public debt, and for other services connected with the management of the said debt, and may pay the same out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Resolved. 2. That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, in connection with any loans authorized by the Acts of the Legislature of this Province, or with the conversion of the debt authorized by the following resolution, in lieu of debentures or annuities, authorize the issue of inscribed stock, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly to be known as "Province of Quebec Inscribed Stock," and that, to that end, he may provide for the necessary books and agents to keep such stock, and may provide also for the length of time within which such stock shall not be redeemable, and make such other further regulations as may be necessary.

Resolved. 3. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, with the consent of the holders of any of then existing bonds or debentures or annuities of the Province of Quebec, or Province of Quebec inscribed stock, substitute therefore bonds or debentures, annuities, or Province of Quebec inscribed stock, bearing a lower rate of interest not to exceed four per cent per annum, provided that the annual charge for interest is not thereby increased, and that the capital is not increased beyond an amount representing the difference between the then present value of the security bearing the higher rate of interest and that of the security substituted for it; and that such substitution may be made by the sale of the one class of bonds or debentures or Province of Quebec inscribed stock, and the purchase of those for which it is desired to substitute them.

Resolved. 4. That in case of any con-

version of the whole or any portion of the Public Debt, effected under the provisions of the Act to be based on these resolutions, an annual sinking fund shall be provided for the redemption of the increased debt caused by the conversion authorized by the previous resolution, which sinking fund, at the same rate of interest as the converted debt bears, will, during the term of such converted debt, provide an amount sufficient to redeem the amount by which the debt has been increased in the conversion.

Resolved. 5. That the sinking fund, consisting of the price of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and of the grant under the Act of Canada, 47 Victoria, Chapter 8, referred to in the preamble of these resolutions, shall be released from the appropriation for the three loans of 1874, 1876 and 1878, only in proportion to the amount of the debentures of each of these loans, which may hereafter be converted or purchased under the third of these resolutions, but the amount so released shall be appropriated as a sinking fund for the new debt created by the conversion.

Resolved. 6. That any sums of money which shall be received by this Province as the result of the arbitration now proceeding between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario and the Pro-

vince of Quebec, in excess of the amount which the Province may be called upon to pay as the result of the said arbitration shall be appropriated towards the redemption of the Public Debt created by the conversion authorized by the third of these resolutions, or may be used, under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, in purchasing bonds or debentures of the Province of Quebec.

Resolved. 7. That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, authorize the investment of the sums so received as the result of the said arbitration, as well as the part of the price of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railway, or of the subsidy granted by the Dominion Government under the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 8, released from the sinking fund of the loans of 1874, 1876, and 1878, by the conversion of any of the bonds or debentures of those loans, and such investment shall form part of the sinking fund for the redemption of the converted debt.

Resolved. 8. That no debentures, bonds or inscribed stock of this Province shall be redeemable before the time mentioned in the bonds or debentures, or before the time fixed for the payment of such inscribed stock, except with the consent of the holders of such bonds, debentures or inscribed stock.

The Chicago Exhibiton.

When the present Government came to power there was a crowd of worthies who deemed no reward good enough for their exalted talents, save a place that gave a title and a salary. Unfortunately, all could not be made Cabinet Ministers, as they deserved, so they were made, as far as possible, Ministers without portfolios, i.e., men with a title but no pay. This, as all the world knows, is pabulum but little suited to Conservative stomachs; so in cases where the gentlemen were so obstreperous as to take no "honest man" promises, something had to be done to provide the cash. This had to be accomplished in such a manner as not to openly violate the law.

The method by which this was done proves the exceeding cleverness of the

Conservatives, when means have to be arranged whereby cash is to be obtained.

One of the gentlemen, with a title and no salary, was the Hon. J. McIntosh, member for Compton. He was one of the hungry. What was to be done?

Happy thought. The United States was to have a great exhibition, and, of course, Quebec must be represented. Here was the chance to create an office with pay.

Quebec sent horses, English, Norman, Percheron; in short, the animals which have made the Hon. Mr. Beaubien's great success, the Haras National, famed the world over. It also sent Ayrshire cows and so forth, such, of course, being truly representative of Quebec. So patriotic a display must be guarded with the very greatest of care; no one less than an "honorable" could be trusted.

Thus was the difficulty solved, and the poor men got salaries, as will be seen

from the following extracts from the Public Accounts for 1893 and 1894 :—

1893.	
Hon. J. McIntosh, commissioner, for expenses.....	\$15,910.00
Hon. A. C. P. Landry, interim commissioner, whilst the Hon. J. McIntosh was sick, for his expenses.....	6,000.00
S. C. Stevenson, secretary, for his expenses.....	1,150.00
Dominion Educational Association, for its expenses.....	500.00
H. S. Foster, exhibition of milk products.....	400.00
Arthur Tremblay, travelling expenses.....	40.00
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	\$24,000.00
1894.	
Hon. J. McIntosh., expenses.....	\$ 7,329.00
Hon. L. Beaubien, Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonization, expenses of journey.....	175.00
Abbe Bruchesi, expenses in connection with the educational exhibit.....	450.00
Rev. Brother Charest, historical notes on the Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	180.00
Major Sheppard, A.D.C., travelling expenses of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and suite to the exhibition.....	784.00
The Gazette for printing.....	107.71
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	\$9,995.71

This shows that the Chicago Exhibition was made the occasion for taking \$33,805.71 out of the public treasury, and putting it into the pockets of the camp followers of the crusaders, and that at a time when the Province was obliged to go about borrowing money to meet its legitimate debts. Note, Mr. Elector, that the honourable the figurehead at Spencerwood, who has a house, \$10,000 per year, and sundry other thousands for toilet paper, photographs, etc., drew over \$780 for his little jaunt.

Some of the items of the account will show how the hangers-on plunder the Province, and how well the "honest men" provide for their friends and relations.

1893.

February 22—Ausias Turenne, travelling expenses.....	\$ 217.00
February 23—J. McIntosh, on account of salary.....	1,000.00
April—Hon. L. Beaubien's travelling expenses.....	1,000.00
July 11—Ausias Turenne, horses.....	200.00
August 3—Insurance on horses.....	1,230.00
Aug. 3—Ausias Turenne, horses.....	350.00
Aug. 4—Ausias Turenne, horses.....	500.00
Aug. 3—Ausias Turenne, horses.....	100.00
Aug. 3—Ausias Turenne, horse.....	200.00
Aug. 21—Ausias Turenne, horses.....	200.00
Aug. 26—Ausias Turenne, horses.....	\$75.36
Nov. 4—Balance.....	112.50
Nov. 25—Horses.....	200.00
Dec. 3—J. McIntosh, balance of salary for 17 months.....	1,900.00

After reading this wonderful extract it will be of interest to bear in mind the fact that the above-mentioned Ausias Turenne is a son-in-law of the immaculate Beaubien, the "honest man" who looks after the Agricultural Department; and, as will be seen after, the "Home" industries.

Another curious point is that just as Mr. Beaubien had a son-in-law, so eminently fitted to attend to things at the Exhibition, so the other Honorable—J. McIntosh, had a brother also pre-eminently fitted, to draw salary on this occasion, as he appears in the Budget to have received \$2,774.66.

The first question which presents itself to the Electors, is whether a province, with a debt of over thirty-two millions of dollars, and a constantly recurring deficit, can afford to have such men to look after it as those who threw away over thirty thousand dollars—for what? In order that the Ministers without portfolios might get salaries, and that the breeders of spavined monstrosities and other strange animals might obtain for themselves and their relatives free trips to the States; the net result of which was to make Quebec ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

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