

SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

1897



*THE PEOPLE'S*  
*Almanac*

FACTS & FIGURES FOR THE ELECTORS OF CANADA.

Issued as a Supplement to

*Gazette.*

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*The Angel of Death and the Sculptor.*

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== 1897 ==

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THE PEOPLE'S  
ALMANAC

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

ISSUED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO

THE  GAZETTE

- - MONTREAL. - -

With the Compliments of the Publishers.

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== 1897 ==

\* THE \*

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

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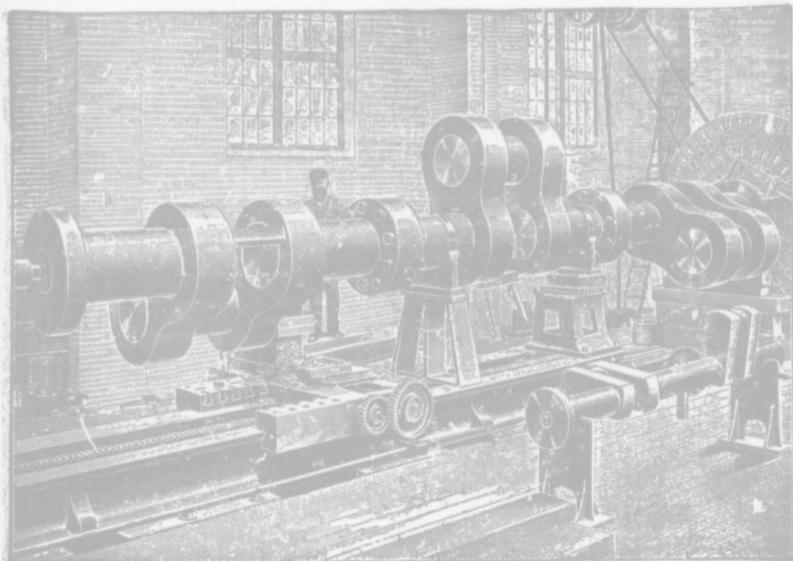
THE very flattering testimonials as to the value of THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC that have reached us during the six years of its publication, have decided the publishers to continue it. It has been the aim to present each year facts and figures in this Almanac, drawn from authentic sources, which might be relied upon and used with advantage in the study of the political situation of the country. The publishers trust the present issue will be found to maintain the character already acquired by it, as a reliable and safe handbook of information with regard to the position of public affairs in this country.

In presenting it again to the public, we desire to wish them a happy and prosperous New Year.

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## ECLIPSES IN 1897.

In the year 1897 there will be two eclipses of the Sun.

I.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun February 9; visible in the Eastern and Southern part of the United States; to Mexico and Central America; the western part of South America and the South Pacific Ocean; not in Canada.

II.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun July 29; visible in Canada and the greater portions of North and South America, a small part of the Pacific Ocean; the greater part of the Atlantic Ocean and the extreme Western part of Africa.

Visible as a partial eclipse as follows, Eastern Standard time:  
Eclipse begins, 29 9 4 A.M. Middle of Eclipse, 29 10 50 A.M. Eclipse ends, 29 0 49 P.M.

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

### Morning Stars.

MERCURY, from January 22 to April 1, and from May 21 to July 15, and from September 22 to November 8.  
VENUS, from April 28 to the end of the year.

### Evening Stars.

MERCURY, from the beginning of the year to January 22, and from April 1 to May 21, and from July 15 to September 22, and from Nov. 8 to end of the year.  
VENUS, from beginning of the year to April 28.

## CHURCH FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS.

New Year.....	January	1	Rogation Sunday.....	May	23
Epiphany.....	"	6	Queen's Birthday.....	"	24
Septuagesima.....	February	14	Ascension.....	"	27
Sexagesima.....	"	21	Pentecost.....	June	6
Quinquagesima.....	"	28	Trinity Sunday.....	"	13
St. David's Day.....	March	1	Corpus Christi.....	"	17
Ash Wednesday.....	"	3	St. John the Baptist Day.....	"	24
Quadragesima.....	"	7	St. Peter and St. Paul's Day.....	"	29
St. Patrick's Day.....	"	17	Dominion Day.....	July	1
St. Joseph's Day.....	"	19	Labor Day.....	Sept.	6
Annunciation.....	"	25	All Saints' Day.....	Nov.	1
Palm Sunday.....	April	11	Advent Sunday.....	"	28
Good Friday.....	"	16	St. Andrew's Day.....	"	30
Easter.....	"	18	Immaculate Conception.....	Dec.	8
St. George's Day.....	"	23	Christmas.....	"	25
Low Sunday.....	"	25	St. John the Evangelist.....	"	27

## LEGAL AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

*For the Dominion*—New Year's Day, January 1; Good Friday, April 16; Easter Monday, April 19; Queen's Birthday, May 24; Dominion Day, July 1; Labor Day, September 6; Christmas, December 25.

*For the Province of Quebec*—All the above, and Epiphany, January 6; Ascension, May 27; All Saints' Day, November 1; Conception, December 8.

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1st Month.

JANUARY, 1897.

31 Days.

Day month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	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.	New Moon. First Quarter. Full Moon. Last Quarter.	75th MERIDIAN. 3d 1h 3m a.m. ev. 10d 4h 45m a.m. ev. 18d 8h 16m a.m. ev. 25d 3h 5m a.m.	90th MERIDIAN. 3d 0h 3m a.m. ev. 10d 3h 45m a.m. ev. 18d 7h 16m a.m. ev. 25d 2h 5m a.m.	105th MERIDIAN. 3d 11h 3m a.m. ev. 10d 2h 45m a.m. ev. 18d 1h 16m a.m. ev. 25d 1h 8m a.m.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.					
1	FRI.	Warmer.	7 40	4 27	6 22	7 34	4 34	6 21					
2	SAT.	Storm. Snow.	7 40	4 28	7 32	7 34	4 35	7 24					
3	SUN.	Colder.	7 40	4 29	sets ev.	7 34	4 36	sets ev.					
4	MON.	Month colder	7 40	4 30	6 08	7 34	4 37	6 13					
5	TUE.	'ban the average.	7 40	4 31	7 23	7 34	4 38	7 '8					
6	WED.	Warmer.	7 40	4 32	8 37	7 34	4 39	8 40					
7	THUR.	Warmer.	7 40	4 33	9 49	7 34	4 40	9 49					
8	FRI.	Storm. Severe snow.	7 39	4 34	10 51	7 34	4 41	10 50					
9	SATUR.	Cold.	7 39	4 35	11 58	7 33	4 42	11 56					
10	SUN.	Hard Freezing.	7 39	4 36	morn.	7 33	4 43	morn.					
11	MON.	Continued cold.	7 38	4 37	1 05	7 33	4 44	1 02					
12	TUE.	Warming.	7 38	4 38	2 11	7 33	4 45	2 07					
13	WED.	Warmer.	7 38	4 39	3 16	7 32	4 46	3 09					
14	THUR.	Storm, snow.	7 37	4 41	4 17	7 32	4 47	4 11					
15	FRI.	Cold.	7 37	4 42	5 18	7 31	4 48	5 11					
16	SATUR.	Colder.	7 36	4 43	6 24	7 31	4 49	6 08					
17	SUN.	Warming.	7 35	4 45	7 01	7 30	4 51	6 54					
18	MON.	Deficiency in	7 34	4 46	rises ev.	7 29	4 52	rises ev.					
19	TUE.	Precipitation for month.	7 34	4 47	5 50	7 29	4 53	5 55					
20	WED.	Warm period.	7 '3	4 49	7 07	7 28	4 54	7 11					
21	THUR.	Warm.	7 32	4 51	8 28	7 27	4 55	8 29					
22	FRI.	Storm. Severe snow.	7 31	4 52	9 44	7 26	4 57	9 43					
23	SATUR.	Cold.	7 30	4 53	11 00	7 26	4 58	10 58					
24	SUN.	Hard Freezing	7 29	4 56	morn.	7 25	4 59	morn.					
25	MON.	Below zero.	7 28	4 56	0 22	7 24	5 00	0 13					
26	TUE.	Cold.	7 27	4 58	1 43	7 23	5 02	1 38					
27	WED.	Warmer.	7 26	4 59	3 02	7 22	5 04	2 55					
28	THUR.	Storm. Snow.	7 25	5 00	4 15	7 21	5 05	4 07					
29	FRI.	Cold.	7 24	5 02	5 21	7 20	5 06	5 18					
30	SATUR.	Warmer.	7 23	5 03	6 13	7 19	5 08	6 06					
31	SUN.	Warmer.	7 22	5 05	6 55	7 18	5 10	6 45					

Protective Duties and Pork Raising.

One of the strong cases for the retention of National Policy Duties made before the Government Tariff Commissioners, was that of the Canadian Pork Packers. They showed in their interview at Toronto, on November 18, that their interest and that of the farmer was the same. The facts brought out by the deputation were, that since 1881 the pork packing industry had increased by 50 per cent., as shown in the Government statistics; that two-thirds of the hog products of Canada are consumed in the country, the balance only being exported; that the export of hams and bacon the past few years has shown a wonderful increase; that the protection accorded to the Canadian farmer has been the cause of the great development in the hog and pork trade of the country; that while the raising of hogs and the curing of meats are great industries in themselves, they are also a great help to the profitable carrying on of the immense cheese and butter factories of Canada, as a good share of the profit of the dairy is made through the consumption by the pigs of the milk and whey, which would otherwise be a loss. It was also pointed out that the raising of hogs led to the consumption of large quantities of coarse grain, which would otherwise be difficult to dispose of at a profit, but which, when turned into pork, brought cash on the spot. Raising hogs did not, either, reduce the fertility of the soil, but rather increased it, and so brought about a further benefit. Concluding the argument for a continuance of the present protection, the delegation declared that the great change that had taken place in the last few years in this trade (the value of the exports of hog products increasing in four years from \$645,000 to \$2,976,000) has been caused by the protection given to the breeder, agriculturist and packer, which enabled the Canadians to compete successfully with the farmers and packers in the United States, and to hold the trade of the Dominion and gain a considerable foothold in Great Britain.

Everyone in Canada connected with the pork raising and packing has, in fact, felt the benefit of the increase of protection duties in 1890, and they want the present tariff continued.

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2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1897.

28 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- inces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			Moon's Phases.
			S n Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	MON.	Colder.	7 21	5 07	h.m.	7 17	5 11	h.m.	New Moon
2	TUES.	Warmer.	7 21	5 08	6 15	7 16	5 12	6 19	
3	WED.	Storm. Snow.	7 19	5 09	7 23	7 15	5 13	7 31	First Quarter
4	THUR.	Cold.	7 18	5 11	8 34	7 14	5 15	8 34	Full Moon
5	FRID.	Monthly mean	7 17	5 12	9 41	7 12	5 16	9 40	Last Quarter
6	SATUR.	Temperature	7 16	5 14	10 49	7 11	5 18	10 47	
7	SUN.	about the	7 14	5 15	11 56	7 10	5 19	11 52	
8	MON.	average.	7 13	5 17	mor.	7 09	5 20	mor.	
9	TUES.	Warm period.	7 12	5 18	1 00	7 08	5 22	0 65	
10	WED.	High wind.	7 10	5 20	2 04	7 06	5 23	1 58	
11	THUR.	Storm severe. Snow.	7 09	5 21	3 05	7 05	5 24	2 58	
12	FRID.	Cold.	7 08	5 22	4 02	7 03	5 26	3 55	
13	SATUR.	Colder.	7 06	5 24	4 52	7 02	5 27	4 44	
14	SUN.	Warming up.	7 05	5 25	5 35	7 00	5 28	5 29	
15	MON.	Warmer.	7 03	5 27	6 11	6 59	5 30	6 05	
16	TUES.	Cooler.	7 01	5 28	rises.	6 58	5 31	rises.	
17	WED.	Storm. Snow.	7 00	5 30	6 06	6 56	5 32	6 08	
18	THUR.	Cold.	6 58	5 31	7 28	6 54	5 34	7 28	
19	FRID.	Monthly	6 56	5 32	8 43	6 53	5 35	8 42	
20	SATUR.	Precipitation below	6 54	5 34	10 07	6 52	5 37	10 04	
21	SUN.	the average.	6 52	5 35	11 31	6 50	5 38	11 26	
22	MON.	Storm period.	6 51	5 37	mor.	6 49	5 40	mor.	
23	TUES.	Severe Rain	6 49	5 38	0 51	6 47	5 41	0 45	
24	WED.	or Snow.	6 47	5 40	2 07	6 45	5 42	1 59	
25	THUR.	Hard freezing	6 46	5 41	3 14	6 43	5 44	3 06	
26	FRID.	below zero.	6 44	5 42	4 09	6 42	5 45	4 02	
27	SATUR.	Warmer.	6 42	5 44	4 52	6 40	5 46	4 45	
28	SUN.	Rain or Snow.	6 40	5 45	5 26	6 39	5 47	5 29	

Not Badly Beaten.

The returns of the polling on the 23rd June show that the number of names on the voters' lists was 1,353,735, and the total number of votes polled was 890,711, or 65.79 per cent. of the total, which is somewhat less than at any other election. While the Conservatives were left in a minority in the House of Commons, they were not badly beaten at the polls. The total vote polled was:—Conservatives, 413,006; Liberals, 397,194; Independent, 80,511, and by Provinces was as follows:—

	Conservatives.	Liberals.	Independent.
Ontario	191,052	166,335	62,030
Quebec	98,980	113,878	3,725
Nova Scotia	50,772	49,183	737
New Brunswick	31,600	28,868	5,832
Prince E. Island	9,157	9,194	321
Manitoba	15,459	11,519	5,906
British Columbia	8,174	8,321	1,067
N. W. Territories	7,812	9,693	284
	413,006	397,194	80,511

The number of names on the list and the number of votes polled by Provinces are as follows:—

	On list.	Votes polled.
Ontario	650,021	420,026
Quebec	351,076	216,583
Nova Scotia	111,124	100,695
New Brunswick	91,697	66,300
P. E. I.	25,245	18,672
Manitoba	65,684	32,884
British Columbia	38,010	17,762
Northwest Territories.	20,878	17,789
	1,353,735	890,711

--- The ---



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MAN.-DIRECTOR.

3rd Month.

MARCH, 1897.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	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.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	MON.	Warmer.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	TUES.	Storm Wave.	5 39	5 47	5 52	6 37	5 48	5 48
3	WED.	Rain or Snow.	6 37	5 48	6 12	6 35	5 49	6 09
4	THUR.	Warming up.	6 35	5 50	sets.	6 33	5 50	sets.
5	FRID.	Warm Period.	6 33	5 51	7 25	6 31	5 52	7 24
6	SAT.	Warm.	6 31	5 52	8 34	6 30	5 51	8 32
7	SUN.	Storm Wave.	6 29	5 53	9 41	6 28	5 54	9 38
8	MON.	Hard freezing.	6 27	5 55	10 47	6 26	5 56	10 42
9	TUES.	Warming Slowly.	6 26	5 56	11 50	6 24	5 57	11 44
10	WED.	Precipitation for the Month.	6 24	5 57	morn.	6 22	5 58	morn.
11	THUR.	about the average.	6 22	5 59	0 52	6 21	5 59	0 45
12	FRID.	Storm. Severe.	6 20	6 00	1 50	6 19	6 01	1 43
13	SAT.	Snow.	6 18	6 02	2 42	6 17	6 02	2 35
14	MON.	Hard freezing.	6 16	6 03	3 27	6 15	6 03	3 20
15	TUES.	Monthly mean temperature	6 14	6 04	4 05	6 14	6 04	4 00
16	WED.	about normal.	6 12	6 06	4 38	6 12	6 05	4 33
17	THUR.	Storm. Severest of the Month.	6 10	6 07	5 02	6 10	6 07	5 28
18	FRID.	Very cold.	6 09	6 08	5 21	5 08	6 08	5 20
19	SAT.	Warming up rapidly.	6 07	6 09	rises.	6 06	6 09	rises.
20	SUN.	Warm Period.	6 06	6 11	7 41	6 05	6 11	7 38
21	MON.	Warmer.	6 05	6 12	9 08	6 03	6 12	9 04
22	TUES.	Storm Wave.	6 01	6 13	10 34	6 01	6 13	10 28
23	WED.	Rain or Snow.	5 59	6 15	11 53	5 59	6 14	11 46
24	THUR.	Cold.	5 57	6 16	morn.	5 57	6 16	morn.
25	FRID.	Warming Slowly.	5 55	6 17	1 06	5 56	6 17	0 58
26	SAT.	Warmer.	5 54	6 19	2 05	5 54	6 18	1 58
27	SUN.	Storm Wave.	5 52	6 20	2 52	5 52	6 19	2 45
28	MON.	Rain or Snow.	5 50	6 21	3 29	5 51	6 20	3 33
29	TUES.	Cold.	5 48	6 23	3 56	5 49	6 22	3 51
30	WED.	Warmer.	5 46	6 24	4 16	5 47	6 23	4 13
31	THUR.	Storm Wave.	5 44	6 25	4 32	5 45	6 24	4 30
	FRID.	Rain or Snow.	5 42	6 27	4 44	5 44	6 25	4 44

Moon's Phases.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
New Moon	3d 6h 56m m.	3d 5h 56m m.	3d 4h 56m m.
First Quarter	11d 10h 29m m.	11d 9h 29m m.	11d 8h 29m m.
Full Moon	18d 3h 27m ev.	18d 2h 27m ev.	18d 1h 27m ev.
Last Quarter	25d 6h 59m m.	25d 5h 59m m.	25d 4h 59m m.

Ontario Opinion of Quebec.

The Ottawa *Journal* (independent) speaking in November of the position of Quebec's finances, said:—"Quebec Province shows a surplus of over \$200,000 for the past fiscal year, the first surplus for many years. They are also cutting down expenditure this year by half a million. The Conservative Government of the Province seems to deserve confidence, so far as financial management goes."

The Cornwall *Standard* had this to say in the same connection:—"The Conservative Government of the Province of Quebec shows a surplus of over \$200,000 for the past fiscal year, the first surplus for many years. They are also cutting down expenditure this year, a striking contrast to the position of affairs in Toronto, where expenditure is steadily increasing and extraordinary means have to be taken to keep up the revenue, the valuable natural resources of the Province being ruthlessly sacrificed for that purpose."

The Toronto *Mail and Empire* pays this tribute to the administration of affairs in this Province:—"By good management the Conservative Government of Quebec have built up the credit of the Province. At the same time there has been a general decline in interest on all good securities. Treasurer Atwater now proposes to take advantage of these two circumstances by converting the debt. In this way he hopes to save to the Province \$200,000 a year on interest account."

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PAPER IN THIS ALMANAC MADE BY CANADA PAPER CO.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1897.

30 Days.

Day month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	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 PHASE.	New Moon..... First Quarter..... Full Moon..... Last Quarter.....
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.		
1	THUR.	Warmer.	l.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		
2	FRI.	Storm Period.	5 41	6 27	5 07	5 42	6 27	5 05		
3	SAT.	Severe hard	5 39	6 29	sets.	5 40	6 28	set.		
4	SUN.	Freezing.	5 37	6 30	5 35	5 38	6 29	8 31		
5	MON.	Warming slowly.	5 35	6 31	9 40	5 37	6 30	9 34		
6	TUES.	Warmer.	5 33	6 32	10 42	5 35	6 31	10 35		
7	WED.	Precipitation	5 31	6 34	11 41	5 33	6 32	11 34		
8	THUR.	for the Month	5 29	6 35	morn.	5 31	6 34	0 28		
9	FRI.	About average.	5 27	6 36	0 35	5 30	6 35	1 18		
10	SAT.	Warm period.	5 25	6 38	1 22	5 28	6 36	1 58		
11	SUN.	Rain or snow.	5 24	6 39	2 02	5 26	6 37	1 56		
12	MON.	Storm wave.	5 22	6 40	2 36	5 24	6 38	2 31		
13	TUES.	Cold.	5 20	6 41	3 03	5 23	6 40	2 59		
14	WED.	Warmer.	5 18	6 43	3 23	5 21	6 41	3 21		
15	THUR.	Rain or snow.	5 16	6 44	3 41	5 19	6 42	3 40		
16	FRI.	Monthly mean	5 14	6 45	4 05	5 17	6 43	4 05		
17	SAT.	temperature about	5 12	6 46	4 25	5 16	6 44	4 28		
18	SUN.	the normal.	5 11	6 48	rises.	5 14	6 45	rises.		
19	MON.	Warm period.	5 09	6 49	9 29	5 12	6 46	9 22		
20	TUES.	Rain or snow.	5 07	6 50	10 47	5 10	6 48	10 40		
21	WED.	Storm severest	5 05	6 52	11 56	5 08	6 49	11 48		
22	THUR.	of the month.	5 04	6 53	morn.	5 07	6 50	morn.		
23	FRI.	Freezing.	5 02	6 54	0 48	5 05	6 51	0 41		
24	SAT.	Cold.	5 00	6 55	1 39	5 04	6 53	1 23		
25	SUN.	Warming up	4 59	6 57	1 59	5 02	6 54	1 54		
26	MON.	Warmer.	4 57	6 59	2 21	5 00	6 55	2 17		
27	TUES.	Storm wave.	4 56	7 00	2 40	4 59	6 56	2 37		
28	WED.	Rain.	4 54	7 01	2 52	4 57	6 58	2 52		
29	THUR.	Cold.	4 53	7 03	3 13	4 55	6 59	3 14		
30	FRI.	Warmer.	4 51	7 04	3 28	4 54	7 00	3 30		
			4 50	7 05	3 46	4 53	7 02	3 49		

Provincial Expenditures.

Quebec under a Conservative Administration is the only Province in Canada that is reducing its expenditure. In 1890-91, the last full year of the Liberal Government in Quebec, the total expenditure was \$6,150,000. In 1895-96, under a Conservative Government it was \$4,665,455. The reduction was \$1,485,215—very nearly one-quarter.

In Ontario the Liberals came into power in 1870-1. The expenditure in 1869 was \$1,445,752. In 1895 it was \$3,758,595.

In Nova Scotia the Liberals came into power in 1884. The expenditure in 1883 was \$541,000. In 1895 it was \$831,230.

In New Brunswick the Liberals came into power in 1883. In 1882 the expenditure was \$614,236. In 1895 it was \$648,635.

In Manitoba the Liberals came into power in 1888. In 1887 the expenditure was \$520,190. In 1893 it was \$704,946.

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

In Nova Scotia the Liberal administration has increased the debt from \$1,014,744 to \$3,346,800.

In New Brunswick the Liberal administration increased the debt from \$1,208,272 to \$2,912,907.

In Manitoba the Liberal administration increased the debt from \$3,514,389 to \$4,679,794.

In Ontario, the Liberal administration created a debt liability on account of railway subsidies, amounting on the 31st December, 1895, to \$1,630,230.

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Very Superior Quality.

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Of all Grades, in brls. and hf.-brls.

— Sole Maker of High Class Syrups, in tins 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

5th Month.

MAY, 1897.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			New Moon.....	First Quarter.....	Full Moon.....	Last Moon.....	New Moon.....
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.					
1	SATUR.	Warmer.	4 48	7 07	4 07	4 51	7 03	4 12					
2	SUN.	Rain or Snow.	4 47	7 08	sets.	4 50	7 04	sets.					
3	MON.	Storm Period.	4 46	7 09	9 33	4 48	7 06	9 26					
4	TUES.	Severest of the Month.	4 44	7 13	10 30	4 47	7 07	10 22					
5	WED.	Month.	4 43	7 12	11 19	4 46	7 08	11 12					
6	THUR.	Cold Period.	4 41	7 14	morn.	4 45	7 09	11 55					
7	FRI.	Frosts.	4 40	7 15	0 01	4 44	7 10	morn.					
8	SATUR.	Warmer.	4 38	7 16	0 36	4 42	7 11	0 30					
9	SUN.	Rain.	4 37	7 17	1 04	4 41	7 12	0 59					
10	MON.	Monthly mean	4 36	7 18	1 27	4 40	7 14	1 24					
11	TUES.	temperature	4 34	7 20	1 45	4 39	7 15	1 44					
12	WED.	about normal.	4 33	7 21	2 04	4 38	7 16	2 04					
13	THUR.	Warm Period.	4 32	7 22	2 27	4 37	7 17	2 29					
14	FRI.	Rain.	4 31	7 23	2 48	4 36	7 18	2 51					
15	SATUR.	Cool.	4 29	7 25	3 14	4 35	7 19	3 19					
16	SUN.	Warmer.	4 28	7 26	riser.	4 34	7 20	riser.					
17	MON.	Rain.	4 27	7 27	9 35	4 33	7 21	9 28					
18	TUES.	Storm Period.	4 26	7 28	10 36	4 32	7 22	10 29					
19	WED.	Cold Period.	4 25	7 29	11 25	4 31	7 23	11 18					
20	THUR.	Frosts.	4 24	7 30	11 59	4 30	7 24	11 55					
21	FRI.	Rainfall for	4 23	7 31	morn.	4 29	7 25	morn.					
22	SATUR.	Month below	4 22	7 32	0 25	4 28	7 26	0 21					
23	SUN.	the average.	4 21	7 33	0 44	4 27	7 27	0 41					
24	MON.	Warm Period.	4 20	7 34	1 00	4 27	7 28	0 59					
25	TUES.	Warm.	4 19	7 35	1 16	4 26	7 29	1 16					
26	WED.	Rain.	4 18	7 36	1 35	4 25	7 30	1 36					
27	THUR.	Storm wave.	4 17	7 37	1 52	4 25	7 30	1 54					
28	FRI.	Cooler.	4 17	7 38	2 11	4 24	7 31	2 15					
29	SATUR.	Warmer.	4 16	7 39	2 37	4 23	7 32	2 42					
30	SUN.	Rain.	4 15	7 40	3 09	4 22	7 33	3 14					
31	MON.	Cool.	4 15	7 41	sets.	4 22	7 34	sets.					

**Their Record Against Them.**

On the 15th April, 1885, the Liberal Opposition in the Quebec Legislative Assembly put themselves on record in favor of a resolution, deploring that the Ross-Tailion Government of that day had failed to submit practical and energetic measures calculated to put an end to the deficits in the revenue which so seriously embarrassed the Province's financial situation.

On the strength of this and other declarations the Liberal speakers made their campaign in the country, and, with the aid of the demand for vengeance on the executioners of Louis Riel, carried a majority of the constituencies. The Conservative Government resigned, in January, 1887, and a Liberal Government was formed. Here is the record of ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure, showing how it did not intrude economy and keep its pledges:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1887 .....	\$2,965,567	\$3,288,798
1888 .....	2,738,708	3,365,082
1889 .....	3,628,544	3,543,610
1890 .....	3,537,407	3,896,413
1891 .....	3,457,144	4,095,520
1892 .....	3,458,404	4,446,640

There was no disappearance of deficits under Liberal rule. On the contrary, they grew larger.

There was no reduction of expenditures; on they contrary they grew larger.

There was no reduction of debt; it grew larger, the gross amount rising from \$19,456,379 in 1887 to \$28,731,263 in 1892.

Mr. Marchand, the present leader of the Provincial Liberal Opposition, was a leader in the Provincial Liberal Opposition in 1885, and there is just as much confidence to be placed in his party's ability to keep its pledges now, as there was seven years ago. Everybody who helped Mr. Mercier in 1885-8, is helping Mr. Marchand now. They are not the people to bring about economy.

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6th Month.

JUNE 1897.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	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.	15th Meridian.	90th Meridian.	105th Meridian.
			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.	Cool.	4 14	7 41	9 15	4 21	7 34	9 08				
2	WED.	Warmer.	4 13	7 42	10 50	4 20	7 35	9 54				
3	THUR.	Rain.	4 13	7 43	10 57	4 20	7 36	10 51				
4	FRI.	Warm period.	4 12	7 43	11 07	4 19	7 37	11 03				
5	SATUR.	Warm.	4 12	7 44	11 32	4 19	7 37	11 28				
6	SUN.	Storm period	4 12	7 45	11 51	4 18	7 38	11 49				
7	MON.	Severest of the Month.	4 11	7 46	morn.	4 18	7 39	morn.				
8	TUES.	Month.	4 11	7 47	0 16	4 17	7 39	0 06				
9	WED.	Frosts.	4 11	7 47	0 21	4 17	7 40	0 32				
10	THUR.	Cool period.	4 10	7 48	0 49	4 17	7 41	0 52				
11	FRI.	Monthly rain/fall about the average.	4 10	7 48	1 11	4 16	7 41	1 15				
12	SATUR.	about the average.	4 10	7 49	1 43	4 16	7 42	1 48				
13	SUN.	Warmer.	4 10	7 49	2 25	4 16	7 43	2 31				
14	MON.	Storm wave.	4 10	7 50	rises.	4 16	7 43	rises.				
15	TUES.	Rain.	4 10	7 50	9 13	4 16	7 44	9 06				
16	WED.	Cooler.	4 10	7 51	9 55	4 16	7 44	9 50				
17	THUR.	Warmer.	4 10	7 51	10 26	4 16	7 44	10 21				
18	FRI.	Cooler.	4 10	7 52	10 48	4 17	7 45	10 43				
19	SATUR.	Warmer.	4 10	7 52	11 05	4 17	7 45	11 03				
20	SUN.	Storm period.	4 10	7 53	11 21	4 17	7 45	11 21				
21	MON.	Rain.	4 11	7 53	11 42	4 18	7 46	11 43				
22	TUES.	Cool period.	4 11	7 53	1 57	4 18	7 46	11 59				
23	WED.	Month slightly cooler than the average.	4 11	7 53	morn.	4 18	7 46	morn.				
24	THUR.	Warmer.	4 11	7 53	0 15	4 19	7 46	0 19				
25	FRI.	Warmer.	4 12	7 53	0 40	4 19	7 46	0 44				
26	SATUR.	Warm.	4 12	7 53	1 09	4 19	7 46	1 15				
27	SUN.	Warm period.	4 12	7 53	1 46	4 20	7 46	1 52				
28	MON.	Thunderstorms.	4 13	7 53	2 29	4 20	7 46	2 36				
29	TUES.	Rain.	4 13	7 53	3 22	4 21	7 45	3 30				
30	WED.	Cooler.	4 13	7 52	sets.	4 21	7 45	sets				

What They Took.

The Liberals came into power in Quebec in 1887, under pledges to give the Province a clean as well as an economical administration. They were not economical, neither were they clean. Here is the record of some of their exposed boodle transactions:—

They took—

\$7,000 from Mr. Lockwood for settling a \$10,000 claim in connection with mining properties he controlled.

\$1,000 from Madame Pollette, out of \$3,000 paid for her dead husband's library.

\$3,000 from contractors for the heating apparatus in the Montreal Court House.

\$31,000 from the Tenisconata Railway Company, for paying its subsidy.

\$13,000 from the Drummond County Railway Company for paying its subsidy.

\$14,940 from the Montreal & Ottawa Railway Company, for paying its subsidy.

\$1,500 from Mr. Breton, as sweat money on \$5,000 paid for collection of old coins.

\$2,800 from Cadieux & Derome as sweat money on a purchase of books.

\$4,700 from Mr. Eusèbe Senecal as sweat money on another purchase of books.

\$60,000 from J. P. Whelan, contractor for the notorious Quebec Court House.

\$100,000 from Mr. Armstrong for the transfer of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway subsidies.

\$15,000 from the original Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company for paying its subsidies.

In all over \$300,000 boodle was shown to have been collected, most of it by Mr. Ernest Pacaud, and used it to pay Liberal Minister's living expenses, and to aid in the election of Liberal Members of Parliament to support Mr. Laurier.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
VICTORIA, B.C.

7th Month.

JULY, 1897.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	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.	Full Moon.	First Quarter.	Moon's Phases.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	THUR.	Warmer.	4 15	7 52	9 10	4 22	7 45	9 06				7th Meridian.
2	FRI.	Warm.	4 16	7 52	9 36	4 23	7 45	9 33				
3	SAT.	Hot.	4 16	7 52	9 57	4 23	7 45	9 55				8th Meridian.
4	SUN.	Warm Period.	4 17	7 51	10 14	4 24	7 44	10 13				
5	MON.	Warm.	4 17	7 51	10 34	4 25	7 44	10 34				9th Meridian.
6	TUES.	Thunder storms	4 18	7 51	10 55	4 25	7 44	10 57				
7	WED.	Storm period.	4 19	7 50	11 15	4 26	7 43	11 19				10th Meridian.
8	THUR.	Cooler.	4 20	7 50	11 41	4 27	7 43	11 46				
9	FRI.	Cool period.	4 20	7 49	morn.	4 28	7 42	morn.				11th Meridian.
10	SAT.	Warmer.	4 21	7 49	0 17	4 28	7 42	0 24				
11	SUN.	Monthly rainfall.	4 22	7 48	1 04	4 29	7 41	1 11				12th Meridian.
12	MON.	Below the average.	4 23	7 48	2 01	4 30	7 41	2 12				
13	TUES.	Average.	4 21	7 47	rises.	4 30	7 40	rises.				13th Meridian.
14	WED.	Rain.	4 25	7 46	8 23	4 31	7 40	8 18				
15	THUR.	Storm wave.	4 26	7 45	8 50	4 32	7 39	8 40				14th Meridian.
16	FRI.	Cooler.	4 27	7 44	9 09	4 33	7 38	9 07				
17	SAT.	Warmer.	4 28	7 44	9 24	4 34	7 37	9 21				15th Meridian.
18	SUN.	Warm and Sultry.	4 29	7 43	9 48	4 34	7 37	9 49				
19	MON.	Very hot.	4 30	7 42	10 03	4 35	7 36	10 05				16th Meridian.
20	TUES.	Storm period.	4 31	7 41	10 20	4 36	7 35	10 23				
21	WED.	Rain.	4 32	7 40	10 42	4 37	7 35	10 46				17th Meridian.
22	THUR.	Storm period.	4 33	7 39	11 08	4 38	7 34	11 14				
23	FRI.	Cooler.	4 34	7 38	11 42	4 39	7 33	11 49				18th Meridian.
24	SAT.	Warmer.	4 35	7 37	morn.	4 40	7 32	morn.				
25	SUN.	Warm.	4 36	7 36	0 24	4 41	7 31	0 21				19th Meridian.
26	MON.	Warm.	4 37	7 35	1 13	4 42	7 30	1 30				
27	TUES.	Rain.	4 38	7 34	2 11	4 43	7 29	2 17				20th Meridian.
28	WED.	Rain.	4 39	7 33	3 15	4 44	7 28	3 21				
29	THUR.	Monthly mean temperature	4 40	7 32	sets.	4 45	7 27	sets.				21st Meridian.
30	FRI.	about the average.	4 41	7 31	8 02.	4 46	7 26	7 59				
31	SAT.		4 42	7 30	8 21	4 48	7 25	8 29				

How They Twisted.

Writing over his own signature in *Le Canadien* of September, 9, 1892, Mr. Tarte said in regard to the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Manitoba:

"Whether the separate school system finds favor or not with certain elements of the population is not the question at issue. The existence of that system is part and parcel of our political, national and religious patrimony. Whether or not that system is defective, it is our business to remedy such defects in it as we think fit.

"Let them, if they like, and if they can, despoil us of our rights to our schools, through sheer violence and club law; the whole responsibility for the consequence will fall on the shoulders of the authors of that spoliation. As to securing our consent, we say (never)."

Mr. Laurier promised his hearers at St. Rochs during the campaign of 1896, to do more for the minority than the Conservative Government; Mr. Geoffrion gave a similar pledge to his constituents at Belœil.

When the arrangement was made with the Greenway Government, abolishing separate schools, and Archbishop Langevin protested against the breach of faith on the part of the Laurier Government, Mr. Tarte, as reported in the *Montreal Herald* of November 30, 1896, said:—"I cannot say I am surprised, because his speech is but the repetition of his political addresses in Quebec during the last campaign. He has been long known to everybody as an extreme man who, unfortunately, has no control over his thoughts.

"I will be prepared to fight the general elections to-morrow in Quebec, and the result would be, I am confident, more decisive than on the 23rd. Do not forget that during the last campaign His Grace came down to Quebec and took the stump against us, and denounced us as traitors, and that wherever he spoke the electors voted in large majority for Mr. Laurier's candidates. We respect the religious teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, but in our political opinions we do not allow ourselves to be dictated to by an inexperienced man, as Archbishop Langevin.

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HEAD OFFICE, - - - - MONTREAL,

COR. ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER AND HOSPITAL STREETS.

8 Month

AUGUST, 1897.

31 Days

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	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 Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Set.	Moon Sets.
1	SUN.	Hot spell.	4 43	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	MON.	of	4 44	7 23	9 02	4 49	7 23	8 41
3	TUES.	of the month.	4 45	7 26	9 21	4 51	7 21	9 24
4	WED.	Thunder storms	4 46	7 25	9 44	4 52	7 20	9 49
5	THUR.	Warm period.	4 47	7 23	10 16	4 53	7 18	10 22
6	FRID.	Storm period.	4 49	7 22	11 00	4 54	7 17	11 06
7	SATUR.	Rain.	4 50	7 20	11 53	4 55	7 13	morn.
8	SUN.	Cooler.	4 51	7 19	morn.	4 56	7 14	0 01
9	MON.	Warm again.	4 52	7 18	0 57	4 57	7 13	1 05
10	TUES.	Month slightly warmer than the average.	4 54	7 16	2 11	4 59	7 11	2 18
11	WED.	Warmer than the average.	4 55	7 14	3 23	5 00	7 10	3 33
12	THUR.	Warm.	4 56	7 13	Rises.	5 01	7 08	Rises.
13	FRID.	Rain.	4 58	7 11	7 30	5 02	7 07	7 29
14	SATUR.	Storm wave.	4 59	7 10	7 50	5 03	7 05	7 50
15	SUN.	Rain.	5 00	7 08	8 08	5 04	7 03	8 10
16	MON.	Cooler.	5 01	7 06	8 24	5 05	7 02	8 27
17	TUES.	Warm spell.	5 02	7 05	8 44	5 07	7 00	8 45
18	WED.	Rainfall for the month about the average.	5 03	7 03	9 09	5 08	6 59	9 14
19	THUR.	Storm period.	5 05	7 01	9 41	5 09	6 57	9 47
20	FRID.	Rain.	5 06	6 59	10 18	5 10	6 55	10 25
21	SATUR.	Warmer.	5 07	6 58	11 05	5 11	6 54	11 12
22	SUN.	Cooler.	5 08	6 56	11 58	5 12	6 52	morn.
23	MON.	Storm period.	5 10	6 54	morn.	5 14	6 50	0 05
24	TUES.	Warm.	5 11	6 52	0 59	5 15	6 49	1 06
25	WED.	Storm period.	5 12	6 50	2 06	5 16	6 47	2 11
26	THUR.	Cooler.	5 13	6 49	3 17	5 17	6 46	3 21
27	FRID.	Warmer.	5 14	6 47	4 30	5 18	6 44	4 33
28	SATUR.	Rain.	5 16	6 45	Sets	5 20	6 42	sets.
29	SUN.	Cooler.	5 17	6 43	7 08	5 21	6 41	7 09
30	MON.	Warmer.	5 18	6 41	7 27	5 22	6 39	7 30
31	TUES.	Rain.	5 20	6 40	7 50	5 23	6 38	7 54

Moon's Phases  
 First Quarter..... 5d 1h 24m ev.  
 Full Moon..... 12d 9h 22m m.  
 Last Quarter..... 20d 8h 20m m.  
 New Moon..... 27d 10h 20m ev.

7th Meridian.  
 5d 1h 24m ev.  
 12d 9h 22m m.  
 20d 8h 20m m.  
 27d 10h 20m ev.

30th Meridian.  
 5d 0h 24m ev.  
 12d 8h 22m m.  
 20d 7h 20m m.  
 27d 9h 20m ev.

10th Meridian.  
 5d 1h 24m m.  
 12d 7h 22m m.  
 20d 6h 20m m.  
 27d 8h 20m ev.

The United States Experience.

1592 the majority of the people of the United States listened to the arguments of a free trade tariff reform party, and elected Grover Cleveland President and a Democratic majority to Congress. In 1893 work was begun on the work of "reforming" the tariff, and on August 23, 1894, the result of the party's labor, known as the Wilson Tariff Act, went into force.

The result was not what the tariff reformers expected. The country underwent the most severe and wide-spread business depression in its history. The bankruptcies rose to a number never before reached. Banks failed by the hundred. Manufacturers shut down or curtailed production. In New York, Boston and other large cities workless working people had to be fed by the hand of charity.

The national revenue fell behind the expenditure, and the debt was increased. In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds were issued; in November of the same year \$50,000,000 more; in February, 1895, \$62,315,400 4 per cents. were disposed of, and in February, 1896, \$100,000,000 more. The total increase in the debt of the free trade tariff administration was \$282,315,400.

The period of power of the anti-protection tariff for revenue party was neither good for the people nor for the nation.

The majority of the voters of the United States appreciated this fact, and in November, 1896, William McKinley and a protectionist majority of Congressmen were elected with a mandate to undo as far as possible the mischief that Democratic free trade tariff revision had caused. Farmers, commercial men and workers, all united to condemn by their votes the policy that had failed.

The policy thus rejected in the United States is that which a Liberal Government under Mr. Laurier is pledged to impose on Canada. It is already hurting trade, as is shown by the falling off in importations during the last months of the year 1896.

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**MONTREAL.**

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1897.

30 Days.

Day Month.	DAY of Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	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 Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	WED.	Rain.	5 21	6 38	8 19	5 24	6 35	8 25
2	THUR.	Storm wave.	5 22	6 36	8 59	5 25	6 34	9 05
3	FRID.	Cool.	5 23	6 34	9 48	5 26	6 32	9 55
4	SATUR.	Warmer.	5 24	6 32	10 48	5 27	6 30	10 56
5	SUN.	Cooler.	5 25	6 30	11 58	5 28	6 28	morn.
6	MON.	Rain.	5 27	6 28	morn.	5 29	6 26	0 05
7	TUES.	Storm severe.	5 28	6 26	1 13	5 30	6 24	1 19
8	WED.	Cool period.	5 29	6 24	2 28	5 31	6 22	2 34
9	THUR.	Cool.	5 30	6 22	3 45	5 32	6 20	3 48
10	FRID.	Warmer.	5 31	6 20	5 01	5 33	6 19	5 02
11	SATUR.	Warmer.	5 33	6 18	rises.	5 34	6 17	rises
12	SUN.	Cooler.	5 34	6 16	6 30	5 35	6 15	6 32
13	MON.	Rain.	5 35	6 15	6 48	5 36	6 14	6 52
14	TUES.	Storm wave.	5 36	6 13	7 11	5 37	6 11	7 15
15	WED.	Cooler.	5 38	6 11	7 49	5 39	6 09	7 45
16	THUR.	Warmer.	5 39	6 09	8 15	5 40	6 08	8 22
17	FRID.	Monthly rainfall	5 40	6 07	8 58	5 41	6 06	9 05
18	SATUR.	below the	5 42	6 05	9 47	5 42	6 05	9 54
19	SUN.	average.	5 43	6 03	10 45	5 43	6 03	10 52
20	MON.	Warm period.	5 44	6 01	11 48	5 44	6 01	11 54
21	TUES.	Rain.	5 45	5 59	morn.	5 46	5 59	morn.
22	WED.	Storm severest	5 47	5 57	0 56	5 47	5 57	1 00
23	THUR.	of the Month.	5 48	5 56	2 08	5 48	5 56	2 12
24	FRID.	Month warmer	5 49	5 54	3 23	5 50	5 54	3 28
25	SATUR.	than the	5 50	5 52	4 42	5 51	5 52	4 43
26	SUN.	average.	5 52	5 50	5 53	5 52	5 50	5 52
27	MON.	Rain.	5 53	5 48	sets.	5 53	5 48	sets
28	TUES.	Storm wave.	5 54	5 46	6 20	5 55	5 47	6 25
29	WED.	Cooler.	5 55	5 44	6 57	5 56	5 45	7 04
30	THUR.	Warmer.	5 57	5 42	7 44	5 57	5 43	7 52

MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
First Quarter.....	34 6h 15m av.	34 5h 15m av.	34 4h 15m av.
Full Moon.....	104 0h 11m av.	104 0h 11m av.	104 0h 11m av.
Last Quarter.....	184 9h 50m av.	184 9h 50m av.	184 9h 50m av.
New Moon.....	264 8h 40m m.	264 7h 50m m.	264 6h 40m m.

The Party of Deficits.

When in power from 1873 to 1878, the Liberal Party earned the title of the Party of Deficits. Though, when in opposition, its members had been most earnest advocates of economy, when they got into power they seemed unable to live up to their principles. The temptations to spend were too great, and they spent. Their deficits between the ordinary revenue and expenditure were as follows :-

1875-6.....	\$1,900,785
1876-7.....	1,460,027
1877-8.....	1,128,146

The Liberals when they were in power between 1873 and 1878, also added to the debt.

1873.....	\$ 7,343,253
1874.....	11,420,110
1875.....	10,490,850
1876.....	9,941,286
1877.....	13,471,147
1878.....	281,434

What the record of the party is likely to be in their second term of office is indicated by the fact that while the revenue of the fiscal year 1895-96, was only \$36,617,484, the Government estimates of expenditure amount to close upon \$45,000,000, of which \$39,743,000 is for the ordinary administrative services, and the remainder is on account of works to be paid for out of borrowed money.

The deficit of the first year of the Laurier Government is not likely to be much under \$5,000,000, because, owing to the uncertainty in commercial circles caused by the threatened free trade tariff revision, imports are decreasing and the Customs revenue is falling off.

The capital expenditure will also be between four and five millions, so that the total addition to the debt during 1896-97 will be at least nine, and perhaps ten million dollars.

Once more is the old saying being borne out, viz.: That there has never been in Canada a Liberal Government, Federal or Provincial, that has curtailed the expenditure or reduced the debt or lowered the taxes.

**DOMINION  
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MONTREAL**

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Boston Type Foundry

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St. Louis Type Foundry

Cincinnati Type Foundry.

All Productions of the above celebrated foundries can  
be had only through the Dominion Type-  
Founding Company.

**JOB TYPE SOLD AT LIST PRICES.**

10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1897.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	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			New Moon.....	First Quarter.....	Full Moon.....	Last Quarter.....	Moon's Phases.
			Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.					
			h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.					
1	FRID.	Rain.	5 58	5 40	8 42	5 57	5 40	8 50					
2	SATUR.	Cool.	6 00	5 39	9 50	5 59	5 39	9 58					
3	SUN.	Warmer.	6 01	5 37	11 03	6 00	5 38	11 09					
4	MON.	Warm period.	6 02	5 35	morn.	6 01	5 36	morn.					
5	TUES.	Warm.	6 03	5 33	0 19	6 02	5 34	0 24					
6	WED.	Storm period.	6 05	5 31	1 33	6 04	5 33	1 37					
7	THUR.	Rain or Snow.	6 06	5 29	2 47	6 05	5 31	2 50					
8	FRID.	Cool period.	6 07	5 27	4 00	6 06	5 29	4 01					
9	SATUR.	Frosts.	6 09	5 25	5 03	6 07	5 28	5 02					
10	SUN.	Rainfall for	6 10	5 23	rises.	6 08	5 26	rises.					
11	MON.	the month below	6 11	5 22	5 14	6 09	5 24	5 19					
12	TUES.	the average.	6 13	5 20	5 42	6 10	5 23	5 47					
13	WED.	Storm wave.	6 14	5 19	6 15	6 12	5 22	6 21					
14	THUR.	Rain.	6 15	5 17	6 55	6 13	5 19	7 02					
15	FRID.	Cooler.	6 16	5 15	7 40	6 14	5 18	7 47					
16	SATUR.	Warmer.	6 18	5 13	8 35	6 15	5 16	8 42					
17	SUN.	Rain.	6 19	5 11	9 34	6 16	5 14	9 40					
18	MON.	Cooler.	6 21	5 10	10 38	6 18	5 13	10 44					
19	TUES.	Warm period.	6 22	5 08	11 47	6 19	5 11	11 51					
20	WED.	Monthly mean	6 23	5 07	morn.	6 20	5 09	morn.					
21	THUR.	temperature	6 25	5 05	0 59	6 22	5 08	1 02					
22	FRID.	about normal.	6 26	5 03	2 15	6 23	5 06	2 16					
23	SATUR.	Rain or Snow.	6 27	5 02	3 25	6 24	5 05	3 25					
24	SUN.	Storm severest	6 29	5 00	4 47	6 25	5 03	4 45					
25	MON.	of the month.	6 30	4 58	6 13	6 27	5 01	6 08					
26	TUES.	Cold.	6 31	4 57	sets.	6 28	5 00	sets.					
27	WED.	Freezing weather.	6 32	4 55	5 35	6 29	4 58	5 42					
28	THUR.	Warming up.	6 34	4 54	6 31	6 31	4 56	6 39					
29	FRID.	Warmer.	6 35	4 53	7 38	6 32	4 55	7 45					
30	SATUR.	Rain or Snow.	6 36	4 50	8 51	6 33	4 53	8 56					
31	SUN.	Cool.	6 38	4 49	10 09	6 34	4 51	10 14					

Farmers Who Wanted Protection.

Among those who felt the need of protection in the free trade period before 1870 were the Canadian farmers, who, as represented by the Grangers' organization, in 1876, sent the following petition to Parliament:—

"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 justice of the Grangers' claims has been fully born out by the great development of the pork raising and packing industry since 1890, when protective duties sufficient to secure the home market to the home producer were put into force.

It is also worth remembering in the same connection that in its annual report for 1896, the Council of 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 1866, 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 of the great development of the Canadian dairy industry was, therefore, the giving of the Canadian cheese market to the Canadian factory men, and the duty that secured that object was followed by mighty results.

# THE DRUMMOND-McCALL

PIPE FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

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Cast Iron Gas and Water Pipes . . .  
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*CANADA IRON FURNACE COMPANY, Ltd.*

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SPECIAL "RADNOR" CHARCOAL PIG IRON

Unequalled for Chilled Castings, such as

RAILWAY CAR WHEELS,  
TROLLEY CAR WHEELS,

CHILLED ROLLS,  
ARMOR PLATE, &c.

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MONTREAL, Que.

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## MONTREAL CAR WHEEL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILWAY CAR WHEELS.

ELECTRIC CAR WHEELS, &c.

Office :  
CANADA LIFE BUILDING,  
MONTREAL.

Works :  
LACHINE, QUE.

11 Month.

NOVEMBER, 1897.

30 Days.

Day Month	Day Week	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	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 Phase
			Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	MON.	Warmer.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	b. m.	
2	TUES.	Precipitation for the month	6 39	4 47	11 25	6 36	4 50	11 29	
3	WED.		6 41	4 45	morn.	6 37	4 49	morn.	
4	THUR.	about the average.	6 42	4 44	0 38	6 39	4 48	0 41	
5	FRI.	Storm period.	6 43	4 42	1 51	6 40	4 46	1 51	
6	SATUR.	Snow.	6 45	4 41	2 56	6 41	4 45	2 55	
7	SUN.	Cold period.	6 46	4 40	4 04	6 43	4 44	4 02	
8	MON.	Warming up.	6 48	4 38	5 12	6 44	4 43	5 08	
9	TUES.	Warmer.	6 49	4 37	6 18	6 46	4 41	6 13	
10	WED.	Warm period.	6 51	4 36	rises	6 47	4 40	rises.	
11	THUR.	Brisk winds.	6 52	4 35	4 55	6 48	4 38	5 00	
12	FRI.	Storm wave.	6 53	4 34	5 37	6 50	4 38	5 41	
13	SATUR.	Rain or snow.	6 55	4 33	6 28	6 51	4 37	6 35	
14	SUN.	Cold.	6 56	4 32	7 26	6 52	4 36	7 32	
15	MON.	Warming up.	6 57	4 31	8 27	6 54	4 35	8 33	
16	TUES.	Warmer.	6 59	4 30	9 33	6 55	4 34	9 37	
17	WED.	Cooler.	7 00	4 29	10 42	6 56	4 33	10 46	
18	THUR.	Storm wave	7 01	4 28	11 53	6 58	4 32	11 55	
19	FRI.	Rain or snow.	7 03	4 27	morn.	6 59	4 31	morn.	
20	SATUR.	Cooler.	7 04	4 26	1 06	7 00	4 30	1 09	
21	SUN.	Warm period.	7 05	4 25	2 17	7 01	4 30	2 18	
22	MON.	Warm.	7 07	4 24	3 40	7 02	4 29	3 37	
23	TUES.	Cooler.	7 08	4 24	5 04	7 03	4 28	4 59	
24	WED.	Snow.	7 09	4 23	6 30	7 04	4 28	6 28	
25	THUR.	Storm period.	7 11	4 23	sets	7 06	4 27	set.	
26	FRI.	Severest of the month.	7 12	4 21	5 16	7 07	4 27	5 23	
27	SATUR.	Cold period.	7 13	4 21	6 31	7 08	4 26	6 38	
28	SUN.	Month colder that the	7 14	4 20	7 49	7 09	4 26	7 55	
29	MON.	average.	7 16	4 20	9 08	7 10	4 25	9 13	
30	TUES.		7 17	4 19	10 26	7 11	4 25	10 29	
			7 18	4 18	11 41	7 12	4 24	11 42	

Let Alone Versus Stimulation.

Mr. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, speaking on protection on the 19th May, 1888, said:—

"Where does wealth come from? It comes from the power of man to force the earth to give her increase, to hold in the beying sail the passing breeze, to harness the tumbling waterfall, to dam up the great rivers, to put bits in the teeth of lightning. To grasp the full powers of nature, to reap the richest wealth of the world, we must utilize the full powers of man, not merely muscles and brains, but those intangible qualities which we call energy, vigor, ambition, confidence and courage. Have you ever remarked the wonderful difference between a sleepy country village, lying lazily alongside an unused waterfall, where more than half the energy of the people was lost for lack of the kind of work they wanted to do, and that same village after the stream's banks were lined with workshops and the air was noisy with the whirl of the spindles, and every man was so eager to work that there never seemed hours enough in the day to tear from the powers of nature their imprisoned richness. If you have, you have seen the contrast between men left to themselves, so many foot-pounds and fractions of horse-power, and men incited by hope, spurred on by ambition, and lighted on their way by the confidence of success.

"For a nation to get out of itself, or out of the earth, all the wealth there is in both, it is not necessary for the nation to buy cheap and sell dear. That concerns individuals alone. What concerns the nation is how to utilize all the work there is in man, both of muscle and brain, of body and soul, in the great enterprise of setting in motion the ever-gratuitous forces of nature? How shall you get out of the people of a nation their full powers? Right here is precisely the dividing line: The let-alone school says, leave individual man to his own devices. The protectionist school say, let us stimulate combined and aggregated man to united endeavor."

ESTABLISHED 1841.

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# Montreal City and - - - - District Savings Bank.

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Capital Subscribed, \$2,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$600,000. Reserve, \$400,000.

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656 NOTRE DAME ST. 2312 NOTRE DAME ST. 1532 ST. CATHERINE ST  
POINT ST. CHARLES, Cor. Grand Trunk and Shearer Sts.

Sir Wm. HINGSTON, President. HENRI BARBEAU, Manager.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1897.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	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 Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	WED.	<i>The coldest</i>	7 24	4 18	morn.	7 14	4 24	morn.
2	THUR.	<i>December in</i>	7 21	4 17	0 45	7 15	4 24	0 45
3	FRID.	<i>many years.</i>	7 22	4 17	1 55	7 16	4 24	1 53
4	SATUR.	<i>Storm severe.</i>	7 23	4 17	3 03	7 17	4 23	3 00
5	SUN.	<i>Snow.</i>	7 24	4 17	4 11	7 18	4 23	4 07
6	MON.	<i>Cold period.</i>	7 25	4 16	5 15	7 19	4 23	5 00
7	TUES.	<i>Hard freezing.</i>	7 26	4 16	6 17	7 20	4 23	6 11
8	WED.	<i>Warming slowly.</i>	7 27	4 16	7 16	7 21	4 23	7 09
9	THUR.	<i>Warmer.</i>	7 28	4 16	rises.	7 22	4 23	rises
10	FRID.	<i>Cooler.</i>	7 29	4 16	8 20	7 23	4 23	8 25
11	SATUR.	<i>Warmer.</i>	7 30	4 16	9 20	7 24	4 23	9 27
12	SUN.	<i>Storm severe.</i>	7 31	4 16	7 23	7 24	4 23	7 30
13	MON.	<i>Cold.</i>	7 32	4 16	8 31	7 25	4 23	8 35
14	TUES.	<i>Colder.</i>	7 33	4 17	9 41	7 26	4 24	9 44
15	WED.	<i>Warmer.</i>	7 33	4 17	10 53	7 27	4 24	10 54
16	THUR.	<i>Precipitation for the month</i>	7 34	4 17	morn.	7 28	4 24	morn
17	FRID.	<i>below the average.</i>	7 35	4 18	0 01	7 28	4 25	0 01
18	SATUR.	<i>Warm period.</i>	7 36	4 18	1 16	7 29	4 25	1 14
19	SUN.	<i>Warmer.</i>	7 36	4 19	2 36	7 29	4 25	2 32
20	MON.	<i>Cooler.</i>	7 37	4 19	3 57	7 30	4 25	3 52
21	TUES.	<i>Storm severest of the month.</i>	7 37	4 19	5 20	7 31	4 26	5 13
22	WED.	<i>Cold period.</i>	7 38	4 20	6 37	7 31	4 27	6 30
23	THUR.	<i>Hard freezing.</i>	7 38	4 20	7 46	7 32	4 27	7 39
24	FRID.	<i>Warming up.</i>	7 39	4 21	sets	7 32	4 28	sets
25	SATUR.	<i>Warmer.</i>	7 39	4 22	6 40	7 32	4 28	6 45
26	SUN.	<i>Warmer.</i>	7 40	4 22	8 02	7 33	4 29	8 06
27	MON.	<i>Storm wave.</i>	7 40	4 23	9 21	7 33	4 30	9 25
28	TUES.	<i>Cold.</i>	7 40	4 24	10 35	7 34	4 30	10 37
29	WED.	<i>Warmer.</i>	7 41	4 24	11 41	7 34	4 31	11 40
30	THUR.	<i>Snow or Rain.</i>	7 41	4 25	morn.	7 34	4 32	morn.
31	FRID.		7 41	4 26	0 53	7 34	4 33	0 51

MOON'S PHASES.	
Full Moon.....	8d 11h 54m ev.
New Moon.....	10d 10h 54m ev.
First Quarter.....	20d 2h 54m ev.
Second Quarter.....	30d 1h 54m ev.

Free Trade Reduces Wages.

That free trade tends to reduce the wages of workmen has been shown in the experience of Canada and the United States. It has been admitted (sorrowfully, it is true) by the most eminent of free traders. Rt. Hon. John Bright, on November 29, 1886, having been written to by a Nottingham lace manufacturer, who pointed out that the Nottingham lace industry was being ruined by foreign competition, and that machinery and factories were being removed from England, replied as follows, as quoted in the Fair Trade Journal, Vol. 2, p. 92:—

"I fear that I can write nothing that will be of service to you in the circumstances you describe. If your manufacturers are unable to compete with their rivals in other parts of the country, or in foreign countries, their business must be unprosperous and may gradually decay. If the cause of these be in the high wages claimed and paid in your town, unless wages in other parts can be raised, it would seem to follow that your trade can only be preserved by a reduction of your wages, or some other diminution of the cost of manufacturing, if such be possible \* \* \* If trades unions, for example, insist on wages which a trade cannot pay, the particular trade may, and, indeed, must suffer—must become unprosperous, and may decay and be driven to some other district unless labor is free from the interference and the unwise restrictions of combinations of workmen. If any given trade is being removed from your town, if machinery is being taken down in Nottingham to be set up in some other town or district, it must be known to your workmen, and they, surely, will not be long in discovering their true interests in the question."

It is the same between countries as between localities. In November of 1896, Belgian politics were excited over an effort of the clerical party to raise the minimum scale of pay of workmen in the Brussels municipal employ to 3 francs (58 cents) a day, or \$3.48 a week. With a free trade tariff for revenue or free imports, what chance would Canadian workmen or Canadian factories have against the products of a country where men labor for less than six cents an hour?

# Central Canada Loan and Savings Co.

Head Office. - Cor. King and Victoria Streets, TORONTO  
GEORGE A. COX, President.

Subscribed Capital, - \$2,500,000.00  
Paid-up Capital, - - 1,250,000.00  
Reserve Fund, - - - 325,000.00  
Contingent Fund, - - 34,025.40  
Total Assets, - - - 5,454,720.34

Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on real estate. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

FRED. G. COX, Manager

E. R. WOOD, Secretary

## Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL and LACHINE LOCKS, P.Q.

Steel Bridges for Railways and Highways, Steel Piers and Trestles,  
Steel Water Towers and Tanks, Steel Roofs, Girders,  
Beams, Columns for Buildings.

A Large  
Stock of

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS, JOISTS,  
GIRDERS, CHANNELS, ANGLES, TEES,  
"Z" BARS AND PLATES.

Always  
on hand.

IN LENGTHS TO 35 FEET.

Tables giving sizes and strength of Rolled Steel Beams, on application.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, - MONTREAL.

**QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.**

**THE QUEEN.**—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, (in India Kaiser-i-Hind). 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 Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Cobourg and Gotha, who was born August 26, 1810, and died December 14, 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. 14, 1892; George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born June 3, 1865, married to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, July 6, 1893, son Albert George David Andrew Patrick, born June 23, 1894, Albert Frederick George Arthur, born Dec. 14, 1895; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to Alexander, Earl of Fife; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maud Charlotte Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, Carl, Prince of Denmark.

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. 14, 1878, her issue being five daughters and two sons.

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, 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.

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**POLITICAL HISTORY OF 1896.**

The year 1896 will long be a memorable one in Canadian political history. It began with a storm, and the excitement did not abate till the Conservative Government, which had been formed in 1878, was replaced by Canada's second Liberal administration, under the premiership of Mr. Laurier.

On January 2, pursuant to pledges given during the previous session, Parliament assembled, for the purpose, especially declared on the authority of the Governor-General, of considering and passing a measure to restore, as far as it lay in the power of Parliament so to do, to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba the separate school privileges conferred on them by the Act of Parliament constituting the province but taken away by the province's legislation of 1890. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, interpreting the Constitution, had declared that Parliament could, partially at least, restore the conditions which it had, in the first place, intended to be permanent. At the very beginning of the session it appeared that the Government was divided. Personal enmities that had grown up between the members were allowed to show themselves. It transpired that there were also divisions in the Cabinet on matters of public import. On January 5th it was announced that Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance and Government leader in the House of Commons; Sir C. H. Tupper, Minister of Justice; Mr. Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals; Dr. Montague, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Ives, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Mr. Dickey, Minister of Militia; and Mr. Wood, Controller of Customs, had tendered their resignations to the Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The reason for this extraordinary action at such a juncture was explained by Mr. Foster in a short speech in the House of Commons on January 7th. There was, he declared, no disagreement between the ministers who had resigned and the Premier on any question of policy, trade or constitutional, with regard to which action had been taken, or in respect to which an attitude had been assumed by the Government under the then present Premier. They retained their firm belief in the principles and policy of the Liberal-Conservative party, with which they were in entire accord, and of which they were and would remain exponents. Though it was with many misgivings that they had, after the death of Sir John Thompson, agreed to enter the Government under Sir Mackenzie Bowell, they had, nevertheless, unitedly and loyally striven, to the best of their ability, to make the Government strong and efficient, and it had been with a feeling of growing regret that they had seen their efforts result in a measure of success less than that for which they had hoped and striven. They were of the opinion that the Liberal-Conservative party ought to be represented by the strongest government possible to be secured from its ranks. This they had repeatedly urged upon the Premier. But they found themselves face to face with Parliament, having a government with its numbers incomplete, and with no assurance that the Premier could satisfactorily complete it. Under such circumstances, they thought it their duty to retire, to open the way, if possible, for the formation of a government whose Premier could command the confidence of all his colleagues, could satisfy the Liberal-Conservative party that its strongest elements were at its head, and impress the country that it had a government which was united and had power to govern.

The Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, replied to this declaration from his place in the Senate, on January 9th. He complained of the unusual conduct of his late colleagues, asserted his good faith in all that he had done, and announced that he had the day before tendered his resignation to the Governor-General, who had, however,

declined to receive it, on the ground that the Speech from the Throne, though presented to Parliament, had not been considered, nor an expression of opinion given by Parliament upon it. His Excellency regarded it as unfitting that the Premier, as head of the administration, and as responsible for the speech, should not have a full opportunity of reviewing the situation and testing the feeling of Parliament thereon. Under these circumstances. Sir Mackenzie said, he felt it his duty to endeavor to reorganize the ministry. Efforts with this object in view were begun. Several gentlemen were approached with offers of portfolios; but the feeling in the parliamentary ranks of the party was so strongly in favor of the members who had resigned being restored to their places that the idea was finally accepted. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who had been Minister of Justice, however, dropped out. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner in London, and Hon. Alphonse Desjardins, were introduced as new members, the former taking the secretaryship of State and the latter the portfolio of Militia. The portfolio of Agriculture, which had been vacant since the resignation of Hon. Mr. Angers in July, 1895, was given to Hon. Dr. Montague. Mr. Prior, M.P. for Victoria, B.C., had been previously appointed Controller of Inland Revenue. There was something of a lull pending the result of the election in Cape Breton, the constituency chosen by Sir Charles Tupper. The contest was the most exciting in the history of Canadian bye-elections. It ended on February 4th, Sir Charles receiving 3037 votes to 3017 given to Mr. G. H. Murray, his Liberal opponent. On February 7th a bye-election in Northumberland, N.B., resulted in the return of Mr. James Robinson, Conservative, by 453 majority over Hon. Peter Mitchell, who ran as an opposition candidate. The feeling created by these results had a good effect on the Government party generally, and a parliamentary caucus of its representatives in Parliament, held on February 11th approved of the principle of the Remedial Bill.

"The Remedial Act of Manitoba" was introduced by Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, on February 11th. The measure went as far as it was deemed possible for Parliament to go towards restoring the conditions that existed prior to the abolition of Roman Catholic separate schools by the Provincial legislation of 1890. It was proposed to create a Board of Education, to have supervision over the organization and carrying on of separate schools. The standard of education in the revived institutions and the qualifications of the teachers were to be similar to those established for the public schools of the province. All Roman Catholic ratepayers were presumed to be supporters of the separate schools; but any who preferred that his children should attend the public schools, by giving notice, could pay his taxes to the public school trustees. There was to be a double inspection of the separate schools. The Board of Education, provided for in the bill, was to employ inspectors who would supervise the practical working of the institutions, while a second inspection, by officials named by the government of the province, would be for the purpose of enquiring into the efficiency of the teaching. The Board of Education was to have the power of fixing the school books to be used, its choice, however, being limited to books authorized for use in the public schools of Manitoba or in the separate Roman Catholic schools of Ontario. Provision was made for the election of trustees, and all the minor matters connected with the administration of a school system. It was also declared that the Roman Catholic separate schools had a right to share in the grant of the Provincial Legislature for educational purposes. In effect, the bill proposed to establish a system of separate schools for the education of Roman Catholic children, to be managed by Roman Catholics, and to which Roman Catholic rate-payers would pay their school taxes.

The Government of Manitoba replied to the action of the Government at Ottawa by

introducing in the Legislature of the Province a series of resolutions, declaring why it had felt it necessary to refuse obedience to the remedial orders-in-council of the Dominion ordering the restoration of their separate school privileges to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, reiterating the reasons given for the abolition of the separate schools, and solemnly protesting against the passage of the Remedial Act by the Parliament of Canada. The resolutions declared that such an Act was not necessary; that it had been introduced without proper investigation of the facts; that, being opposed to the repeatedly expressed views of a large majority of the people of the province, it could not bring about a harmonious and satisfactory settlement of the question; that it would confer no substantial advantages upon the minority, but would prove deceptive and disappointing in its practical educational effects; and, finally, that it was an unnecessary and unjustifiable attack upon the constitutional rights of the Legislature and the people of Manitoba, and, indirectly upon the rights of the Legislature and the people of every province of the Dominion, and a violation of the principles of provincial autonomy, without precedent in the history of the Dominion. These resolutions were adopted on February 27th, on a vote of 31 to 7. The Legislature thus acting had been elected on January 15th, the issue as defined in the Premier's manifesto being whether the province would or would not approve of the principle of separate schools.

The second reading of the Remedial Bill was moved by Sir Charles Tupper on March 3rd, and a debate unprecedented in the history of Canada's Parliament was begun. In its course some of the ablest speeches ever made on Canadian constitutional questions were delivered, the whole being printed in two large volumes which are likely to become valuable books of reference. Mr. Laurier, leader of the Opposition, met the issue squarely by moving the six months' hoist. This motion, on the morning of March 21st, was defeated on a vote of 91 for to 115 against, and immediately after the motion for the second reading was carried on a vote of 112 to 91. Fifteen conservatives voted for and seven Liberals against the six months' hoist, and twelve conservatives against and seven Liberals for the second reading.

While the debate on the second reading was in progress, as a result largely of the work of Sir Donald A. Smith, a commission consisting of Sir Donald and Hon. Messrs. Dickey and Desjardins had proceeded to Winnipeg where a conference was held with Hon. Messrs. Clifford Sifton and J. D. Cameron, representing the Manitoba Government. As an alternative to the passage of the Remedial Bill by Parliament, it was suggested by the Dominion representatives that the Legislature of Manitoba, at the session then in progress should adopt legislation providing that:—

"Legislation shall be passed at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature to provide that in towns and villages where there are resident, say, twenty-five Roman Catholic children of school age, and in cities where are, say, fifty of such children, the Board of Trustees shall arrange that such children shall have a school-house or school-room for their own use, where they may be taught by a Roman Catholic teacher; and Roman Catholic parents or guardians, say, ten in number, may appeal to the Department of Education from any decision or neglect of the Board, in respect of its duties under this clause, and the Board shall observe and carry out all decisions and directions of the Department on any such appeal.

"Provision shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of children are Catholics, should be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as to religious exercises.

"That text books be permitted in Catholic schools such as will not offend the

religious views of the minority, and which, from an educational standpoint, shall be satisfactory to the advisory board.

" Catholics to have representation on the advisory board; Catholics to have representation on the board of examiners appointed to examine teachers for certificates.

" It is also claimed that Catholics should have assistance in the maintenance of a normal school for the education of their teachers.

" The existing system of permits to non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools to be continued for, say two years, to enable them to qualify, and then to be entirely discontinued.

" In all other respects, the schools at which Catholics attend, to be public schools and subject to every provision of the education acts for the time being in force in Manitoba.

" A written agreement having been arrived at, and the necessary legislation passed, the Remedial Bill now before Parliament, is to be withdrawn, and any rights and privileges which might be claimed by the minority in view of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, shall, during the due observance of such agreement, remain in abeyance, and be not further insisted upon."

In a lengthy reply, Messrs. Sifton and Cameron set forth their reasons for refusing, on behalf of the Manitoba Government, to accept the Dominion's proposition. Their objections, they said, were both general, as to principles, and special, as to practical operation. They summed up, in fact, the well understood arguments in favor of national, and the objections to separate, schools. They held that the system of schools suggested by the Dominion commissioners would be at once inefficient and expensive. It was pointed out that such schools as were outlined would be a burden on the Protestant taxpayers, as in many places the taxes paid by Catholics would not suffice to meet the added expense that would be incurred in maintaining separate schools or departments for Catholic pupils. The objections were finally summarized as follows: 1st, the statutory division of the people into separate denominational classes; 2nd, the necessary inferiority of the separate school; 3rd, impairment of the efficiency of public schools through the diversion of school revenue; 5th, the according of special privileges to one denomination, which could not, on principle, be denied to all others, but which, in practice, could not be granted to such others without the entire destruction of the school system. Finally, it was declared that they could neither agree to the Dominion's proposition, nor to any proposition based upon similar principles. They, however, were prepared to offer an alternative:

" First—Should it be accepted as a satisfactory measure of relief to the minority, and as removing their grievances, we hereby offer to completely secularize the public school system, eliminating religious exercises and teaching of every kind, during school hours. We desire it to be understood, in connection with this proposition, that it is made as a compromise offer, and not as embodying the policy which the Government and Legislature of the Province are themselves desirous of pursuing. We are willing, however, to adopt such a measure in order to attain a settlement of the dispute.

" Second—In the alternative, we offer to repeal the present provisions of the School Act, relating to religious exercises, and to enact in substance the following:

" No religious exercises or teaching to take place in any public school, except as provided in the Act. Such exercises, or teaching, when held, to be between 3.30 and 4.00 o'clock in the afternoon."

" If authorized by resolution of the trustees, such resolution to be assented to by a majority, religious exercises and teaching to be held in any public school between 3.30

and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Such religious exercises and teaching to be conducted by any Christian clergyman, whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by any person<sup>s</sup> satisfactory to a majority of the trustees, who may be authorized by said clergymen to act in his stead.

"The trustees to allot the period fixed for religious exercises, or teaching, for the different days of the week, to the representatives of the different religious denominations, to which the pupils may belong, in such a way as to proportion the time allotted as nearly as possible to the number of pupils in the school of the respective denominations.

"Two or more denominations to have the privilege of uniting for the purpose<sup>o</sup>f such religious exercises. If no duly authorized representative of any of the denomina- tions attend, the regular school work to be carried on until 4 o'clock.

No pupil to be permitted to be present at such religious exercises, or teaching, if the parents shall object. In such case the pupil to be dismissed at 3.30.

"Where the school room accommodation at the disposal of the trustees permits, instead of allotting different days of the week to different denominations, the trustees to direct that the pupils shall be separated, and placed in different rooms, for the purpose of religious exercises, as may be convenient."

The Dominion delegates, in reply, traversed the objections stated by the Manitoba representatives, and concluded by an appeal to the latter, in the interest of the whole population of the province, indeed, of the Dominion, as well as in the interests of the minority, to reconsider the decision at which they had arrived, and to make some proposal which could be regarded as affording a chance of the settlement which was desired. The answer to this was a declaration signed by Messrs. Sifton and Cameron, the substance of which was that they were absolutely debarred from conceding a system of Roman Catholic and state-aided separate schools, while the representatives of the minority, and consequently the Federal Government, would accept nothing else. After this the Dominion Government's delegates returned home.

While these negotiations were proceeding at Winnipeg, the Remedial Bill was being pressed in the House of Commons, amid scenes seldom if ever equalled in any legislative body. On Monday, April 6th, the Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. At 11.40 on Saturday night, April 11th, the house rose, after a session of 117 hours. The Government had been confronted by the most determined obstruction. Leaders of the Liberal Opposition, in their determination to waste time, indulged in most extraordinary conduct. Blue books, newspapers, records, anything was read—even the Bible, by one speaker—to consume time and so prevent progress being made with the bill. The Government saw that the only way of carrying the measure was by the exertion of superior physical strength, and arranged for relays of its supporters to keep a quorum always available, and carry clause by clause as opportunity offered in the breaks of the opposition's river of words. Some progress was made, but it was soon seen that, with the life of Parliament expiring on April 24th, it would be impossible to wear out the Opposition's strength, and on April 15th, after a sitting of 54 hours, Sir Charles Tupper, speaking for the Government, announced that the bill would be withdrawn. Fourteen sections out of over 120 had been passed in committee.

The Government then undertook to proceed with the estimates of expenditure, but the opposition had evidently resolved that no business would be done during the session. Obstruction was again resorted to. Even the sums required to put the militia service in an efficient state as regards armament, a step deemed necessary in view of the threatened trouble over the Guiana-Venezuela boundary, were obstructed,

and the Government was compelled to accept a portion only of the sum required. On April 23rd, Parliament was prorogued, without having passed the Supply Bill, and without having accomplished any of the purposes for which it was called together. Then followed the dissolution, and the election was ordered for June 23rd.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned the premiership on April 27th, and Sir Charles Tupper undertook to form a new cabinet. The work was accomplished on May 1. With Sir Charles Tupper were associated Messrs. Costigan, Foster, Haggart, Ives, Dickey, Montague, Desjardins, H. J. Macdonald, L. O. Taillon and D. Tisdale, with portfolios, and D. Ferguson, Frank Smith, and J. J. Ross, all of the Senate, without portfolio. Mr. Wood was Controller of Customs, Mr. Prior Controller of Inland Revenue, and Sir Charles H. Tupper, Solicitor-General.

The campaign in the country had begun before the session closed. It was one of the most active in the history of the Dominion's politics. Sir Charles Tupper went west to Winnipeg, and east to Cape Breton, and spoke repeatedly in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Mr. Laurier confined his efforts to the Eastern Provinces, but worked almost unceasingly. The other leaders were only less active. A feature of the struggle was the active part taken by members of the provincial administrations controlled by the Liberal party. Sir Oliver Mowat took the stump for Mr. Laurier, speaking in Montreal and elsewhere, and in the other provinces Liberal ministers exerted themselves to the utmost to secure the success of the Dominion party with which they were allied.

Sir Charles Tupper issued a manifesto in which he declared the Government's adhesion to the principles of protection, favored the taking of steps to secure closer trade relations with the Mother Country and other parts of the empire, pronounced in favor of the establishment of a fast steamship service on the Atlantic, to co-operate with the fast lines on the Pacific in making Canada a great highway of travel between Great Britain and Australia, China and Japan. Referring to the Manitoba School Question, Sir Charles declared that the Conservative Government had, in the course it pursued, simply taken up the duty laid at its door by the judgment of the highest court of the realm, in endeavoring to redress the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba by restoring the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution. The address also referred to the importance of increasing the population of the North-West, and promised that if the Government were retained in power negotiations looking to the entry of Newfoundland into the union would be begun.

Mr. Laurier, in a letter to Mr. George H. Bertram, of Toronto, defined, in a somewhat vague way, his tariff ideas. The Liberal party, he said, asserted as a cardinal principle that in the levying of the public revenue by means of a customs tariff the duties should be imposed simply with a view of collecting the necessary revenue of the country so as to produce a maximum of revenue with a minimum of taxation, and to bear as lightly as possible upon the people; he spoke of the baneful effects of the National Policy in creating class legislation, and confidently asserted that the mere change of the system of taxation would afford the consumers ample and substantial relief. This declaration did not prevent Mr. Prefontaine, the Liberal Candidate in Maisonneuve, from declaring himself in favor of protection to industries in the constituency he now represents.

The most contradictory attitudes were assumed by the Liberals on the Manitoba School question. In Manitoba, Ontario and the English provinces, the press and speakers demanded that there should be no coercion of Manitoba by the Dominion Government or Parliament. In French-speaking Quebec they made promises to do

more for the Manitoba Catholics in the matter of education than the Conservative Government had proposed to do in the Remedial Bill, which the Liberals opposed. On Sunday, May 17th, a pastoral of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada was read in the churches. It pointed out the importance attached by the Roman Catholic Church to the education of the young; it referred to the respect due by faithful Catholics to their religious teachers; it spoke of the difficulties that had arisen in Manitoba, by which Catholics had been deprived of highly prized privileges; it reminded Catholics of the nobility and importance of the right bestowed on the electors of designating for office the depositories of public power; it declared that what the Bishops required was the re-establishment of the rights and privileges of their Manitoba brethren, the Roman Catholic minority, in educational matters, so as to shelter them from arbitrary and unjust legislation.

Literal candidates in Quebec accepted the platform thus laid down, and appealed for electoral support as friends of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba. In his speech at St. Rochs on May 7th, Mr. Laurier reminded his Catholic hearers that, if justice was not voluntarily done to the Manitoba Catholics, there were the powers of the constitution to fall back on. At Beloeil, Que., on May 30th., Mr. Geoffrion, now a member of the Laurier Cabinet, promised that the Liberals, if they were returned to power, would do more for the Manitoba Catholics than the Remedial Bill he had voted against in Parliament proposed to do.

The election took place on June 23rd. The result, as tested by the first division of the ensuing session of Parliament, showed the return of 89 Conservatives, 115 Liberals, 5 Patrons of Industry, 3 McCarthyites and 1 unclassified. In this summing up, Mr. Laurier and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, having been each elected by two constituencies, are counted twice. The country, outside of Quebec, was fairly divided between Conservatives and the various sorts of oppositionists, as was shown in the first division of the new Parliament, when members arranged themselves as follows, any absentees being put in with the party to which they adhered:

	Con.	Govt.
Ontario.....	44	48
Quebec.....	16	49
Nova Scotia.....	10	10
New Brunswick.....	9	5
British Columbia.....	2	4
Manitoba.....	4	2
P. E. Island.....	3	2
The Territories.....	1	2
	89	122

Sir Charles Tupper at once recognized the situation, and intimated that his resignation would be handed to the Governor-General without unnecessary delay. On July 8th it was announced that he had ceased to be Premier, and that Mr. Laurier had been called on to form a cabinet. This work was accomplished in a manner that caused some surprise. Passing over many of his old associates of the party's opposition days in Parliament, he gave portfolios to Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Blair and Mr. Fielding, the premiers of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière and Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, who had not held seats in Parliament before election day, and who were known only from their connection with provincial politics. Later, also, he called on Mr. Sifton, the Attorney-General of Manitoba, to take the ministry of the Interior. These, with Sir Richard Cartright, Mr. Mulock, Mr. Paterson and Senator Scott, of Ontario; Mr. Davies, of P. E. Island; Dr. Borden, of Nova

Scotia; Mr. Tarte and Mr. Dobell (another new man) of Quebec, formed the administration. No opposition was offered to the re-election of the new ministers, except in the case of Mr. Paterson, in North Grey, and Mr. Blair, in Queens and Sunbury, both of which constituencies, however, declared in favor of the Government on polling day.

It transpired later that, before Sir Charles Tupper's resignation, a difficulty had arisen between his Cabinet and the Governor-General. Following the usual precedent, a precedent that had been followed and defended by Mr. Mackenzie before his resignation of the premiership in 1878, Sir Charles Tupper had submitted to His Excellency for signature a number of orders-in-council, many of them dealing only with routine matters, but some of them recommending appointments to vacancies in the civil service and to the Senate. Some of these Lord Aberdeen declined to sanction. In a memorandum dated July 4th, he pointed out that the previous administration, with Sir Mackenzie-Bowell as premier, representing the views of the same political party, and having a majority in both houses of Parliament, failed to pass its proposed legislation, and on the 24th of April Parliament expired by effluxion of time, without having granted supplies for the public service beyond the 30th June. Subsequently, when no Parliament was or could be under any circumstances in existence, the then present administration was formed. So far, therefore, he contended, as the acts of the Tupper administration were dependent upon the subsequent approval of Parliament, they were in an unusual degree provisional. His Excellency thought that under such circumstances the powers of the administration should be limited to the transaction of necessary public business, while it was further a duty to avoid all acts that might embarrass the succeeding government. On this ground he felt obliged to refuse his acquiescence in Sir Charles' suggestions as to the appointment of Senators and Judges.

Sir Charles Tupper replied in a lengthy memorandum, quoting many strong British precedents in support of the legality and regularity of the course he had pursued in recommending the appointments objected to by the Governor-General, pointing out that the unusual exigencies in the public service His Excellency had referred to had been caused by the obstruction of the Opposition in Parliament, and giving expression to the view that certain information sought by His Excellency from the clerk of the Privy Council had in times past been sought and obtained through communication with the Prime Minister. Sir Charles concluded his protest by tendering his resignation.

The session of the new Parliament began on August 19th, and lasted until October 5th. No division was taken on the passage of the address in reply to the Governor-General's opening speech, nor on the constitutionality of the Governor-General's course referred to above, the responsibility for which Mr. Laurier assumed, though each was the subject of a debate. The first division of the session and of the Parliament was on a resolution by Mr. Foster censuring the Government for the large use it had made of Governor-General's warrants. These warrants are recognized as a means of meeting any urgent, unforeseen or unprovided for expenditure, rendered necessary when Parliament is not in session. They are issued upon report of the Minister of Finance, and a return of their amount must be laid before Parliament at the beginning of each session. The total of all the warrants issued was \$2,006,022. One for no less a sum than \$935,000 had been issued the day before the meeting of Parliament. The expenses they were intended to defray were departmental salaries and contingencies, which, Mr. Foster contended, no one could say were unforeseen. The course of the Government, he said, was unwarranted, and, if allowed to go unchecked, might become a dangerous precedent, as it tended to deprive the representatives of the people in Parliament of

the control over the expenditure which experience had shown to be essential to good government. Sir Richard Cartwright, replying to Mr. Foster, admitted the importance of the issue raised, said the Government had assumed a very great responsibility by the issue of the warrants, but excused the action taken on the ground of its expediency. In the division, Liberals, Patrons and Independents, all voted with the Government. The ministers, however, it was later announced, ceased to pay out money on the warrants.

The amount of the estimates voted by Parliament was close upon \$45,000,000. So that the expenditure of the year will be among the largest in the history of the country and several millions in excess of the revenue. The attitude of civil servants during the election was the subject of several debates, during the course of which Mr. Laurier and other ministers laid down the principle that a government employee at election times should take no part in the contest beyond depositing his ballot, and that any who exceeded the limit thus set would be in danger of dismissal. The sale of intoxicating liquor in the House of Commons restaurant was stopped during the session, on motion of Mr. Craig, the Conservative representative of East Durham. The Senate, however, refused to follow the example thus set, but passed an order that no one but senators should be supplied with alcoholic beverages in the restaurant under their control.

After the close of the Session of Parliament active negotiations were carried on between the Federal and Manitoba Cabinets, and early in November it was announced that an understanding had been come to on the school question. As a result, Mr. Clifford Sifton, Attorney-General in the Greenway Government, on the 17th November, was sworn in as Minister of the Interior, and was later elected by acclamation to Parliament for Brandon, the seat for which had been vacated by Mr. Dalton McCarthy's resignation, after that gentleman had received assurances that separate schools for Roman Catholics would not be re-established in Manitoba. The terms of the settlement, which were submitted to a committee of Brandon Liberals and to Mr. McCarthy before they were made public, provide:

1.—Legislation shall be introduced and passed at the next regular session of the Legislature of Manitoba embodying the provisions hereinafter set forth in amendment to the "Public Schools Act," for the purpose of settling the educational questions that have been in dispute in that province.

2.—Religious teaching to be conducted as hereinafter provided:—

1. If authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of the School Trustees, or
2. If a petition be presented to the Board of School Trustees asking for religious teaching and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school in the case of a rural district, or by the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children attending the school in a city, town or village.
3. Such religious teaching to take place between the hours of 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by a person duly authorized by such clergyman, or by a teacher when so authorized.
4. Where so specified in such resolution of the trustees, or where so required by the petition of the parents or guardians, religious teaching during the prescribed period may take place only on certain specified days of the week instead of on every teaching day.
5. In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the

average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children respectively, employ at least one duly certificated Roman Catholic teacher in such school.

In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such children, employ at least one duly certificated non-Roman Catholic teacher.

6. Where religious teaching is required to be carried on in any school in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, and there are Roman Catholic children and non-Roman Catholic children attending such school, and the school-room accommodation does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purpose of religious teaching, provision shall be made by regulations of the Department of Education (which regulations the Board of School Trustees shall observe) whereby the time allotted for religious teaching shall be divided in such a way that religious teaching of the Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period on one-half of the teaching days in each month, and the religious teaching of the non-Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on one-half of the teaching days in each month.

7. The Department of Education shall have the power to make regulations not inconsistent with the principles of this Act for the carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

8. No separation of the pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular school work.

9. Where the school-room accommodation at the disposal of the trustees permits, instead of allotting different days of the week to the different denominations for the purpose of religious teaching, the pupils may be separated when the hour for religious teaching arrives, and placed in separate rooms.

10. Where ten of the pupils in any school speak the French language (or any language other than English) as their native language, the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French (or such other language) and English upon the bi-lingual system.

11. No pupils to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardians of such pupils desire it. In case the parents or guardians do not desire the attendance of the pupils at such religious teaching, then the pupils shall be dismissed before the exercises, or shall remain in another room.

The announcement of the terms caused a variety of comment. Generally throughout the English-speaking provinces they were well received. It was felt that they did not detract from the "national" character of the Manitoba schools. Among Roman Catholics, however, and in Quebec, there were bitter protests against what many termed their being sold out by a government whose members during the election campaign had taken very strong ground in favor of the maintenance in their constitutional educational privileges of the religious minority in Manitoba.

The entry into the Dominion Cabinet of three provincial premiers necessitated changes in the local administrations. Mr. A. S. Hardy became head of the Ontario Cabinet, Mr. James Mitchell head of the New Brunswick Cabinet, and Mr. G. H. Murray head of the Nova Scotia Cabinet. In the bye-elections in the provinces made necessary by these changes the new administrations held their own.

In November, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, as a ministerial commission, began an enquiry into the operation of the tariff, as a preparation for the changes the Government intends to make at the next session. A strong feeling in favor of the retention of the protective principle was evinced by most of the witnesses.

**DOMINION REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

The receipts and expenditure of the Dominion, on account of Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the years ending June 30, 1895 and 1896, were :

	1895-6.	1894-5.
Customs .....	\$19,833,962	\$17,640,463
Excise .....	7,926,005	7,805,952
Post Office .....	2,964,014	2,792,739
Public works, including railways.....	3,594,078	3,592,297
Miscellaneous .....	2,299,425	2,098,306
Total .....	\$36,617,484	\$33,929,800
Expenditure.....	\$36,980,966	\$38,000,341

There was a deficit on revenue account for 1895-6 of \$363,000. For the preceding twelve months there had been a deficit of \$4,153,876. The cause of this latter heavy shortage is well understood. In the session of 1894 there had been a revision in the tariff, and a scaling down of customs taxation. As a result, there having been also a decline in the total value of imported merchandise, in the ensuing twelve months, there was a falling off in the revenue from \$36,374,900 in 1893-4, to \$33,978,000 in 1894-5. In the session of 1895, Mr. Foster, as Finance Minister, laid before Parliament plans for making up the deficit, and bringing about an equilibrium between income and outgo. A customs duty was put on raw sugar, and some modifications were made in other schedules. The estimates of the expenditure were also cut down. The result is seen in the returns for 1895-6, given above. There was a reduction in the ordinary expenditure, compared with 1894-5, of over a million dollars, and an increase in the revenue of \$2,700,000. With the charges of an unexpected general election added to the total of his calculations, the Finance Minister only fell \$363,481 behind. The miscalculation was a very small one.

In eighteen years out of the twenty-nine since Confederation, it may be added, there have been surpluses of revenue over expenditure on Consolidated Fund account. Their total amounted to \$39,873,069. In eleven there have been deficits, aggregating altogether \$22,582,538. The net excess of receipts over ordinary expenditure during the time has, therefore, been over seventeen million dollars, which has been expended in public works, aiding the construction of railways, etc.

To the Consolidated Fund expenditure is to be added a sum of \$4,340,838, spent on capital account—that is, out of borrowed money. It went for the following services :

Public works, railways and canals.....	\$2,699,817
Dominion lands.....	82,309
Railway subsidies.....	834,745
Militia.....	997,668

The total expenditure of the country was \$41,321,800. That was the record of the last year of Conservative rule.

For 1896-7, the present fiscal year, the Liberal Government has taken power, in its estimates approved by Parliament, to spend \$45,000,000, and has made no provision for the cost of the session of Parliament. It is likely to exceed its revenue by between eight and nine millions of dollars !

## THE FOREIGN TRADE.

<sup>1115</sup>The fiscal year that ended with June 30, 1896, also practically concluded the control by the Conservative party of Canada's Government. The Liberal Cabinet was formed on July 13th, and took charge of the country's offices at a most fortunate time. Business had started to improve. This is well shown in the trade returns. The exports and imports of 1895-6 were both in excess of the record made in 1894-5, and in the case of the exports, the figures reached were the highest in the history of Canada. Here are the figures for the past five years :

	Exports.	Imports.	Entered for Consumption.
1896 .....	121,013,852	118,011,000	110,587,345
1895 .....	113,638,803	110,781,682	105,252,511
1894 .....	117,524,949	123,474,940	113,063,983
1893 .....	118,564,352	129,074,268	121,705,080
1892 .....	113,963,375	127,406,068	116,978,943

Only once before 1892, in 1882, did the figures of the exports reach a hundred million dollars. So far as this branch of trade is concerned, the last year of Conservative rule and a protection policy is by far the best in the country's record.

As showing the Quebec Province interest in the foreign trade, the following figures of the exports from Montreal for the navigation seasons of 1895 and 1894, are especially interesting :

LIVE STOCK.		
	1896.	1895.
Cattle .....	100,360	96,532
Sheep.....	80,671	136,728
Horses.....	10,087	12,755
DAIRY PRODUCE.		
Cheese, boxes.....	1,726,226	1,716,007
Butter, pkgs.....	157,321	69,604
GRAIN.		
Wheat, bush.....	6,905,702	3,650,711
Corn, bush.....	6,481,420	2,005,848
Peas, bush.....	1,693,147	741,865
Oats, bush.....	2,305,142	10,750
Barley, bush.....	209,324	808
Rye, bush.....	335,057	16,213
Flour, brls.....	730,981	1,061,042
Meal, brls.....	34,578	36,259
PROVISIONS.		
Pork, brls.....	480	2,222
Lard, brls.....	81,268	52,295
Meats, pkgs.....	216,913	72,929
Eggs, cases.....	127,291	94,897
Tallow, brls.....	1,244	1,393
Hams and bacon, boxes.....	7,843	9,848
Apples, brls.....	664,453	155,005

The result of a comparison of these two columns is striking. One item, "special expenditure," has entirely disappeared since the Conservative Government came into power. It had no excuse for being created. It was a fraudulent name adopted by the Liberal Government under which to hide expenses that should have been charged to the regular departments. It included works and repairs on the public buildings, colonization roads, for election purposes, printing, and jaunts of ministers and their friends for such alleged purposes as enquiring into the methods of raising sugar beets. It amounted to \$820,254 in 1891; it amounted to nothing in 1896.

There was a reduction, also, in the cost of legislation in 1896, as compared with 1891, of \$95,500; in civil government of \$16,000; in the administration of justice of \$74,067; in reformatories of \$38,845; in public instruction of \$7,850; in grants to literary societies, etc., of \$10,751; in arts and manufactures of \$746; in immigration expenditure of \$5,500; in colonization of \$7,050; in miscellaneous of \$62,751; in railway grants paid of \$675,047!

The increases were in the interest charges on the public debt, due to the increase of the latter to pay the obligations incurred by action of the Legislature in connection with aid to railways and public works, began when the Liberal party and Government controlled the Province's affairs. Neither the DeBoucherville, the Taillon nor the Flynn Governments have given any new railroad subsidies. The other increases are in the items of charities and agriculture. In the case of the former, the additional expenditure is more than represented by the difference in the payment to one institution, the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun, which in 1891 received \$4,143 and in 1896, \$21,418. The agricultural increase of \$54,000 represents expenditure in improving the efficiency of the farming and dairy schools, and in aiding in the inspection of butter and cheese factories, etc. That it has been money well laid out, all who have studied the situation agree.

The Conservative Government is, moreover, not only effecting economies, as compared with the record of its predecessors; it is cutting down from the record of its own work. Here are the detailed items of the past two years:

	1895.	1896.
Public debt.....	\$1,486,660	\$1,497,429
Legislation.....	198,543	195,549
Civil government.....	251,256	253,401
Administration of justice.....	522,325	475,006
Police magistrates.....	21,890	22,043
Reformatory prisons, etc.....	55,111	61,155
Inspection of public offices.....	9,000	10,249
Public instruction.....	371,200	370,200
Literary and scientific institutions.....	2,500	2,490
Board of arts and manufactures.....	9,966	10,000
Agriculture.....	200,330	-166,464
Colonization and immigration.....	90,305	120,350
Public works and buildings.....	262,756	156,029
Charities and asylums.....	323,047	326,078
Miscellaneous.....	336,756	373,581
Payments to collectors, etc.....	54,016	59,518
	<u>\$4,195,727</u>	<u>\$4,099,707</u>
Advances.....	30,550	.....
	<u>\$4,226,277</u>	<u>\$4,099,707</u>
Trust funds.....	277,613	285,700
	<u>\$4,503,890</u>	<u>\$4,385,407</u>
Railway-subsidies.....	857,202	280,047
	<u>\$5,361,153</u>	<u>\$4,665,455</u>

The items down to the first addition represent the ordinary running expenses of the Government, being \$4,195,727 in 1895, and \$4,099,707 in 1896. In 1891 they were \$4,015,774.

Here is the record of the reduction in the expenditure since 1801, the last year of Liberal rule in Quebec :

1801.....	\$ 6,150,600
1802.....	5,937,787
1803.....	5,342,561
1804.....	5,526,056
1805.....	5,301,153
1806.....	4,605,453

Taking only the ordinary receipts and expenditure of the province, and omitting the expenditure on account of trust funds and railway subsidies, the following is found to be the result :

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
1800.....	\$ 3,588,920	\$ 4,000,489	\$ 1,380,569
1801.....	3,750,813	5,195,049	1,444,236
1802.....	3,404,117	5,236,768	1,742,651
1803.....	4,467,278	4,492,106	24,828
1804.....	4,320,427	4,550,620	230,202
1805.....	4,343,871	4,500,533	162,662
1806.....	4,327,910	4,000,707	.....

The Liberal Government had a deficit in 1800 of \$1,380,569, and in 1801, of \$1,444,236. It was in power for six months of 1801-2, and fixed the expenditure for that year, when there was a deficit of \$1,742,651. The next year, in which a Conservative Government had full control, the deficit was reduced to \$24,828. Last year there was a surplus shown of \$228,203. The mode of calculation is the same in each year.

The effect of the Conservative Government's work is nowhere better shown than in this: In 1801, Mr. Mercier and Mr. Shehyn had to take \$3,677,800 for \$3,800,000 of the province's 4 per cent bonds, to be paid back in full in two years; in 1806, Mr. Taillon got \$2,044,000 for \$1,946,666 of the province's 4 per cent bonds, to be paid in 40 years.

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### THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The figures of the exports of cheese and butter from Montreal for the season of 1896, are proof of the wisdom of the Conservative Government's policy of encouraging the dairy, and especially the butter-making, industry. The cheese exports, which were 1,726,226 boxes, exceed all records, while not since 1880 have the exports of butter, which were 157,321 packages, reached so high a total. The prices paid, for cheese especially, have also, taking the whole season, been exceedingly good, and the calculation is that the net sum paid to the cheese producers was \$11,650,000, compared with \$10,200,000 so disbursed in the season of 1895. In the case of butter it is estimated that the returns to the farmer have been \$1,800,000 this season, compared with \$853,000 in the season of 1895. In 1879 and 1880 the shipments of butter from Montreal were respectively 180,000 and 194,000 packages. At that time, however, the cheese exports had just passed the half-million mark. As cheese exports grew, those of butter fell off and in 1894, when the cheese exports had reached 1,726,060 boxes, those of butter were only 32,137 packages. The Agricultural Departments of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments united in directing attention to the advantages that should result from greater attention being given to butter-making. Their advice was heeded, and their assistance appreciated, and, without detracting from the honor that belongs first of all to those who manage the factories, it is worth pointing out that an increase in two years of nearly 400 per cent. in the quantity of butter exported, is a sufficiently good vindication of the wisdom of those ministers who developed a butter policy. The increase, it may also be pointed out, was not at the expense of the cheese-making branch of the dairy business; but represents a greater investment of capital and energy, which, there is reason to think, has met a fair reward.

The shipments of cheese and butter from Montreal to Great Britain, since 1875, have been as follows:

	CHEESE, boxes.-	BUTTER, packages.
1896	1,726,226	157,321
1895	1,716,007	69,694
1894	1,726,058	32,137
1893	1,682,946	70,944
1892	1,648,353	103,139
1891	1,352,670	81,891
1890	1,486,220	30,142
1889	1,157,854	41,057
1888	1,134,349	16,528
1887	1,104,065	60,353
1886	801,065	54,263
1885	1,076,601	66,545
1884	1,108,448	108,137
1883	850,612	92,704
1882	677,211	64,620
1881	551,847	130,481
1880	507,009	194,366
1879	518,249	180,322
1878	467,676	106,399
1877	398,138	87,245
1876	465,660	168,048
1875	507,062	115,417

### QUEBEC'S EXPENDITURE.

The pledge of the Conservative Government of Quebec, formed after the dismissal of the Mercer administration in 1891, was that it would reduce the provincial expenditure and do away with the deficits which had been the rule for six years, which were injuring Quebec's credit, adding to her already large debt, and making new taxes a necessity. The undertaking was a serious one, and, to accomplish it, it was found necessary to put upon the people, for a short time at least, some new imposts. Accordingly a scheme was submitted to the Legislature, which provided for a tax on merchants and business men, and on the transfers of real estate. The promise was that these burdens would be taken off as soon as possible, and it was kept. In the session of 1895 the tax on merchants and business men was abolished. In the session of 1896 the tax on transfers of real estate was done away with. How this was made possible is indicated in the following table, showing the cost of the different public services in 1890-91, the last year of the Liberal-Government, and in 1895-96, the last completed year of the Conservative Government's control of the finances :

	1891.	1896.
Interest on public debt.....	\$1,271,506	\$1,497,429
Legislation.....	281,078	106,540
Civil government.....	209,680	253,410
Administration of justice.....	549,763	475,096
Police courts.....	20,315	22,043
Reformatories.....	100,000	61,155
Inspection of public offices.....	8,927	10,340
Public instruction.....	378,110	370,260
Literary institutions.....	13,250	2,409
Arts and manufactures.....	10,746	10,000
Agriculture.....	112,737	166,464
Immigration.....	9,741	4,250
Colonization.....	123,150	116,100
Public works.....	139,612	156,029
Charities and asylums.....	316,872	326,078
Miscellaneous.....	436,332	373,581
Payments by revenue officers out of collections.....	53,716	59,518
Special expenditure, public works, etc.....	820,254	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,915,774	\$4,099,707
Loans to asylums, etc.....	43,760	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,959,534	\$4,099,707
Trust funds.....	235,514	285,700
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$5,195,049	\$4,385,407
Railways.....	955,620	290,047
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	\$6,150,669	\$4,665,455

## WORK FOR AGRICULTURE.

That the active interest taken by the present Government of Quebec, in the agricultural industry of the province, has had a good effect, is admitted by all who have given their attention to the situation. Foremost among the means that have worked to this desirable end are the Farmers' Clubs. There were in the province, before the organization of these clubs, several active associations doing, in a way, the same kind of work, notably those of the Huntingdon and Bedford Dairymen, etc. But it was only after 1893, when the law was framed to encourage their establishment, that they began to be really popular. They placed at the disposition of the farmer an organization that enabled him to discuss with his neighbors the best means of attaining the best results in his business. As Mr. Beaubien described them in his Nicolet address:—"All the people in a parish can unite to prove the truth of the proverb, 'Union is strength.' They can combine their resources for the purchase of implements, artificial manures, breeding stock, and place all these at the service of the members." How they have operated in spreading knowledge of new methods is indicated in the statement of one agricultural machinery dealer to the Commissioner, that, thanks to the clubs alone, he had sold 300 more chaff cutters than usual. Mr. Dawes, of Lachine, Mr. Greenshields, of Danville say, that every week they are visited by delegates from the clubs, anxious to buy breeding-stock of different kinds. There are now 550 of these clubs. Before 1895 there were only 23, and some of this small number were not very active. Every club is obliged, to obtain a right to its grant, to have at least two lectures a year. The clubs and agricultural societies in 1892, had a membership of 16,447, and in 1895 of 52,775. In 1892 the subscriptions of members amounted to \$22,919, and in 1895 it was \$73,842. The increase in these years was 36,328 in members, and \$50,923 in subscriptions. The members receive the Journal of Agriculture (English or French) which, under new management, is a good farm paper.

To aid the dairy industry, which has done so much, and is likely to do much more for the profit of farming in Quebec, there has been established, on the suggestion of the Province of Quebec Dairy Association, the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe. The first year, 1892-93, the school received 214 pupils; in 1893-94, 268; in 1894-95, 312; and in 1895-96, 300, making a total of 1,094 pupils in the four years.

In 1891 we had 114 creameries and 568 cheese factories: in all, 682. In 1895 we had 302 creameries and 1,417 cheese factories: in all, 1,773. According to the census of 1891, the production of butter and cheese in 1890 did not reach \$3,000,000. In 1894, according to the statements of the makers, the value of the two articles exceeded \$7,500,000.

The Government also sent to Denmark, where dairying has reached a high state of development, a commission composed of Messrs. Giguault, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture; and Leclair, head of the Dairy School. The value of their report, in the eyes of commercial men, may be inferred from the declaration of Mr. Hague, General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, who, in 1895, said: "The Government of this Province sent, last year, to Denmark a commission to study the subject of butter-making. The report of this commission, or extracts from it, should be in the hands of every farmer, not only in this Province, but throughout the Dominion."

To impress upon makers the importance of exercising, at all times and under all possible conditions, the greatest care in the production of butter and cheese, the Government instituted a new plan of competition. No warning being given, the makers of butter and cheese receive, from the department, a letter asking that a cheese or a tub of butter be sent, the next or following day, to a certain address. The cheese or the

butter in question is bought by the Department. These goods are judged by specialists. Medals, diplomas, or money prizes are given to those who obtain the highest number of marks; no prize, of course, being awarded to the inferior articles. To the makers of second-class goods, information and advice—even blame—are sent for their goods, but this is known only to themselves.

During the last three years the Government has been giving a premium for butter-making in winter, and in that time the production of butter at that season has trebled. Messrs. Houle have declared that in spite of having to draw their milk a long distance, winter butter-making had doubled the returns from their herd. In 1893, the first year of the premium, there was made winter butter worth \$31,727; in 1894, \$60,004; in 1895, \$115,011. Efforts have also been put forth to increase the export of fresh-made butter so as to get it on the British market in a condition to bring the best price. Last year Government began the grant, and the exportation of butter from Montreal, since the opening of navigation in 1896, has been 157,000 packages, as compared with 69,000 packages in 1895 and 32,000 packages in 1894. A very considerable proportion of the increase came from this Province.

There are now in the Province five farm schools for young men, besides one for young women at Roberval. Their success has been such as to warrant the statement that they are doing good work. These schools are situated at Oka, L'Assomption, Compton, Roberval and Ste Anne de la Pocatiere. Since 1892 the number of pupils has increased from 24 to 80.

A new idea has also been taken up by the Department of Agriculture—that of road improvement. A weakness of the dairying system in the Province has been found to be that the cheese factories are too small. Better roads would enable them to draw their milk from greater distances, and so put them in a position to use greater quantities and provide better apparatus for treating it. The Department of Agriculture has, therefore, appointed a road instructor, whose duty will be to visit different localities and give lectures on road management, to decide on roads to be made or alterations to be carried out, and to explain the mode of using the various machines, of which the Department has several, and will get more, if more are required. There is a stone-breaker, a roller, and machines to shape the road-bed, making the ditches at the same time as the rounding of the bed. Each of these machines is entrusted to a foreman, who is under the direction of the Department. The Department furnishes the machine as well as the foreman, the municipalities or individuals having to supply the horses and the laborers that may be required.

The effect of all this work has been noted by those in a position to speak with authority. Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, the Manager of the Molsons Bank, of Montreal, on the 2nd December, 1895, declared in an interview:—"In none of the Provinces has prosperity been more manifest than in Quebec. This is due to the prudence and economy of the French-Canadians, and to the enlightened policy of the Hon. Louis Beaubien."

In 1896 the representative of the firm of Gault Bros., Montreal, said of our Province at a time when business was not too flourishing: "Payments are being made pretty regularly, and in this point the Province of Quebec is at the head of the Dominion."

One of the members of the firm of James Johnson & Co. was asked the following question:—"In which Province are the payments met with the greatest ease?" The reply was: "In the first rank stands the Province of Quebec, and next Nova Scotia. The future of Agriculture in Quebec is full of promise, and the Commissioner has done a great deal of good by developing the dairy industry."

The total amount of the provincial agricultural expenditure in 1895-6 was \$168,464, the main items being as follows:

Agricultural societies.....	\$ 50,000
Farmers' clubs.....	30,000
Agricultural schools.....	21,000
Dairy association grant and inspection of dairy syndicates..	10,000
Encouragement of dairying.....	15,000
Dairy school at St. Hyacinthe.....	2,000
Dairy products competition.....	2,500
Lectures on agriculture.....	6,000
To aid in production of sugar beets.....	10,000

## LEADING EVENTS OF 1896.

- Jan. 1—President Cleveland appoints a commission to study the Venezuela-Gulana boundary question.  
Sir Wm Hingston, and Messrs. J. O. Villeneuve, Wm Owens and James O'Brien, appointed Senators.  
Alfred Austin named poet laureate.  
M. C. M. Hays assumes general management of G. T. Railway.
- Jan. 2—Dr. Jamieson, leader of British South Africa Co. forces defeated and surrenders to Boers.  
Canadian Parliament opens.
- Jan. 4—Messrs. Foster, Montague, Dickie, Ives, Wood, and Haggart and Sir C. H. Tupper resign portfolios in Bowell cabinet.
- Jan. 6—Scott Act sustained in Westmoreland, N. B., by a vote of 2400 to 1960.
- Jan. 9—Nova Scotia Legislature meets.
- Jan. 12—Governments of Australia and Tasmania express satisfaction at steps taken by Imperial Government to defend integrity of the empire, threatened by United States Venezuela action and German sympathy with Boers in South Africa.
- Jan. 14—West Huron bye-election, M. C. Cameron (Lib.) elected over Weismiller (Con.)  
British flying squadron of six war ships put in commission under admiral Dale.
- Jan. 15—Canadian Government reconstructed with Sir Charles Tupper as Secretary of State.  
Manitoba Legislature elections; Greenway cabinet sustained by large majority.  
Gen. Martinez-Campos retires from captain-generalship of Cuba, and is succeeded by Gen. Weyler.
- Jan. 18—British troops occupy Ashantee capital and king Prempeh is deposed.  
Conference of Australian governments recommends that landing places of Pacific cable should all be on British territory.
- Jan. 27—Charlevoix Parliamentary election; Charles Angers (Lib.) elected over Cimon (Con.)
- Jan. 31—Mr. Foster delivers budget speech.
- Feb. 1—U. S. Senate passes bill for free coinage of silver at ratio of 16 to 1 of gold.
- Feb. 4—Cape Breton election; Sir C. Tupper (Con.) elected over G. H. Murray (Lib.) by 3937 to 3017.
- Feb. 5—U. S. Treasury sells \$100,000,000 4 per cent bonds at 111½ per cent.  
House of Commons adopts Mr. McNeill's resolution protesting Canada's loyalty to great Britain.
- Feb. 6—Manitoba Legislature meets; Mr. Finlay Young elected speaker.
- Feb. 7—Northumberland, N. B., Parliamentary election; Jas. Robinson (Con.) 2,186; Peter Mitchell (Lib.) 1733.
- Feb. 11—Ontario Legislature meets.  
British Parliament meets.  
M. Dickey, Minister of Justice, introduces Manitoba Remedial Bill.
- Feb. 13—New Brunswick Legislature meets.  
Nova Scotia Legislature rejects proposal to make Dominion Day a school holiday.
- Feb. 18—John Dillon elected chairman anti-Parnellite Irish Party.
- Feb. 20—Sir John Millais elected President Royal Academy.
- Feb. 21—Commandant Ballington Booth, U. S. Salvation Army resigns, which leads to split in organization and formation of American Volunteer Army.
- Feb. 26—Manitoba Legislature adopts a resolution protesting against Dominion interference with province's schools.
- Feb. 22—Lord Dunraven expelled from New-York Yacht Club, for having made charges of unfairness in connection with America cup race of 1895.
- Feb. 29—David McKeen, M. P., Cape Breton, called to Senate.
- March 1—Italian force under Gen. Baratieri defeated at Adowa by Abyssinians; 3,000 Italians killed.
- March 3—Oxford University convocation, by 215 to 140, refuses to allow women to take degrees.
- March 4—Canadian Branch of British Empire League formed.
- March 5—Crispien premier of Italy, resigns; di Rudini forms new cabinet.
- March 9—Uri Lafontaine at Brockville kills Peter Moore and shoots ten other persons; at trial is declared to be insane.
- March 17—N. B. Supreme Court, in Bathurst school case, decides against orangemen in attempt to prevent nuns from receiving public aid as teachers.
- March 18—Rt. Rev. Charles Hamilton elected first bishop of Ottawa.

- March 20—Vote on Laurier motion for six months' hoist of Remedial Bill; 91 to 115; for second reading of bill 112 to 94.
- U. S. House of Representatives censures ambassador Bayard for speaking in England against Protection.
- March 21—Sir D. A. Smith and Hon. Messrs. Dickie and Desjardins appointed a committee to confer with Manitoba Government on the school question; result a failure.
- C. M. Hays and E. C. Smith appointed receivers of Central Vermont Railway.
- March 27—Hon. Mr. Foster's resolution protesting against passing of bill by British Parliament requiring slaughter of Canadian cattle at port of landing, adopted by House of Commons.
- April 2—Mr. Marter resigns leadership of Conservative opposition in Ontario Legislature; Mr. Whitney chosen to succeed him.
- April 8—James Marson, M. P., named County Judge of Huron.
- April 9—Judge Andrews, of Superior Court, at Quebec, gives judgment for \$100,000 against Ernest Pacand, in suit of province to recover amount lost to the Treasury by the Baie des Chaleurs job.
- April 11—House of Commons adjourns at 12 p.m., after sitting for 117 hours talking on Manitoba Remedial Bill.
- April 15—Government announces that Remedial Bill will be dropped, and appeal made to the country.
- April 23—Parliament prorogued. Bourgeois Cabinet in France resigns; Mellé succeeds to premiership.
- April 24—Institution of Victorian Order of Knighthood announced. Sir D. A. Smith appointed High Commissioner at London.
- April 27—Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigns; Sir Charles Tupper forms new Cabinet.
- April 28—Col. Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, George Farrer, and John Hayes Hammond, sentenced to death by court at Pretoria, for treason against Transvaal Government in connection with Jameson raid.
- May 1—Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, assassinated. Quebec province loan for \$400,000, 4 per cent, 40 year bonds, floated at 105.
- May 4—Mr. Long, British Secretary of Agriculture, declares that no advantage could be gained by sending a pleuro-pneumonia commission to Canada.
- May 9—Privy Council decides that provinces cannot prohibit the manufacture or importation of intoxicating liquors.
- May 10—Mr. E. J. Flynn, on resignation of Mr. Taillon, forms new Quebec Ministry.
- May 13—Canon Dumoulin, of Toronto, elected Bishop of Niagara.
- May 22—Messrs. Lloyd George, J. H. Lewis, John Dillon, Charles Tanner, and Don. Sullivan, M.P's, refused to go into the lobby on a division in British House of Commons, and are suspended for a week. House sits all night in attempt to force through the Agricultural Rating Bill.
- May 24—Lieut.-Gov. Chapleau, of Quebec, made K. C. M. G.; Chief Justice Meredith, of Ontario, knighted; Sir Donald A. Smith made G. C. M. G.
- May 25—Many people killed by cyclone in Iowa and Michigan.
- May 26—Electric car goes through Point-Ellice Bridge at Victoria, B. C.; 55 persons killed.
- May 27—Cyclone at St. Louis, Mo., kills 400 people.
- May 28—W. H. Tuck sworn in Chief Justice of New Brunswick; Ex. McLeod as Judge of Supreme Court of Province.
- May 30—Crush at coronation of Czar at Moscow results in death of 3,600 people.
- June 3—Prince of Wales' Persimmon wins the Derby. Earl of Selborne appointed chairman of Pacific cable conference.
- June 4—Rev. T. Tallman Pitcher elected chairman Montreal Methodist conference.
- June 9—Imperial Chambers of Commerce convention at London.
- June 10—Rev. Dr. Gordon, Halifax, elected moderator of Presbyterian general assembly.
- June 11—Congregational Union elects Rev. J. I. Hindley, of Forest, president.
- June 15—Earthquake followed by tidal wave causes death of many thousand people on coast of Japan.
- June 16—Steamship Drummond Castle goes on rocks off Ushant; 240 people drowned.
- June 23—Parliamentary general election; Conservative government defeated.
- June 30—Financial year closes; revenue \$36,617,484; expenditure \$36,980,966; deficit, \$363,482.
- July 7—Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, received at London.
- July 8—Sir Charles Tupper resigns; Mr. Laurier forms Liberal cabinet.
- July 11—Di Rudini cabinet, in Italy, defeated and resigns, but is re-formed.

- July 13—Porfirio Diaz elected President of United States of Mexico.  
Sir Oliver Mowat resigns premiership of Ontario; Mr. Hardy forms new cabinet.
- July 15—Privy Council refuses permission for government to appeal in St. Louis case, arising out of Lachine canal bridge construction, in which Em. St. Louis sued to recover \$63,000 claimed by him but withheld by government.  
Montreal yacht Glencairn wins from U. S. El Heirie Seawanhaka challenge cup for half-rater yachts.
- July 16—A. G. Blair resigns premiership of New Brunswick; James Mitchell forms new ministry.
- July 17—Canada rifle team at Bisley wins Kolapore cup.
- July 20—George Murray forms new ministry in Nova Scotia, on resignation of W. S. Fielding.
- July 23—Archbishop Fabre of Montreal celebrates his 100th consecration.
- July 28—Dr Jamieson, Sir John Willoughby, and Col. H. F. White, sentenced at London to fifteen, ten and seven months' imprisonment respectively, for infraction of neutrality laws by raiding Transvaal Republic.
- August 14—Canadian artillery team at Shoeburyness wins Londonderry cup, and (Aug. 5) Queen's prize.
- August 17—Rowboat Fox, manned by Swedish sailors Samuelson and Harbo, arrives at Havre, 57 days from New York.
- August 13—Dr. Frithjof Nansen, arctic explorer, arrives at Vardoe, Norway, after reaching lat. 86.14.  
House of Lords passes Irish land bill.  
Dean Grisdale, of Winnipeg, elected bishop of Qu'Appelle.
- August 19—Parliament meets; J. D. Edgar elected Speaker House of Commons; C. A. P. Pelletier Speaker Senate.
- August 20—Dalton McCarthy resigns seat for Brandon.
- August 27—Palace of Sultan of Zanzibar bombarded by British fleet; usurping sultan Said Khalid deposed.  
Canadian yacht Canada beats U. S. Vencedor in Toledo challenge cup races for championship of the lakes.
- August 29—H. T. Davis appointed Prov. Secretary of Ontario.  
Hoke Smith resigns U. S. secretaryship of Interior; D. R. Francis succeeds him.
- August 31—Dominion Alliance interviews Premier Laurier, and receives pledge that plebiscite on prohibition will be taken.
- Sept. 1—Convention of Irish race opens at Dublin; Bishop O'Donnell of Raphoe chairman.
- Sept. 2—General Synod Church of England in Canada meets at Winnipeg; among other business decides not to adopt revised version of the Scriptures.
- Sept. 3—Resolution adopted abolishing House of Commons bar.
- Sept. 7—Li Hung Chang; Chinese Statesman, arrives in Canada on way home from Russia.  
Jake Gaudaur of Canada, defeats James Stansbury, of Australia, in sculling race for championship of the world, on the Thames.
- Sept. 8—First division in House of Commons on resolution censuring use of Governor-General's warrants; 103 to 00.
- Peter D. Wheeler hanged at Digby N. S., for murder of Annie Kempton.
- Sept. 9—M. Ribot, ex-premier of France, visits Montreal.
- Sept. 13—P. J. Tynan ("No. 1" of the Invincibles) arrested at Boulogne, for conspiracy to use dynamite in England; extradition refused by France.  
Eope issues letter holding Church of England ordination of priests and bishops illegal and non-effective.
- Sept. 17—Canadian Bar Association formed; J. E. Robidoux, of Montreal, President.  
Queen Victoria's reign exceeds in length that of any other English sovereign.
- Sept. 22—Czar of Russia visits the Queen at Balmoral.
- Sept. 23—Dongola occupied by Anglo-Egyptian military expedition.
- Sept. 26—Lt. Peary's Greenland exploring expedition returns to North Sydney.
- Sept. 28—"Iron Gates" of the Danube opened to navigation.  
C. P. R. telegraphers' strike begun; lasts eleven days.
- Sept. 29—George Faudel Phillips elected Lord Mayor of London.
- Sept. 30—Senate resolves that members of House of Commons shall not use Senate bar.
- October 4—Earthquake in Iceland does much damage.
- October 5—Parliament prorogued.
- October 7—Lord Rosebery announces resignation of leadership of British Liberal party.
- Sept. 8—Sir Charles and Lady Tupper celebrate their golden wedding.
- Sept. 9—Brotherhood of St. Andrew convention in Montreal; N. A. Davidson elected President.

- October 13—Supreme Court holds that waters and foreshores of rivers, lakes and coasts, except in harbors, belong to provinces.
- October 16—Firemen Laporte, King and Charpentier killed in fire on St. Peter street, Montreal.
- October 19—Halifax *Chronicle* apologizes to Sir Charles Tupper for having published a letter intimating that he made money in the floating of Canadian loans.
- October 21—New Montreal Diocesan Theological College opened.
- October 24—Frederick Temple, Bishop of London, named archbishop of Canterbury.
- Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy married to Princess Helen of Montenegro.
- October 27—Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick, before Exchequer Court, disavows reflections made in House of Commons by Mr. Tarte on Judge Burbidge's conduct in public works arbitration.
- November 3—Wm. McKinley and Garret A. Hobart elected President and Vice-President of the United States.
- November 6—S.S. Tiber sinks schr. Maggie in collision, off St. John's, 13 drowned.
- November 8—Major Kitson, Royal Rifles, named commandant Royal Military College, Kingston.
- November 10—David Mills and George A. Cox called to Senate.
- November 12—Canon Thornloe, of Sherbrooke, elected Bishop of Algoma.
- November 17—Quebec Legislature meets. Messrs. J. D. Rolland and Treflé Berthiaume, of Montreal, named Legislative Councillors.
- Mr. Clifford Sifton sworn in as Minister of the Interior.
- British National Union of Conservative Associations at Rochdale adopt resolutions favoring Commercial Federation between Great Britain and her colonies.
- Quebec Legislature meets.
- November 20—Terms of Manitoba school settlement announced.
- November 18—S.S. Memphis, from Montreal, wrecked in Dunlough Bay, Ireland, 10 lives lost.
- November 23—First division Quebec Legislature on want of confidence motion, 38 to 21.
- November 24—Dockers' Strike at Hamburg begun. Charles R. Mickle appointed provincial Secretary of Manitoba.
- M. Clifford Sifton elected M. P. for Brandon by acclamation.
- December 1—Court of Review at Quebec upholds decision of Superior Court ordering Ernest Pacaud to repay to province \$100,000 paid him in connection with the transfer of Bale des Chaleurs subsidies and charter.
- December 2—Mr. Desjardins' bill to reduce Legislative sessional indemnity to \$600 defeated, 35 to 17.
- December 7—Antonio Maceo, Cuban rebel leader, killed.
- December 8—S.S. Salier lost near Corunna, all on board, 286 persons, perish.
- December 9—Abner Reid McClelan appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick.
- Winnipeg Catholics protest against terms of Manitoba School settlement.
- Privy Council decides against Dominion in appeal in regard to Indian annuities decision of Ontario-Quebec arbitration.
- December 12—Teddy Hale, of Ireland, wins in six-day bicycle contest in New-York, covering 1910 miles.
- John Lovitt of Yarmouth, N.S., and George G. King, of New Brunswick, called to Senate.
- December 19—Cornwall bye-election—James Leitch (con) defeated by J. G. Snetsinger (lib) by 576.
- Saskatchewan bye-election—Thomas C. Davis (lib) elected over John McPhail (Gnd. lib).

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## NEOROLOGY.

- H. A. Kaulbach, Senator, Jan. 8.  
 Cardinal Gianello, Jan. 8.  
 C. W. Weldon, ex-M.P., St. John, Jan. 12.  
 C. W. Bunting, Publisher Mail & Empire, Jan. 14.  
 Rev. Wm. Reid, D.D., Presbyterian Divine, Jan. 19.  
 John Bryson, M.P., Jan. 19.  
 Prince Henry of Battenburg, Jan. 20.  
 James I. Fellows, N.B. Agent, London, Jan. 21.  
 Lord Leighton, President R.A., Jan. 25.  
 Theodore Runyon, U.S., Ambassador to Germany, Jan. 27.  
 Sir Joseph Barnby, Musician, Jan. 28.  
 Hugh C. Childers, English Statesman, Jan. 29.  
 Charles Ambrose Thomas, Composer, Feb. 12.  
 Rev. J. D. MacDonnell, Toronto, Feb. 19.  
 H. A. Massey, Toronto, Manufacturer, Feb. 20.  
 Edgar W. Nye, Humorous Writer, Feb. 22.  
 Henry Starnes, M.L.C., Mar. 3.  
 Fred. T. Greenhalge, Gov. Massachusetts, Mar. 4.  
 Thomas Hughes, Author, Mar. 23.  
 Robert Anderson, Montreal Capitalist, Mar. 24.  
 Florville Gelan Hippolyte, President of Hayti, Mar. 25.  
 Guil. Amyot, M.P., Bellehasse, Mar. 30.  
 Sir John C. Schultz, ex-lt.-Governor of Manitoba, April 13.  
 Lt.-Col. Fred. G. Dennison, Toronto, April 15.  
 John Stetson, Boston Theatre Manager, April 20.  
 Baron Maurice de Hirsch, Jewish Philanthropist, April 21.  
 M. Leon Say, French Statesman, April 21.  
 Sir Henry Parkes, Australian Statesman, April 26.  
 Nasr ed Din, Shah of Persia, May 1.  
 Hon. Tel. Fournier, ex-Judge Supreme Court, May 10.  
 Kate Field, Writer, May 19.  
 Mark H. (Brick) Pomeroy, Writer, May 30.  
 Hon. D. A. Macdonald, ex-P.M.G., June 10.  
 Gordon Brown Toronto Journalist, June 13.  
 Wm. J. Burn, Bishop of Qu'Appelle, June 18.  
 Mgr. Carmody, V.G., Halifax, June 18.  
 John Beverly Robinson, ex-Lt. Governor Ontario, June 19.  
 Sir Augustus Harris, London Theatre Manager, June 22.  
 Sir Leonard Tilley, Statesman, June 25.  
 Robert Read, Senator, June 29.  
 Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Writer, July 1.  
 Sir John Pender, Cable Telegraph Promoter, July 7.  
 Wm. E. Russell, ex-Gov. Massachusetts, July 16.  
 Mrs. Letitia Yeomans, Temperance Worker, July 19.  
 Arthur Coxé, Bishop of Western New York, July 20.  
 John Clarke, M.P., North Grey, July 27.  
 Sir John Millais, Painter, Aug. 13.  
 Sir David Macpherson, Senator, Aug. 16.  
 Mary Abigail Dodge, Writer, Aug. 17.  
 W. D. Balfour, Prov. Sec. Ontario, Aug. 19.  
 F. W. N. Crouch, Composer, of "Kathleen Mavourneen," Aug. 19.  
 Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Statesman, Aug. 30.  
 John Ferguson, Senator, Sept. 22.  
 Wm. Morris, English Poet, Oct. 3.  
 Gen. Louis Jules Trochu, Defender of Paris, Oct. 7.  
 George du Maurier, *Punch* Artist, Oct. 8.  
 Ed. White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, Oct. 12.  
 Joseph Toupin, Priest St. Patrick's Montreal, Oct. 16.  
 Henry E. Abbey, Theatrical Mgr., Oct. 17.  
 Dr. Henderson, Principal Montreal Theological College, Oct. 20.  
 Darby Bergin, M.P., Cornwall, Oct. 22.  
 Charles F. Crisp, ex-Speaker, U. S. H. of R., Oct. 23.  
 M. Challemeil-Lacour, French Statesman, Oct. 26.  
 Hector Cameron, ex-M.P., Nov. 2.  
 Louis Tourville, M.C.L., Nov. 4.  
 Fred. Richards Wynne, Bishop of Killaloe and his wife, Nov. 3.  
 Jos. James Cheeseman, President of Liberia, Nov. 11.  
 John J. Fraser, lt.-gov. New-Brunswick, Nov. 24.  
 Coventry Patmore, poet, Nov. 26.  
 Sir Fred. Napier Browne, colonial governor, Nov. 26.  
 Wm. Steinway, piano manufacture, Nov. 30.  
 Antonio Maceo, Cuban rebel, Nov. Dec. 7.  
 Marquis de Montcalm, last male descendant of defender of Quebec, Dec. 11.  
 Alexander Salvini, actor, Dec. 16.

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