

LECTURES TO LAW STUDENTS

End of a Five Months' Series.

Address to the Master of the Rolls.

Last evening in the Supreme Court Room, Dr. Hodgson, Master of the Rolls, delivered the closing lecture of a five months' course of lectures to the law students of this Province.

When he had concluded Mr. Mathieson rose, and on behalf of the students read and presented the following address:

To the Honorable Edward J. Hodgson, L. L. D. Master of the Rolls.

DEAR SIR,—We the students of your class in Equity for the course of lectures of 1893-4 take this means of expressing our thanks for the great kindness you have done us.

Such opportunities as the law students in this city had hitherto enjoyed, did not include any means of systematic study of the principles of law, and owing to the fact that for many reasons our law of real property is far less simple than that of neighboring Provinces, our studies were rendered more arduous.

When, moved by a desire to obtain direction in our studies, we applied to you last autumn for assistance, we hoped for nothing more than a few lectures, outlining a course of study, and giving such general advice as successful experience and clear insight might suggest.

Valuable as such lectures must have proved, we realize now how little we asked in comparison with what you have given us.

To those of us who are beginners you have saved years of aimless groping which could end too often but in mistake or discouragement and consequent loss of interest as a result of meeting difficulties beyond our hope to solve, while to those who had some opportunity in the earlier years a means has been afforded of refreshing the time.

We can truly say that your lectures have been simply invaluable, not only for the information directly imparted but by their teaching that we can never learn law merely by studying cases unless we look beyond the decisions and fasten upon and comprehend the principles upon which they are based.

You had little difficulty in dealing with a body of students some of whom had just entered upon their course of study while some were more advanced so that it became necessary in your lectures to see that everyone understood the principles upon which the abstract proposition rested which you invited us to consider and discuss.

The excellence of the Harvard system of teaching with which you have made us acquainted is most apparent. We can see how vastly superior it is to the old method of written lectures read to the class. A student may listen to a series of such lectures and know little of the principles of law when they are over. But this is not possible if he applies himself with diligence to an examination of the ratio decidendi of the cases under the Harvard system.

We thank you for your gift to us—the gift of time and earnest work—and we do it the more heartily and sincerely because we know that time is precious to you and that owing to the prolonged illness of the Vice-Chancellor your official duties have been especially onerous.

We can but offer you our grateful thanks and we venture to do so with the hope that by one who has so kindly and generously assisted us, it may be accepted as an unvalued return.

Before making a formal reply, Dr. Hodgson delivered a learned and eloquent address concerning the duties and responsibilities of the legal profession, setting forth the differences, in respect to character and methods, between the great lawyers and the pettifoggers, and exhorting his hearers to choose the better way. His reply to the address was as follows:—

REPLY.

I have received with much pleasure the address you have given me.

When you asked me to deliver some lectures I readily consented. I felt I could not do better than adopt the plan of Cicero which he has expressed in these words:—"For my part, since it was your desire, I thought that the fountain should be shown you from which you might draw, and the roads you might pursue, not so that I might become your guide, but so that I might point out the way, and as the practice in might hold out my finger toward the spring."

The question with me was what subjects to take and how best to treat them.

Shortly afterwards I went upon a visit to Cambridge, and there I had some conversation with Mr. Ames, the Bussey Professor of Law in the University of Harvard.

I spent many hours at his lectures and at those of other professors where I was most kindly welcomed. This gave me an opportunity of studying their system and seeing it in operation, in the most favorable circumstances. It then determined me to adopt the same plan and on the same textbook choosing for the subject the law of real property as administered in the Court of Chancery and generally of trusts.

You have well stated the great advantage of this system over the old one, and that great advantage is, that the "case system" prevents the student from being a slave of mere decisions, no matter how high and authoritative the court which pronounces them, but teaches him to extract the ratio decidendi and to compare it delicately with that of other cases on the same subject, and to ascertain for himself the principles on which it is decided, and to examine the considerations which influenced the court in arriving at its conclusion. For you must ever bear in mind that cases illustrate principles—they do not create them.

For nearly five months we have devoted our evenings from 7.30 to 9.30 to these lectures. To me the time thus spent has been most pleasant, and to you, I am sure, profitable. Their necessary termination I look upon with regret. Attention and diligence such as yours the best reward any teacher can receive. You are, I am sure, convinced that the days of inspiration are past, and that you can only be fitted for your profession (not by the possession of the dangerous gift of the copious verborum), but by hard, continued study. In the autumn, should you desire still further to prosecute your studies, I shall be most glad to assist you. And I desire also to say that, if in the meantime, any of you desire advice or help in your work, you know where I am to be found; and all the assistance I can render shall gladly be at your disposal.

Many visitors were present and greatly enjoyed the closing exercises.

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced by any substitute article. Take Hood's and only Hood's.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

THE DAY, April 28.

Mr. Wise said that being a farmer from the centre of the Province he could not sit in his chair and watch the world go round without saying something. The last speaker blames the Government for laying on taxes, but he forgets to state that it is owing to the bad policy and mismanagement of the late Government that taxation is made necessary.

The money was spent judiciously and the Government, on the contrary, brought these works up to a splendid state of repair and greatly benefited the Province. The money was spent judiciously and the Government, on the contrary, brought these works up to a splendid state of repair and greatly benefited the Province.

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ment sold this year \$26,600 worth of debentures and by that means reduced to that extent our overdraft at the banks. Actually more than the amount he charged as due the banks! The Leader of the Government boasted last year that they did not owe the banks one five cent piece. This session he denied that he had made such a statement, but the Parliamentary Reporter shows that he did make it. (Here Mr. Shaw quoted statement from Reporter of 1893.) If we did not owe the banks a cent where was the money gone? The hon. member from Beloeque, the hon. member for Belfast, and he believed, the hon. member for West River had a monopoly of it. The statement of Chalmers and Davison in 1891 showed that the liabilities of the Province were \$171,000. The Leader of the Government brought in his debenture bill for \$185,000. The opposition opposed the bill and gave good reasons for so doing. We should not hang like a millstone around the necks of the people for twenty-five years, and claimed that it was not for permanent improvement of the railway, but for no right to pay it. Referring again to the contention that the late Government only owed \$171,000 on April 24, 1891, he claimed that by referring to the public accounts of that year it would be found that on the 31st of December, 1891, the balance against the Province was \$154,000. The accounts also show that in that year the deficit was \$20,000. If we could not pay the \$171,000 on the 24th of April, 1891, how could we pay the \$171,000 in debt on the 24th of April? The absurdity of the statement is at once apparent. He thought it was plain that we were not \$171,000 in debt on the 24th of April, 1891. After getting the means to liquidate the debt and several thousand dollars over, the Government had a fair start, and why did they not bring in a scheme to equalize revenue and expenditure. The Leader blamed everything on the preceding Government, claiming that he had to do work which they neglected, and said that he was given a fair show he would come out all right next time. Now what does he say as shown by the Parliamentary Reporter. Here is—

"You (Mr. Peters) said last year you would make both ends meet within about \$2,000, and you have not done it. That needs explanation, Mr. Speaker, and I am happy to be in a position to give that explanation. One cause of the deficit is the fact that, after our Government took control, all kinds of small bills, amounting to several thousand dollars, came in. I have a list of them here covering five pages of newspaper. These bills, amounting to \$9,474, which should have been paid in 1890, had to be paid in 1891. No wonder we had a deficit."

That year the Government was only in power for one-half year, and the deficit was small. Next year, however, they ran the deficit up to \$37,000, and they passed a bill giving discounts of 8 per cent and 12 per cent at the Land Office. We opposed the bill, pointing out that it was a gigantic lever for political corruption; and the record of the past three years has proved the truth of our contention. In days gone by the most vulgar of the whole party, the Conservatives, did not get the legal discounts. In 1891 and 1892 they gave \$18,000 in discounts in order to gain votes. The report of Messrs. Arnold and Carvell shows that for the whole thirteen years of the preceding administration the total discounts were only \$9,000, while the total amount collected was \$672,000 or 14 per cent in discount. The amount collected in 1891 and 1892 was \$116,742.28 and discounts were \$18,742.89 or 16 per cent. But we had the Leader's promise that a new era was to dawn, and in the Reporter we find him using the following words:—"We will do that which is necessary and pay for what we do in the year 1892, and will not carry any bills over to 1893."

Time again rolled on and on Dec. 31st, 1892, the accounts show that in spite of the outrageous discounts in the Land Office, and notwithstanding the most unworthy means employed to obtain votes, the deficit of that year amounted to \$37,651.29. Now, in the face of these facts, can any reliance be placed on the Leader's words? He brought in his estimates and said he would get \$60,000 from the Land Office in 1893. We denied this statement, and said that the discount bill would bring in the best pay in the first year and but few would remain until the second. Still the Leader of the Government said he would get this amount and said the avenger, holds him up as a deceiver of the people. Here are the Leader's own words:—"I am satisfied we will get \$60,000 from the Land Office. We have in fact a fair proportion of it already. I do not speak unadvisedly. I have examined the accounts which remain unsettled and I think when the people who still owe us know how they will be treated if they come in, they will at once come forward."

We find that in April he said a good proportion of this amount had been paid in. Was he justified in this statement? The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands shows that he was not. Was that a proper course for the Leader of the Government to pursue? Last year however, there were no bills to pay and he had full time to do as he pleased. The previous year he said that when the present Government got full filling we find that instead of the deficit being \$37,000 it was \$119,342.33. This is the party of purity, economy and retrenchment, according to their own statements. They stand convicted of being the most reckless, extravagant and incompetent Government the province was ever cursed with. Now they want to shift their tax bills. Was this their policy when in Opposition? Did they not say they would press our claim and retrench and carry on without taxation? (To be Continued.)

FRIDAY, April 27.

House met at 11 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Gordon, in accordance with the resolution of the Opposition, presented the presentation of petitions, in order to pre-

sent a petition from certain inhabitants of King's County, praying for the establishment of a Registry Office in King's County. The Leader of the Opposition opposed the reception of the motion, on the ground that it conflicted with the rules of the House. It was a transgression, and the Leader of the Opposition knew he was wrong in moving it.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair opposed the reception of the motion, on the ground that it conflicted with the rules of the House. It was a transgression, and the Leader of the Opposition knew he was wrong in moving it.

Hon. Mr. Gordon contended that this was the only way to have this matter considered by the Government. The inhabitants of the country had time and again made this request, but their supplications were ignored. The object of this House and of those who legislated therein was to attend to the wants of the people. As the Government refused to do their duty in the matter he contended, this was the only method of bringing it before the notice of the House. His motion was quite correct.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald pointed out that the motion was quite in order, as the petition had been read by the clerk and was now before the House.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Bell and other hon. members of the Government thought the petition could not be noticed by the House.

Hon. Mr. Gordon then moved that the petition be again referred to the Government for consideration.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald seconded the motion.

The Speaker, however, ruled the motion out of order.

AMBRECHT'S TONIC COCOA WINE.—For Fatigue of Mind and Body, Nervousness and Sleeplessness. AMBRECHT, NASSAU & CO., 2 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London. At Druggists.

USE SKOL'S DISCOVERY, the great food and Nerve Remedy.

House Cleaning—Watson's Furniture polish requires no rubbing. 15 cents at Watsons Drug Store.

NOTICE.

To Water Consumers.

The attention of Water Takers is directed to the following sections of the Charlestown Water Works By-laws here published by order of the Board, they will in future be strictly enforced by the Corporation.

Section 7.—Water Takers shall prevent all unnecessary waste, and water shall not be left running in any fixture.

Section 8.—Any person supplied with water shall not allow another to take water from any fixture without the written permission of the Water Commissioners.

Section 9.—No increase or extension of fixtures shall be made without written permission of the Water Commissioners.

By order, D. McLEAN, Secretary.

Water Commissioners' Office, City Hall, April 26, 1894.

FREE FROM ALL vexatious conditions and restrictions are the Policies issued by the CANADA ACCIDENT ASS. CO.

E. R. BROW BROWN'S BLOCK, CH'TOWN. AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

TELEGRAPHIC. SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA. House of Commons Proceedings. Some of the Tariff Items That Passed.

OTTAWA, April 28. In the House of Commons yesterday, by agreement all the oil items were allowed to go over. They will probably be considered on Tuesday. The tea and coffee items passed. Several other items were also adopted without much discussion.

When the item relating to lamps and lamp chimneys was reached a general debate ensued. Finally it passed. After recess the House passed a number of items in the tariff. The only change in the making of marble, in the rough, free.

SPLENDID RECORD AT McGILL Ferguson Leads all Students in His Year.

He is a Credit to His Province. MONTREAL, April 28. William Ferguson, second son of Senator Ferguson, leads all students in the second year of the McGill University examinations. He wins the Cotter Memorial Prize awarded to Maritime Province students of best general standing in all years, and takes prizes in Greek, Latin, Latin Composition, and English, and passes first-class in all of twelve subjects.

AFFAIRS IN NEWFOUNDLAND. Whitewayites' Plan of Campaign.

ST. JOHN'S, April 28. The Whiteway party, at a secret meeting, resolved to start an agitation throughout the country, circulating petitions, holding demonstrations, and demanding a dissolution of Parliament. The hall will be set rolling here on Tuesday night, when a public meeting of the electors of St. John's east and west has been called to protest against the present action of the Governor and demand that he accede to the terms of the Whiteway party. Resolutions will be presented to him, and the whole assemblage will form in procession and wait upon him. The Governor will probably refuse.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlestown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the general transaction of business.

LEMUEL MCKAY, Secretary.

Horses Wanted. On or before Wednesday next, 15 Horses weighing from 1000 to 1200 lbs., age from 5 to 8 years. W. S. MCKIE.

COAL COAL. Received by Schooner P. L. G., a cargo of Sydney Reserved Slack Coal, to discharge on Monday, will be sold cheap for cash. A. DOWN.

OPERA HOUSE. Tuesday, May 8th. McGILL UNIVERSITY Glee and Banjo Clubs. GRAND CONCERT, ONE NIGHT ONLY.

College Songs, College Glee, College Music, College Men.

This company has been greeted with overflowing houses in the principal cities of the Upper Provinces, having appeared at Ottawa under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen.

No such opportunity has been given a Charlestown audience for many years. Come and hear the finest music and the best of fun.

Arrangements for reduced fares will be made with the P. E. Island Railway. Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Unreserved, 35 cents.

Plans of Balcony at Rankin's Drug Store. Plan of Ground Floor at Johnson's Drug Store.

Sale of Seats will commence Monday April 30, at 10 a. m. 61—ap26

ENGLISH & MCCOBBREY, Manufacturers' Agents, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Offices To Let. In Morris Block, a large airy room, well lighted by large windows and electric light, and heated by hot water. Suitable for a lawyer's office or club room. Also, an office of two rooms, corner of Queen and Water Streets, lately occupied by O. Rattenbury, Esq.

THOS. MORRIS, ap26—3w 2av (m th)

TAR! TAR! For Sale—80 Casks COAL TAR. Apply at GAS WORKS. ap28—1m

Read James Paton & Co's. Daily Announcement. A FULL HOUSE. That's what we have had and that's what we want this P. M. We have the finest display of FANCY GOODS in the city. Our Millinery surpasses all. Our Dress Goods "talk." Our Carpets are worth walking a mile to see. Our Store is beautifully decorated. And we have something for everybody in Ready-made Clothing and Mantles.

All are invited to inspect our Store this P. M. No one will be asked to buy. Over one thousand visited us already and felt satisfied. Call early this P. M. and we will be pleased to show you through.

JAMES PATON & CO. PURE-MILD-SWEET If MASTIFF PLUG CUT was not all that is claimed for it, how else could it be so great a business and sale have developed in so short a time? A pure, mild, sweet smoke—no wonder it goes. All live stores keep it.

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond Virginia; and Montreal, Canada. Charlotteville, April 28, 1894.

REMOVAL. Your Choice for \$5. DR. MURRAY. I have removed my Dental Office next door to Johnson & Johnson's Drug Store, Queen Street. ap26

Meagher's Orange Quinine Wine. Prepared strictly according to the British Pharmacopoeia. Quinine in this agreeable form is quicker in action and more reliable than when taken in Capsules, Powders or Pills. Dose—Half a wineglassful. For sale by all druggists. Sample bottle free to physicians upon receipt of name.

MEAGHER BROS. & CO. Montreal. April 28, 1894—1m col GREAT GEORGE STREET.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE. WILL COMMENCE TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 11th APRIL, AND CONTINUE UNTIL WE MOVE INTO OUR NEW PREMISES ON MARKET SQUARE.

All our Stock of DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES at the following Discounts for CASH ONLY:—

Black and Colored Dress Goods.....33 per cent  
Mantle Cloths, Tweeds and Worsted.....33  
Lace Curtains and Muslins.....33  
Smallwares and Ribbons.....33  
Corsets, Gloves and Hosiery.....33  
Flannelettes and Gingham.....25  
Grey and White Cottons.....25  
Pillow Cottons and Shetings.....25  
Table Damask, Towels and Toweling.....25  
Print Cotton and Tickings.....25  
Shirts, Collars, ties and Underclothing.....33  
Umbrellas and Braces.....33  
Hats and Caps (New Stock).....33  
Men's Ready-made Clothing.....33  
Boys' ".....25  
Rubber Coats.....33  
Trunks and Valises.....25  
Special Prices on Spools and Cotton Warps.....25  
All our stock of Boots and Shoes.....33  
No Goods to leave the Store until paid for. Goods not exchanged or taken back once sold. No samples.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO., QUEEN STREET. Charlotteville, April 10, 1894—4y

Excelsior Flour Reduced to \$4. Having sold out all our lower grades of Flour, we have reduced the price of our celebrated "EXCELSIOR" brand to \$4.00 per barrel for a short time only. Now is your chance to get a barrel of High-class Flour at about cost. We cannot afford to sell at this price after we get our new stock in.

BEER & GOFF. Charlotteville, March 31, 1894—in the sat

LECTURES TO LAW STUDENTS. End of a Five Months' Series. Address to the Master of the Rolls. Last evening in the Supreme Court Room, Dr. Hodgson, Master of the Rolls, delivered the closing lecture of a five months' course of lectures to the law students of this Province. When he had concluded Mr. Mathieson rose, and on behalf of the students read and presented the following address: To the Honorable Edward J. Hodgson, L. L. D. Master of the Rolls. DEAR SIR,—We the students of your class in Equity for the course of lectures of 1893-4 take this means of expressing our thanks for the great kindness you have done us. Such opportunities as the law students in this city had hitherto enjoyed, did not include any means of systematic study of the principles of law, and owing to the fact that for many reasons our law of real property is far less simple than that of neighboring Provinces, our studies were rendered more arduous. When, moved by a desire to obtain direction in our studies, we applied to you last autumn for assistance, we hoped for nothing more than a few lectures, outlining a course of study, and giving such general advice as successful experience and clear insight might suggest. Valuable as such lectures must have proved, we realize now how little we asked in comparison with what you have given us. To those of us who are beginners you have saved years of aimless groping which could end too often but in mistake or discouragement and consequent loss of interest as a result of meeting difficulties beyond our hope to solve, while to those who had some opportunity in the earlier years a means has been afforded of refreshing the time. 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But this is not possible if he applies himself with diligence to an examination of the ratio decidendi of the cases under the Harvard system. We thank you for your gift to us—the gift of time and earnest work—and we do it the more heartily and sincerely because we know that time is precious to you and that owing to the prolonged illness of the Vice-Chancellor your official duties have been especially onerous. We can but offer you our grateful thanks and we venture to do so with the hope that by one who has so kindly and generously assisted us, it may be accepted as an unvalued return. Before making a formal reply, Dr. Hodgson delivered a learned and eloquent address concerning the duties and responsibilities of the legal profession, setting forth the differences, in respect to character and methods, between the great lawyers and the pettifoggers, and exhorting his hearers to choose the better way. His reply to the address was as follows:— REPLY. I have received with much pleasure the address you have given me. When you asked me to deliver some lectures I readily consented. I felt I could not do better than adopt the plan of Cicero which he has expressed in these words:—"For my part, since it was your desire, I thought that the fountain should be shown you from which you might draw, and the roads you might pursue, not so that I might become your guide, but so that I might point out the way, and as the practice in might hold out my finger toward the spring." The question with me was what subjects to take and how best to treat them. Shortly afterwards I went upon a visit to Cambridge, and there I had some conversation with Mr. Ames, the Bussey Professor of Law in the University of Harvard. I spent many hours at his lectures and at those of other professors where I was most kindly welcomed. This gave me an opportunity of studying their system and seeing it in operation, in the most favorable circumstances. It then determined me to adopt the same plan and on the same textbook choosing for the subject the law of real property as administered in the Court of Chancery and generally of trusts. You have well stated the great advantage of this system over the old one, and that great advantage is, that the "case system" prevents the student from being a slave of mere decisions, no matter how high and authoritative the court which pronounces them, but teaches him to extract the ratio decidendi and to compare it delicately with that of other cases on the same subject, and to ascertain for himself the principles on which it is decided, and to examine the considerations which influenced the court in arriving at its conclusion. For you must ever bear in mind that cases illustrate principles—they do not create them. For nearly five months we have devoted our evenings from 7.30 to 9.30 to these lectures. To me the time thus spent has been most pleasant, and to you, I am sure, profitable. Their necessary termination I look upon with regret. Attention and diligence such as yours the best reward any teacher can receive. You are, I am sure, convinced that the days of inspiration are past, and that you can only be fitted for your profession (not by the possession of the dangerous gift of the copious verborum), but by hard, continued study. In the autumn, should you desire still further to prosecute your studies, I shall be most glad to assist you. And I desire also to say that, if in the meantime, any of you desire advice or help in your work, you know where I am to be found; and all the assistance I can render shall gladly be at your disposal. Many visitors were present and greatly enjoyed the closing exercises. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced by any substitute article. Take Hood's and only Hood's.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. THE DAY, April 28. Mr. Wise said that being a farmer from the centre of the Province he could not sit in his chair and watch the world go round without saying something. The last speaker blames the Government for laying on taxes, but he forgets to state that it is owing to the bad policy and mismanagement of the late Government that taxation is made necessary. The money was spent judiciously and the Government, on the contrary, brought these works up to a splendid state of repair and greatly benefited the Province. The money was spent judiciously and the Government, on the contrary, brought these works up to a splendid state of repair and greatly benefited the