## OTTAWA LETTERS

Sir Richard Cartwright's Many Streaks of Hard Luck.

Remains in the Cabinet in Charge of a Department Which He Himself Had Declared to be Useless.

Col. Domville Lost His Head Over Fertillzers and Made so Much Noise That He

OTTAWA, March 27.—Two very were made in the senate yesterday, one by Senator Wood of New Brunswick, the other by Senator Miller of Scotia. Mr. Wood's calm, judicial meaner, his careful study of any matter which he discusses, his entire free dom from partizan appeal, always wit for him the attention of both sides of the bouse. His argument was chilefly devoted to two issues. First, that it was a new and unadvisable departure the intention of the constitution and the Carecian practice to bring up a redistribution bill when it was not made necessary by the results of a census, and secondly, an argument to show that there was no real grievance, even of a rerty\_character, to be rectified, and that there was no pretence. even by the government, of any other sert of injury.

Semator Müler's speech was a close ly received argument as to the powers of the senate and the right of the scuators to deal with this class of legislattion, as to the powers of parliament to enact a redustribution under the present circumstances, and as to the merits of the bill itself. He does rot hold that the parliament is without power to legislate in this way between censuses. On the contrary, he affirms the power of parliament to redistribute at any time, and in this respect he does not disagree with the orinica of English counsel obtained by Mr. Fitzpatrick. But he very strongly disapproves of the course of Mr. Fitzpatrick in stating a case which was not correct when he submitted his proposition in England. It seems that the solicitor general did the thing off his own bat, for the minister of justice had stated that he knew nothing about it. At all events, the position of the senate had been grossly misrepresented in Mr. Fitzpatrick's reference, and the opinion was obtained under on absolutely false statement of the facts. As to the bill itself, Mr. Miller read the view he expressed last year in a letter to the Halifax Herald, pointing out, among other things, that while the measure professed to be a fair one, its unfairness was shown by the fact that 200,-000 people of one political complexion in one pert of the province were given amatives, while the same number of people of another complexion in another place were allowed only four. Two constituencies which had committed the crime of rejecting men who are now ministers, were abolished altogether.

The other speakers were Senator Dendurand, Senator Landry, Senator Macdenald.

Senator Landry recalled the child that ald cared last year under the paternal care of Mr. Mills. It had a short and pathetic career, and was buried with appropriate ceremony, the minister of justice and the secretary of state acting as chief mourners. The infant which appeared nine months leter and was now absorbing the attention of the house, was almost the image of the dear departed. It had the same perferrity, and they had given it the same name. The cast of countenance was the same. Its infant lullaby was sung by the same ministers with the same music and the same words, and if Senator Landry is not a false prophet, the second member of the family is destined to the same untimely fete as its late brother.

Mr. Davin suggested an adjournment of the house of commons, not that he wanted to stop business, but because he wanted to bring to light an interesting matter which had recently occurred in the Northwest. There is a man named Edgar Chappelle, who according to a statement made in reply to a question, is not in the employ of the department of the interior, yet Mr. Chappelle appears to have been under the direction of the department of the interior for a time last autumn, during the progress of the Manttoba election campaign. He was arrested about election day or shortly before and interesting documents were found in his possession. He seems to have had an interesting

history before his arrest. In September Mr. J. G. Turriff, land commissioner, wrote from Ottawa to Mr. Chappelle, who was then at Wetaskiwin, N. W. T., stating that a pass would be forwarded for Mr. Chappelle to come to Ottawa and explaining Your work will be in connection with the immigration department out in the Northwest." A few days afterwards another letter was written by Mr. Turriff enclosing a pass by the C. P. R., which seems to have been charged to ammigration. Mr. Chappelle came to Ottawa, remained here a month, having rooms in Slater street, and representing himself to be an immigration agent. While here he received various letters from the department, one of which seems to have contained his appointment as an agent while another advised him to meet Mr. Sifton at Regina and get further instructions. Mr. Sifton was then campaigning in the Northwest as an ally of Premier Greenway.

Mr. Chappelle went back to the wes with letters to Obed Smith and Mc-Creary, who is a local manager of immigration. At the end of October Mir. Turriff writes from Ottawa to Mr. Chappelle, who was then at Fleming in the Northwest, expressing satisfaction that Mr. Chappelle had met Smith and McCreary and advising him to take it easy until he should see the minister. Mr. Chappelle appeared to have seen the minister.

The next chapter in the story is told by D. M. Kelly. It be remarked here that supporters of Hugh John Macdon having learned that the machine was in operation in Manitoba, sent to Pinkerton for detectives, and in a few days collected a considerable mass of reedings and still more criminal inons of the government campaigners. A number of immigration offi-cers were implicated in the chain of fraud, and two or three arrests were made, including that of Obed Smith government employe and campaign manager. At the same time information was conveyed to Mr. Greenway's managers that not a man would be pared, however high his position or however respectable his antecedents. if he were involved in the election frauds. It is believed that this procedure paralyzed the machine some extent and greatly limited the power of Mr. Greenway to obtain a favorable verdict.

Mr. Kelly was one of these detectives. He was not long in discovering the activity of Mr. Chappelle, and found occasion to meet him at hctel. They had several conversations and Mr. Chappelle became communicative, offering Mr. Kelly some opportunities to make money, which the de tective expressed a desire to do:

"We had a conversation about returning officers and constables. I asked how the chances of being caught were, and the accused said it would be all right; the constables and returning officers were all fixed." Again Mr. Kelly testifies that Mr. Cheminelle said:

"I may want to use you election day to get some fellows drunk." He said we want to get some people out of the way entirely election day. I said drinking would never put any of the Winnipeg boys out of the way. The accused said, "We will find a way to knock them out. I don't know whether it would be better to use straight laudantm or to use canadia." laudanum or to use capsules.

The witness continues:

'I understood I was to get \$5 for the first for each additional vote. vote and \$3 for each additional vote. I know I was to vote on the government side. The accused said I would probably have to change my clothes several times on election day and disguise myself in various ways. I replied that I had but one auit of clothes here. He replied that would be all right; he would fix that; that he stood in with the secret service people and could get anything he wanted from them. He said he would have to change his clothes, as his was a very conspicuous one and he as his was a very conspicuous one and he lad a tip that the police might be looking for him. The accused was to wear my coat election day: he was to shave off his beard on election day. Up to the day before election the accused had a short, full the beard of the be The beard disappeared on election

All this and much more is taken from the sworn testimony of the detective. The letters read by Mr. Davin were found on the accused when he was arrested. There was also found en interesting memorandum, prepared, it would appear, after Mr. Chappelle's conversation with the ministers in Manitoba or in Ottawa. It contained his instructions, which appear or examination to be somewhat different from these one would expect of an officer embarking on his immigration however, th foreign settlements and the foreign element, and thus established the connection between the department and the work in hand. Among other things, Mr. Charpelle was to ascertain the general feeling towards the government, scrutinise the votes at the last election, and probable changes at the next, and especially "the foreign settlements and their attitude and condition and leaders." He was to arrange for getting the voters to the polls, for agents and scrutineers and "the working of the foreign element and naturalization where expedient." Esp-cial altertion would be given to those committees in districts having a large foreign voting element, so that we could obtain and keep that vote." Anwing other instructions:

"Campaign literature would be procured campaign interature would be procured and distributed to reliable parties for instructions and use, and in such of the press as could be relied on the work could be greatly aided by writing inserted and published."

These quotations are taken from a long meranandum found on the priscar when he was arrested. They sufficiently indicate the kind of services that Immigration Agent Chappelle was expected to perform for the department with which he was in communication. There were found on him some interesting notes, apparently of a speech or an argument that he was to make, the heading of which were: "Country Prospercus," "The Government is Generous," "Davin's Lies re Supplementaries," and so on.

The close connection between the criminal operation performed and attempted in Manitoba and the department of the interior, whose minister was at the time managing the campaign in that province, is a strong indictment which naturally created some feeling in the house. Whatever unfavorable impression it conveyed it was not dispelled by the remarks of the acting minister of the interior, Mr. Sutherland. This minister is supposed to be at present the campaign managar for the administration. He may not be shocked by revelations such as this after what has happened in the Elgins and the Hurons under the operations of the machine which is so near and dear to him. Still as a minister of the crown he might be expected to stake a serious view of such a serious matter. But Mr. Sutherland expressed regret that Mr. Davin should waste the time of the house by reading such trush." How could anybody know that the papers read by Mr. Davin were the ones found on Chappelle? How could anybody know that Chappelle's papers had any connection with the minister of the department? How could anybody believe a word spoken or sworn by a Yankee detective hired and paid to obtain information for a party? Of course he was obliged to make some report for his money. Let Mr. Davin make his charges and the government will have them investigated at

"As you do the West Huron charges, remarked the member

And Mr. Davin said that he thought it sufficient to place the documents before parliament, some of them being in the handwriting and over the signatures of Mr. Sutherland's own Then he officers and all of them showing a very

ment and the machine in Manitoba. The charges were in the papers themselves. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 28.-Any fair peron would probably admit that Mr. Foster can make as good a stump speech as the minister of finance, but he neglected the opportunity presented to him yesterday and performe l a more veeful, if perhaps less impressive and spectacular task. He gave the house a careful and apparently rigid and scientific analysis of Mr. Fields statements and presented much more fully than the finance minister, and in more exact detail, the financial situation of the country.

This seemed to be the more necessary as Mr. Fielding neglected to show the house any part of the shield except the gold side. His comparisons were only those which reflected credit on the present ministry. His statistics were expurgated. His returns were either colored by false suggestions or by omission, so that as Mr. Foster said, any stranger who heard that speech would go with an entirely inadequate idea of the state of affairs. The budget speech was not an exposure of the exact situation, but an appeal leading up to the endless refrain: "Is not this great or 1894, or 1895. Eabylon that I have builded?" Mr. Foster pointed out the utter failure to explain the expenditure accounts of last year, the taxation and expenditure accounts of this year, the effect of the tariff on home prices, end foreign markets, the possible results of the Trinidad proposal, and of the additional preference now proposed, character of the immigration and the countries from which it comes, the conditions on which the arrangements ebcut Canadian securities as trust funds have been made, the possibilities of the beet sugar business, which is mentioned in the tariff. These explanations might reasonably be asked, but have not come.

Instead of them, we have a good deal of beasting over the fifty million dollar revenue, every boast cheered by members who used to denounce late government for raising thirty-six millions. They have the additional expenditure slurred over amid applause from members who complained in other days of an expenditure many millions lower, who denounced a cabinet of fourteen ministers, and now are satisfied with a cabinet of sixteen. Even Mr. McMullen joined in the cheering of the sixteenth minister, who holds what he formerly called "a useless department to provide a resting place for the balance of his life to the hon, gentleman who now occupies the office, and who is drawing \$7,000 a year for doing noth-The words are Mr. McMullen's and the office is now held by Sir Richard Cartwright, who a few weeks ago at Massey Hall stated that he was simply "an onlooker on the govern-We have the boast of a surment." plus of nearly five millions for last year and another of over seven millicns this year, all applauded by ministers such as Mills, who declared in er years that every dollar of sur plus was improperly taken out of the peckets of the people.

Applying to the case the words used by Sir Richard Cartwright in other years this government is taking from the wage earners \$6,000,000 more than is right, thus filching from the pockets of the farmers and laboring classes more than a dollar a head every year. The total expenditure, which was \$42,-000,000 in 1892, and less than that in 1896, averaged from 1892 to 1896, \$42,-141,763. Immediately after the change of government this began to go up, and in 1899 reached \$51,543,600. This includes both capital and current expenditure. The current expenditure alone has increased from an average of 37 and a quarter millions in the last five years of the late government to forty-two millions in 1899, and a million more the current year. In comparing the total expenditure, Mr. Foster pointed out that Mr. Fielding after he came in had changed the accounts of 1896 by charging to the expenditure of that year over two million dollars of an old River St. Lawrence cleim which was incurred in 1882, and of which Mr. Fielding has rot yet paid a single dollar. Taking the whole expenditure, it came to this, that the government had pushed up the outlay by \$800,000 the first year (during which Mr. Fielding explained that he had not full control of the finonces) by \$3,182,600 the second year, by \$9,400,000 the third year, and, according to the present estimates, by \$10,-908,237 in the fourth year.

The average expenditure per head for the people of Canada the four years of 1892-1895 inclusive was \$8.41, in 1896 it was \$8.14, then it went up to \$8.28, \$8.63, \$9.72 and for this current vear away above \$10.

Mr. Fielding made an ingenious cal- they denounced, used the transportaculation to show that he had not in- tion routes which they formerly ridicurred as much debt annually during culed, carried on the policy of cold the past three years as had been in- storage and dairy development which curred by the late government during their term of office. But Mr. Fielding has not built a Canadian Pacific railway and has not taken over ten million dollars of the provincial debts. What is more important he has added taxes enough to pay his whole capital expenditure. He claims that on the matter of debt he comes out \$11,000,-000 better in the three years than Mr. Floster did in his last three years. But Mr. Foster shows that he has added over \$18,000,000 to the taxation in those three years, and on his own showing is therefore \$7,000,000 worse off than he ought to be. Mr. Fielding preserves the duties on breadstuffs and on fuel which Sir Richard Cartwright not long ago declared to be "odious taxes, never imposed by any civilized country."

Mr. Foster went on to show some of the increases in expenditure under third of a million more to carry the debt, seven per cent. more for justice, 23 per cent. more for arts, etc., one per cent. more for civil government, 110 per cent. more for immigration, 42 per cent. more for quarantine, 12 per cent. more for Indians, 84 per cent. more for miscellaneous, 8 per cent. more for penttentiary, 12 per cent. more for pensions, 4 per cent. more for superenmuation, 16 per cent. more for customs, and so on. Accordingly, while

millions, this government the taxation between 1896 a seven millions. The percenta ation on the largely increased imports was practically the same as it was six years ago, and, making allowances for a change in bookkeeping, it was get prohibition if the majority of them rather larger. The average rate of asked for it. Then Sir Wilfrid and taxation on the imports for the past five years before the change of government was 17.47 per cent. and the lest three years it was 17.17, and in the last two years 16.82 per cent.

But then in making up these calculations the trade tables include among the imports for consumption, upon which the average is taken. some 16,000,000 bushels of corn, worth ever \$8,000,000, which is not imported for consumption at all but is re-exported. If we count that as imports use in Canada, adding it to the goods really used, to make the average duty paid, we naturally cut down the rate of duty, because this corn comes in free. Under the late government corn was not included in the free list, and corn exported was not put down as goods entered for consumption. If the proper correction is made the average rate of duty last year would not be 16.70 but 17.86, which is higher than the rate in 1892 or 1893.

Mr. Foster then took up the preferential tariff, and showed that whereas the late government imposed as an average duty of 30.2 per cent. on British goods this government claimed to have taken a quarter of the duty off the most of those articles. But unfortunately we do not find the average duty cut down to 221-2 per cent. On the contrary it remains 29.62 per cent., a reduction not of seven per cent. but of the half of one per cent. Mr. Foster wants to know what is the matter with the preference tariff that it works out in this absurd way. Of course the fact is that the government put on the duty first before they took any off.

On the question of the prosperity of the country Mr. Foster does not contradict the finance minister. We have no blue ruin orators now. He could have used the ancient Cartwright argument that bank discounts are the evidence of debt and trouble and not of prosperity. The savings bank deposits are only signs of borrowed money already buried by the government in public works. But Mr. Foster does not choose to talk like this, and Sir Richard, according to Mr. Foster, has found that "the sweets of office modify the asperities of other days. Nevertheless Mr. Foster corrected the finance minister by showing that he was computing as the trade of the country all the foreign amticles that have passed through Canada in transit and had taken no account of increased values. An interesting calculation based on Bradstreets' index of prices showed that the same goods imported or exported in 1895 would not be worth as much by 47 per cent, as if they had been moved in 1890, and that the imports and exports of 1895 at the prices of 1890 would have been worth \$238,000,000, or 17 per cent, more than the value as recorded in the return.

We all have pride and a sense of gratitude over this increased trade, said Mr. Foster. It is the glory and pride of the liberal conservative party that they stood firm in that period of preparation while the transportation judges and yet limits their scope to routes were organized to open up our western country and while our industries were firmly established so they could now take advantage of the growing demand and the increased prices. Had the late government remained in power the exports from the mine would have increased from \$8,-000,000 to \$13,000,000, as they have under the present government. We would have sold as much animal products and agricultural products, and Mr. Foster admits that probably the sale of fish would have fallen off no less than it did last year. That being the case, he wants to know why Mr. Fielding should waste a budget speech in trying to convince the people that this government has done is all. And if he did show it he ought to explain that this government is responsible for the fact that last year's exports were less than the year before, though Mr. Foster candidly admits that one reason for it is the lower prices for some classes of farm products. This government has found no market that Canada did not have before. It has spent a large sum on canals, but not a single canal route has been opened for traffic that was not opened to the same depth before the change of government. They have not completed a single line of railway or opened up any country. What, then, have they done to increase trade? Mr. Dobell's bottle necked ships are not ploughing the ocean. The most that this government can say is that its members have left undisturbed the protective policy which they formerly held up to scorn.

Mr. Foster has some criticism make of the preference tariff inasmuch as it makes no distinction of articles giving the same cut on jewelry and gold watches, on silks and laces, as it does on the cheaper goods necessory to the subsistence of the poor. He has also some fear that it may strike the Canadian industries, but this point will be more fully discussed in the details.

Nr. Foster's speech contains probably the best collection available of the striking declarations and promises made by ministers in other days. It is particularly happy in the co cial union deliverances of Sir Richard Cartwright, who over and over again expressed his willingness to discriminate against England, and asked England's friends that they should tell this government. It costs them a him what England had ever done for Canada to require concessions on our part. "We owe nothing to England," was Sir Richard's declaration, "except forgiveness." He went on to say that Canadians would have been better off if they had cast their lot in with the United States. This is not the song that Sir Richard sings now, but Mr. Foster says that the ministers sing the present song on the same principle as they did the old one. The old one was used in the hope that the late government had reduced the they might get in on it, the new one

eaking of the party pledges described the scheme ( Mr. Fester described the scheme of Mr. Fisher and Sir Wilfrid Laurier when they put their plebiscite plank in the plaiform to make the temper arce people believe that they would Mr. Fisher sat down together tion would not be given unless the rejority of the voters on the list should ask for it, which agreement they concealed from the people until after the votes were counted. In all these periods when the liberal leaders were changing the liberal conserventives remained true to their policy and platform. They remain so still, out of office as well as in office, and will continue to stand up for Canada and for imperial unity, whatever gov

errment mey come or go.

OTTAWA, March 29 .- Providence has to some estent deserted Sir Rich ard Carty right. When the minister of trade and commerce spoke at Massay Hall a few months ago, he was sked about senate reform and answered by expressing his trust that Providence would take care of the senate. By this Le was understood to mean that Previdence would in due time kill off the tories and the government would fill their places with grits. For nearly four years the government has been appointing good grits to the senate, and yet the gerrynander bill was thrown out yesterday by a vote of 41 to 19. The majority of 22 is the same as the majority last year, though, as Sir Richard Cartwright would say, Providence has taken care of a number of senators sir.ce that time and the government bas made many appointments.

The minister of justice closed debate with a somewhat unsatisfactery speech, in which he hardly got over his argument made in former years against interference with the constituencies except under the clause of the constitution which only allows it to be done every ten years. Mr. Mills complains that when the conservatives are in power there is only one house of parliament, while under a liberal rule there are two. Apparently he is anxious that there should be only one yet, for he strongly urges the senate should not interfere with the measure that has passed the comn.cos. He made the same argument in respect to the Yukon bill, the rejection of which has saved for the public four million acres of Yukon gold lerds. He made it in favor of the Drummond bill, whose rejection saved the country over a million dollars, including a half a million saved that would have gone to the Drummond Company, and \$6,000 a year and heavy annual maintenance charges to the Grand Trunk. He makes the same argument now in favor of a gerryander which professes to restore county boundaries and leaves county boundaries broken; which professes to adjust the representation equitably and leaves some constituencies with three times as many people as others: which professes only to remedy wrongs created by other bills and yet disturbs constituencies that have stood for half a century; which professes to establish a principle and yet applies one system to one place and another elsewhere; which professes to call in one province out of the four concerned. and which in all its features, in all its discriminations, in all its eccentricities and contradictions contains the one governing feature that they are all calculated to make gain for the gevernment party. This precious bill Mr. Mills requires the senate to accept in a nen-partisan spirit, though he knows that only a government par-

tisan could accept it at all. While Mr. Mills was trying to limit the powers of the senate, Mr. Charlton was interfering with the time honored rights of the members of the commons to make long speeches. He addressed the boase for three-quarters of an hour in support of the theory that sixeches of great length were a waste of time. Mr. Charlton not only wants specches to be shortened, but he desires fewer of them, and suggests various closure regulations such es are in use in the United States. In congress speaches on amendments are limited to five minutes, and divisions are set down for fixed times. course members of congress can borrow each other's time so that a man may incur two or three hours' debt by generous lendings on the part of his friends. But Mr. Charlton finds a limit even under this process.

Mr. Lariviere, the French member for Manitoba, who weighs 250 pounds and supports the opposition, came to the house laden with the poducts of many hours' investigation. He told the meeting how long each session had been from 1876 to the present time, and how long the average sittings per day for each session were. He knew how many days in each session the house had sat for more than seven hours, what were the shortest and what the longest sittings of each year. The conclusion from his investigation was that parliament is no more loquacious than it used to be.

Mr. Charlton says it is, and he even goes so far as to complain that it is more disorderly and less businesslike during the last two years than ever it was before, which, as Mr. Davin points out, is a strong reflection on

Mr. Bell of Prince Edward Island seems to be in flavor of shorter speeches, which is consoling, in view of the fact that he has been one of the longest speakers of any of the junior members. This debate stands over for next week, by which time the premier will perhaps have made up his mind whether he favors long speeches or short ones. It is fair to say that Sir Wilfirid himself is a short

The franchise bill is still failing to get in its work. There are 65 constituencies in Quebec, and as yet 25 lists from that province are not printed. while several places have not yet sent in the list. The local officers are supposed to have completed the lists by the first of April, and the law requires them to forward the document within ten days. It is now within



three or four days of a year after the time, and still they are not ready. Yet the government has expended \$9, 829 in procuring these lists and \$17,274 in printing them. It turns out that the present franchise law, while much less satisfactory than the old one, is not less expensive. Both had to be paid for before the lists were printed, but under the cld system the people got their lists for their money.

OTTAWA, March 30 .- Sir Richard

Canturight holds a portfolio which he

The price is low, 5 cents a cake.

SURPRISE is the name of the soap.

himself has declared to be useless, and which Sir Charles Tupper thinks he has made more so. No work is done by the mirester of trade and commerce. who gets \$7,000 a year and his ses. sional indemnity for making an annual speech in reply to Mr. Foster's budget conticism. It is just to Sir Richard to say that in 1897 and 1898 he made rattling grad speeches. They were perhaps not very useful as arguments or remarkably instructive, but they were lively and interesting, full of neat erigrams and of invectives which were fierce but not malignant. Yesterday Sir Richard did not earn his \$7,000. His speech beginning on Tucsday took up the afternoon of Thursday, with a good slice of the evening. It came chise to four hours in length. Sir Richard began with a vehement attack on Mr. Fister for the "everlasting" length of his speeches. What is worse, Sir Richard, usually the easiest to listen to of any of the ministers. was absolutely tedious. He wandered vaguely and irresclutely from point to point, his neat expressions got to be as for apart as the drinks at the celebrated interview tetween the Carolina governors. His periods of abuse intervened every two or three minutes, but lacked the usual versatility of idea. variety of form and felicity of expressicn. More than a dozen times, in exactly the same form, Sir Richard said that Mr. Foster "did not know what he was talking about." The words "stupid," "unlearned," 'ignorant." came in bot succession. In short Sir Richard socided in the manner which would have been regarded as dreary After the defeat of the Mackenzie government, when Sir Richard was working out his revenge on Sir Leanard Tilley, he was wont to use abusive terms in generous profusion. But then he found time to invent new and original contumely and to infuse a certain variety of picturesqueness into his vituperation. Can it be that age is withering and custom making stale Sir Richard's infinite variety?

home when he gets down to details of criticism. He does best when he throws away his notes and launches cut into a whirlwind of exaggeration and contemptuous epithets. Yesterday he had the exaggeration and the epithets, but they were mixed up with a small kind of verbal criticism and long and dreary searches for errors in Mr. Freter's statistics. Sir Charles Tupper seems to be right when he says that after all was over Mr. Foster's criticism remained unshaltered and in 1.0 way discredited. One error only Sir Richard triumphantly discussed It was a mistake in copying, which Mr Foster himself had detected the day before and had brought to the attention of the house. Apparently Sin Richard was not in at the time, and h crered a furious fire upon Mr. Foster for this mistake of three per cent. in one year's taxation. After he had gone on for a time Mr. Foster explained how the mistake cocurred, and remerked that he had himself set it right 24 hours before. Whereupon Sir Richard enlarged for a considerable space on the awful stupidity, the dense ignoronce, the utter recklessness and the thorough incapacity of a man who should have read this figure wrong in her.dling a mass of statistics, and in cidentally informed the house that the late ministers were miscreants.

The minister of trade is no longer at

Sir Richard began on Tuesday with suggestion that Mr. Foster's illness on budget day was pretended in order to give him time to prepare his reply Sir Charles regarded this as about the most ungenerous charge that he had ever heard in parliament, and also very unwise one. Mr. Tarte is away in Europe on the plea of ill health, just when it would be convenient to the house to overhaul some of his contracts. Mr. Sifton is away getting his deafness cured just at a time when the Yukon scandals are calling for investigation. Sir Richard's suggestion about Mr. Foster was, under these circumstances, a little dangerous. The minister of trade declares that the people of Canada do not care a cent about percentages of taxation, or all Mr. Foster's trade and revenue statistics, so long as they know that there are surpluses within the treasury, and increase in trade, and the British producer is able to get goods into Canada by paying two dollars, while the Americans would have to pay three dollars. Working this out, Sir Richard concludes that the British producer saves the dollar and the Canadian consumer also gets it, which appear to be somewhat contradictory conclusions. He also explains the enormous increase of our imports from the United States by saying that we have at last got a "re venue tariff." The old tariff, in his opinion, was largely prohibitory, and the present tariff is working out different results. It would appear from this that in spite of the preference, we

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outlay on d on the Yul emselves. He mparison wit the late gover services in the the militia se int Sir Char p very neatl; house the fam mpaign put Charles Tuppe for buying rifle thus engaging adians" to figh Sir Richard wa ful in defence in attack. He in 1888, in wh Canada owed n to England, an ation against E United States. back on a sing everything wa cumstances, but that he would same things. future, because circumstances such a policy years ago.

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Sir Richard against the as ferential trade ever possible fo that the langua Chamberlain stellesmen held for such a cone soid the same. plained how th he himself used Mr. Chamberla tarto audiences was within the he came into p to obtain it, on venue policy wh And lastly

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Richard always

was a financial

Before proceedi Sir Charles Tup refer to Sir Ri guage, taking fo ard's admission "hard luck" hi could sympathise Charles vent on the hard luck w seen, and explain which appears to self-ceteem. Sir I er of himself the of him, and this his troubles. Th a respectable tor Sir John Macden was a larger me Hir.cks, and whe latter for his Richard wrote h that he would su After that he n abuse on Sir John the leader rose i public esteem wi

Sir Richard int this statement Deputy Speaker to intervene to see Sir Richard's st Sir Charles Tupp had himself seen to Sir John Maco ontents. This w

ower and lower.