the exports of home 000 \$132,550,000 \$27,680; To to any reasonable mai, of them in this House, stion, and I plead for a Does any man in this atry, believe that if, in if the political field had Loonervative Conservative Govern-should have had one

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Id they have subsider any fewer steam let hon. gentlemen

Answer that, as he ay: We are party te well that if you these things would same. If that be pity's cake, do not so in making what is

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rom the mines in 1893, bught from agricultural less from animals and dollar more from fish-But they did one thing, Sir. Iney lound at their hand when they came here a contract ready to be signed which would have put into operation an ocean fast service in May of last year. Everybody knows what with the developments that have taken place since in this country and outside, what an immense sweep of advantage a fact live coveries which would have gone lar less from the forfrom the manufactures, his is a plain, commonit. If the Liberal-Conthey have raised in the to five workers in the to of the mine, of the ti, of the workers in the in the dairy, farms and ranges of the country? bened up any fewer matentlemen opposite have into power have exer-stroy production in any nawer that, as honest in making what is sup-t speech into a hustings ry for credit for having

> did we find? Fast lines of railway making their way across this continent, opening up almost every field of development as regards wheat growing, cattle growing and produce of all kinds. These, Sir, had been built on lines of policy laid down by the Liberal-Conservative party, interfered with, opposed, ridiculed and fought by hop. gentlemen opposite, individually and as a party. They found in this country a widely extended industrial establishment built up on the lines of an adequate protection which these gentlemen fought against, which they declared when they got into power they would destroy, but which, after they have come into power, they have kept up at about the same general level. In that respect as well there had been a long period up at about the same general level. In that respect as well there had been a long period of preparation so that when the time came they found all these establishments manned and ready to work, ready to add to their power and to their output. So to-day we have this large industrial activity and prosperity in the country because for the foundation and preparation period under the Liberal Conservative pasty and their nolicy.

stocks in this country were at a lower ebbthan in 1895. Every bit of old iron that could be worked up out of a railway storeroom was worked up instead of putting in new stock; every bit of stock that could be sold out of the shelves was sold out rather than put in new stock. Manufacturers cleaned out their lofts, their garrets and their cellars, sold everything that they possibly could, so that in this country there was what you might call a hungry man's appetite. What happened then? The turn of the tide came. There was an increased price for cereals and cattle. That caused an inflow of money into the country, that called for greater producing power, greater transportation facilities, caused greater demand for new stock to replace the old stocks in the stores, and taking all that into consideration, every man knows that a large part of this extraordinary activity of the last few years has been expended in filling the void which was created in the period up to 1895. Why do I mark that? Because I think it is the part of wisdom to recognize that these booming times are not going to go on always. These large manufacturing plants, which are now hending every muscle, with orders six months and a year ahead, will, with the powers of development and of production, their millions of capitals, soon reach the point of ing to go on always. These large manufacturing plants, which are now bending every muscle, with orders six months and a year ahead, will, with the powers of development and of production, their millions of capitals, soon reach the point of satisfying the demand of the storerooms and the larders, but they will exist, and with their immense producing power, they will become competitors in well supplied markets, and then will come a different state of things from what we have to stay. Now, you go and place your order. The man says: I am full; I want no more, I have no power to do more. I have no power to do more. I have no power to do more a little longer than that from this time, a little longer than the greatly increased productive energies will be at the market still to produce to the extent of their plants if they can, the competition in their field of trade will bring down prices, and it will consequently act as in every cycle it has acted and reacted. The hon. Minister of Finance and every other man in this country may just as well come to the

the Chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Foster—I said before six o'clock that it would be found that the prices of the great staples that the farmers of this country have to sell have on the average not only not increased, but diminished in price, whilst the chief staples which the farmer and consumer in rural parts and in the cities have to buy, have on the average.

RMER PAYS MORE ere is not a gentleman usiness that will attemp eral fact. You will to that rule on both the rule is clear that t e, and in some insta minution in the prices field of trade will bring down prices, and it will consequently act as in every eycle it has acted and reacted. The hon. Minister of Finance and every other man in this country may just as well come to the conclusion that there are fictitious as well as real reasons for this great expansion of trade and activity, that the demand is being rapidly filled up and that the time will come, we hope not for many months, but it may be within a few months, when matters will take on a different complexion. So, it is well for the country not to be too lavish in its expenditures, and it is well for the business people of the country not to think that trade will go on uniformly in an increasing ratio, but to look facts in the face, and whilst they are glad for this prosperity as prudent men, come to the conclusion that what has happened before will happen again and they will reflect that this great period of prosperity will ebb from the volume and values prevailing at the present day, again, without doubt, to blossom and bloom forth into an extension of the prosperity even of the present period.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

AFTER RECESS. its for his products.
unt, and here is a sen
at the manner has to pay Everything in the share coal oil and all that which the farmer has has gone up from 5 s, has gone up from 50 per cent., or 200 per staple articles there has the prices which he ob millustration of that friend's report. In 18 reat Britain \$0,316,373 used at \$78.43 per head ted \$6.797,615 worth of at \$78.43 per head \$6.797,615 worth of head was \$79.16. In head was \$72.40; in \$60.63; in 1899, \$61.75. v large exports of a s country, the price per igh the exports of the ave gone up from 80,000 in in 1899, though by the way diminution of about 7000 compared with the year

is a point that could have present Governi hanism; the of transport es whether there has a, gentlehan opposite of dollers for railway by work for differen

has yet come to the point of completion, so that it is actually in greater use than it was in 1896 for the farmers and the merchants of this country. The hon, gentlemen have spent \$9,000,000 on the canals, but not a pound, not a ton, not a box of all this import and export has felt the least advantage of that expenditure yet. Vessels went until the end of the last season on the same depth of water and with the same capacity that they went in 1896. Large sums of money have been voted to railway subsidies, and these railways are only completed in part or not completed at all; and we will have to wait for some years before we get any advantage from their completion so far as the distribution and carriage of goods are concerned. So with reference to the mechanism of transport, nothing that these hon, gentlemen have done yet has added to the facilities for trade and commerce. The list of prices rouse through the thr years of 1895. 1898 and 1899, and is follows: Export Prices. Cattle, 1 yr. and less . A FAST OCEAN SERVICE.

But they did one thing, Sir. They found what an immense sweep of advantage a fast line service, which would have gone into operation last May, would have had for impressing itself on the world and on making for itself a line of commerce and of communication, with success almost from the outset. That hon gentismen have torn up. They tinkered with a brokers' firm the outset. That hon, gentismen have torn up. They tinkered with a brokers firm for months and months, and then came down and told this House that the fast line project with which they were in great sympathy was put out of sight for the moment, because of the rise in the price of material Certainly; and now the hon. of material. Certainly; and now the hon-gentleman comes down with bottle-necked and bottle-nosed ships that have been canvassed over and over again, and I am afraid that the travelling minister has lost his portfolio so far as that is concerned, after all these attempts have been made, the hon: gentleman comes down this year and says: Oh! It is all out of sight now on and says: Oh! It is all out of sight now on account of the war which has taken place between Great Britain and the South African Republics. But if the hon gentlemen that are on this side of the House had remained in power, a fast line service would have been in sight, in action, in operation; and if the hon gentlemen had followed the lead of what was laid down for them in that seems there did no so many other. lead of what was laid down for them in that case as they did in so many other cases, we would have had a fast line service to-day; and, Sir, our own volunteers would probably have gone to the seat of war in our own swift ships with the Canadan and English flags waving at the masthead.

Now, Sir, the basis of all this increased trade is to be found, as I have said, in the previous steady and long continued preparation. When the opportunity came what did we find? Fast lines of railway making their way across this continent, opening up

ject. I shall come to the question of our trade with Great Britain, upon which we have a pretty strong divergence of express-ed opinion between the Finance Minister the Liberal-Conservative party and their policy.

ONE CAUSE OF PROSPERITY.

Sir, there is another reason, and I think it is worth some attention. One cause of the unexampled prosperity of the last three years is due to—what? Is due to what always takes place in a period of enforced economy. For the country as often for the man, a period of enforced economy is a period of strengthening for better future operations. Every man who understands plant life knows that if he wants to produce a stocky plant he has to cut off the shoots, to cut off the buds and branches, eyen though it break his heart to do it, to great Britain is an increase with Great dian market; but the main increase with Great Britain is an increase which Great even though it break his heart to do it, to allow it to make root room and gather strength for the days to come when it will astonish him by the vigour of its growth and the freshness of its bloom. It is true with the country and with the business with the country and with the business backbone and power of the country. But, it did more. There never was a period in the history of Canada when stocks in this country were at a lower ebbth than in 1895. Every bit of old iron that could be worked up out of a railway store room was worked up instead of putting in all kinds of textile goods, have worked in all kinds of textile all kinds of textile goods, have worked in the past and will work for the present and the future to a certain extent against im-ports to this country from Great Britain. Now, what is held with reference to this Now, what is held with reference or the matter? First, let me notice a most wonderful argument addressed by the right hon gentleman who leads the House to the people of Bowmanville in October, 1899. Speaking before an immense, and I venture to think, a very intelligent audience there, the Premier was endeavouring, as usual, to draw the credit to his Government for the great increase of trade between Great Bri-tain and this country, on account of the pre-ference policy which had been adopted, and he said this:

The merchants of England, the men who have to buy articles in the markets of the world, no longer go to the United States to make their purchases. They come to Canada, and this is the direct result of our preferential tariff.

These, I may say, are all prices taken out of the tables of the Trade and Navigation Returns, and consequently are the figures upon which are based the values in our re-

With therence to the prices of articles that the farmer has to buy, I have a very long list, but I have culled from it some few items which I will read. These are the New York prices as given for the first week, in Language for each year, 1895, 1899, and 1890.

Leather (oak tan) .. \$ 0.27 \$ 0.31 \$ 0.38

fore; he is producing more. TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Now, Sir, finishing that part of the sub

BUYING FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Well, Sir, we will take the facts as given by the statistics of 1898, and we will see whether that is true or not. The merchants of England wanted to buy cattle in 1898, and they went to the United States to buy them to the united States to buy them to the united States to buy \$1,297,745 worth; they wanted to buy salted beef, and they went to the United States to buy \$1,297,745 worth; they wanted to buy fresh beef, and they bought from the United States \$22,763,498 worth; they bought bacon, \$31,332,763 worth; hams, \$11,770,215 worth; pork, salted, not hams, \$1,002,732; butter, \$1,38,504; cheese, \$4,598,719; lard, \$13,608,699; wheat, \$74,434,528; barley, \$1,140,689; oats, \$11,146,455; rye, \$722,072; maize, or Indian corn, \$35,599,300; flour, \$46,089,431; hay, \$731,418; apples, \$1,966,979; seeds, \$1,472,488; tallow, \$2,619,449; wood and timber, \$13,580,309; house frames and fittings, \$2,830,390; leather, \$14,781,147. Total \$301,592,845. So that we find, in direct contradistinction to the hon. gentleman's assertion, that the merchant of England last year went, not to Canada, but to the United States to buy over \$300,000,000 worth of the articles above mentioned. This is an answer—a conclusive answer, I think—to the hon. gentleman's inclusive statement; and out of that I think there arises a great necessity for some older and more experienced and more discreet member of ment; and out of that I think there arises a great necessity for some older and more experienced and more discreet member of the party to accompany the right hon, gentleman on his journeyings, and keep him well within the line.

Let us ask again what are the statistics of trade with reference to imports into Canada? Is it true that Great Britain exports to Canada and that we import from her a larger amount, compared with the increase of our trade with all the other different countries of the world, than we determined the statistics of the statist

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CON-P.C. in-From 1896
Great Britain .32,979,742
United States .58,574,024
France . .2,810,942
Germany .5,931,459
Spain .361,778
Portugal .48,596
Laly .230,917 44.00
19.00
3.45
5.25
6.22
6.22
11.50
2.44
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6.50
6.50
6.50
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7. Holland Total .. . \$110,587,480 \$154,051,593 39 Decrease.

Summed up, that means that our increase in imports from Great Britain was 12½ per cent.; from all countries with which we trade, 39 per cent.; and from the United States 59 per cent.

So that, so far from there being an abnormal increase in our imports from Great Britain, the percentage of that increase has been almost the lowest on the list, and very much lower than that of the other great countries with which we trade.

I remember the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce saying, not long ago, that there was an export from Great Britain in a certain year, of \$66,000,000, and to the United States an export of \$44,000,000, while we only had an import of \$32,000,000 from Great Britain, compared with the import of \$58,000,000 from the United States. He declared that that was a gross discrimination against the trade of Great Britain. He said:

There, if you will, is a genuine practi-

He said:

There, if you will, is a genuine practical discrimination to an enormous extent against England and in favor of the United States. I have always said that the national policy was a Yankee device copied from the Yankees, and in fact a benefit to them chiefly, and here is a proof of it.

proof of it.

The hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Louis Davies), speaking at a great meeting in London, informed the people that, under the policy which his Government had adopted, this disparity and discrimination would be done away with. Well, we will see how it was done away with. Of dutiable and free imports merchandise entered for consumption, the percentage contributed to the trade of this country by Great Britain and the U. S. was as follows:

DUTIABLE.

By 1896 1890. Great Britain36.24 p.e. 30.77 p.e. 5.47 p.c. Gain.
United States ...43.28 p.c. 49.73 p.e. 6.45 p.e.

By 1896 1899. Loss.
Great Britain . . .22.19 p.c. 15.70 p.c. 6.42 p.c. United States64.07 p.c. 73.43 p.c. 9.35 p.c. TOTAL IMPORTS.

By 1896 1899. Loss.
Great Britain31.15 p.c. 24.72 p.c. 6.43 p.c.
Gain.
United States50.89 p.c. 59.24 p.c. 8.46 p.c.

countries. Exports to
 Exports to
 180me
 1899 incre

 1896
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 Great Britain
 \$62,717.941
 \$85,113.881

 Argentine
 481.097
 646.070

 Belgium
 95.323
 445.667

 Hawaii
 31.876
 185.096

 France
 573,825
 1.551,909
 445,667 185,096 1,551,909 1,310,373 France 573,825
Germany 606,919
Holland 62,440
Italy 56,729
Japan 8weden 41,262
British W. Indies 1,627,388
Spanish W. Indies 978,589
United States 34,460,428 France .. 176,347 125,265 133,139 120,244 1,725,321 1,187,661 34,766,995 To all countries \$109,707,805 \$137,360,792 24

To all countries \$109,707,805 \$137,300,702 24

These figures, taken from the blue-books of Canada, show that whilst there was a large increase in our exports to Great Britain, that increase was not nearly so large as the increase of our exports to nearly every one of the other principal countries with which we trade. In none of these other countries was there any generous feeling aroused by a preference given to them which would make them buy more of our exports. And yet, simply in the course of trade and with the expansion of trade, there has been a percentage of increase in our exports to these countries represented by the figures I have already given, some of the increases being of astonishing proportions. It does not destroy that argument in the least to say that our trady with other countries is comparatively small. The increase is there, and it is on exactly the same principle upon which an increase occurs in every case—that is, the principle of the general expansion of trade. Why, take the case of the United States of America; does my hon. friend know that they had the largest exports last year of any year in their history, and that a larger proportion of these exports went to Great Britain than in any preceding year? And yet, Sir, no preference has been granted by the United States upon British imports; and I suppose there has been no answering throb in the great, generous British heart which would cause the British consumer to buy United States goods because of the inestimable benefits conferred upon his country by the Dingley Bill.

HOW EXPORTS GREW UNDER CON-

SERVATIVE RULE.

To hear these gentlemen talk, one would think that there had been no exports from this country to Great Britain on the lines of natural products until they came into power. Let me take three articles out-of many. Of cheese, in 1891, we exported 117, 000,000 pounds to Great Britain. But, Sir, in 1897, this had increased to 171,000,000 pounds, an increase of 46 per cent. From 171,000,000 pounds to 197,000,000 pounds, an increase of 15 per cent. But, strangely enough as compared with 1898, there has been a decrease of 5 per cent in the exports of cheese from this country to Great Britain, and this in the year when the second half of the preference calculated to stir the generous heart of the British buyer and consumer, went into effect. I remember when, in 1890 or 1891, as Minister of Finance in the late government, I introduced the tariff chapages. SERVATIVE RULE. ber when, in 1890 or 1891, as similater of Finance in the late government, I introduced the tariff changes with reference to meat products. This was the beginning of a policy urged on the Government by the farmers and producers of the country, and by none of them more strongly than my hon. friend from East Northumberland (Mr. Cochrane), who brought a very large deputation with him, accompanied by the hon, member for East Grey (Mr. Sproule) and others representing the farmers in the

THE DUTY ON MEAT PRODUCTS.

the position taken by the present Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir Richard Cartwight)? He opposed the imposition of these duties, and moved a resolution that as moved a resolution that a short extract from his speech. I should be sorry to deprive the House of the hon, gentleman remarks altogether, and I must ask the hon, gentleman remarks altogether, and I must ask the hon, gentleman and the House to take my recollection of them. The hon, gentleman varied the Government and the House that no more insane and utterly foolish proposition could be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be accomplished to the British market with the policy was this: In the first place, competition from the United States producers here got his home market to a large event, and he built unon that basis, and it was that which enabled him to reach out to the British market, until to-day, the meat producer here has practically his own market, and has also an opening into the markets of Great Britian. Now, if we take the exports of grain, you will find that in 1890, 2,000,000 bushels were exported; and in 1890, 2,200,000 bushels were exported; and in 1890, 2,000,000 bushels were exported; and in 1890,

grain, 26 per cent.

grain, 26 per-cent.

CONTINUATION OF GROWTH.

Sir, the point I wished to make was, that in these great staple products of agriculture, which are typical of the others, there was before these gentlement of the other than the other CONTINUATION OF GROWTH.

United States ... 50.50 p.c. 50.24 p.c. 8.46 p.c.

I think these hon gentlemen were very wrong in denouncing the national policy as the Yankee device, on account of its discrimination. They were either wrong in doing that, or they have shamefully neglected their duty, for if they have any different machinery from the Yankee device, it has the effect, not of mitigating, but of enhancing the discriminations which they say existed before.

So much with reference to the imports. But, if their argument fails on the question of imports, what can we say of it with regard to the exports, when they attribute in the increase so far as Great Britain is concerned, to the preference which they have given British imports into this country? One can see that there is some reason in the first piace, has had practically no effect upon the exportunity LOST.

No greater opportunity LOST.

No greater opportunity ever will offer than was offered within the last three years to the right hon, gentleman who leads the Government to get from Great Britain and all the colonies a modus vivendi with reference, to trade matters which, on some fair and reasonable principle, would be mutually beneficial to all. Events move rapidly. Who gould have thought, three years ago, that the relative position of Canada and the Empire would be what they are to day. The Queen's Jubilee, the breaking out of the war between the South African Republics and Great Britain, and the conservant in the export trade on account of the preference, havever, and the proport of the proport unity lost.

The proposition of the preference, it is different upon the imports deal the colonies a modus vivendi with reference to trade matters which on some fair and life colonies a modus vivendi with reference to trade matters which, on some fair and reasonable principle, would be mutually beneficial to all the colonies and the Empire would be what they are to day. The Queen's Jubilee, the breaking out of the war between the South African Republics and Great Britain, and the conse ine others colonies, at Mr. Champeria: a direct request, into a commission for taking over and arranging this matter if possible on some reasonable basis. Never before had there been such an opportunity, and it may be many years before such a favourable opportunity will be found again. I do not propose to say much more with reference

on some reasonable basis. Never before had there been such an opportunity, and it may be many years before such a favourable opportunity will be found again. I do not propose to say much more with reference to this question of preference. It is evident that the preference of 12 1-2 per cent. did not have much effect. It is equally evident, from the statistics, that the preference of 25 per cent. did not have very much more stimulating effect. Hon. gentlemen have gone to the extent of adding another third and have made it 33 1-3 per cent. We will see what effect that will have in stimulating imports from Great Britain to this country. But this is a matter which, I think, should have been approached with very great care and heen thought out on more lines than one. What is one of the first effects of this cut of 33 1-3 cents, made horizontally, without discrimination as to articles. It is that it places articles of iuxury about the lowest on the list of dutiable goods coming into this country. If the 33 1-3 per cent cut is effective, it lets jewellery in at 20 per cent, it lets manufactures of gold and silver used by rich people in at 20 per cent.; it lets in panos at 20 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in high panos at 20 per cent.; it lets in high panos at 20 per cent.; it lets in high panos at 20 per cent.; it lets in high panos at 20 p

an eloquent peroration on the bright future of Canada.

THE COUNTRY PAYS.

The Cost of Mr. Tarte's Excursion Down the Gulf.

In the summer of 1898 Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte resolved that a trip down the gulf-would do him good.

The expense is recorded in the Auditor-General's report (page Q-145):

Provisions.

Provisions.

Sec. 455

Laundry.

Tableware.

4.50

 Tableware.
 9.11

 Rug.
 4.50

 Mattress.
 2.50

 Three caps.
 1.50

 Three sweaters.
 1.20

 Napkin rings.
 1.20

 Four rubber coats
 10.00

 Two alpaca coats.
 3.50

 American flag.
 7.50

 Six rugs.
 51.50

 Sundries.
 24.03

 Various items.
 1332.52

Total..... \$2236.82 The Auditor-General reports that the Minister's provisions, washing, caps, sweaters, coats, rugs, etc., are charged up to the following services:

Total..... \$2236.82 But this does not include running ex-But this does not include running expenses except coal.

The pleasure yacht was at first leased
hy Mr. Tarte at \$125 a week; but after
one week's experience Mr. Tarte liked
the yacht so well that he bought her and
she cost us \$26,000.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

[Note—Considering the cost of this lit-tle trip to the country, the electors of Canada will wonder how much Mr. Tarte's trip to Paris is going to cost.]

THE EFFECT OF A PREFERENCE. (From the Hamilton Spectator.)

(From the Hamilton Spectator.)

The price of grain fluctuates in the British market. Frequently it goes up 5 cents a bushel, or falls 5 cents a bushel. Sometimes it remains 5 cents up for some time. And is cuat followed by an increase in the price of bread? No. It is impossible to divide 5 cents among the loaves which a bushel of wheat will make, and a five cent rise in wheat is not felt by the bread consumer.

If Britain were to admit Canadian and If Britain were If Britain were to admit Canadian and other colonial grain free, and put a duty of 5 cents a bushel on foreign grain, it goes without saying that the very worst that could happen the British bread consumer would be a tax of five cents a bushel on that wheat which did not come from the colonies, which, if it had influence on the whole importation of grain, would be offset by the grain admitted free, so that much less than 5 cents a bushel would be the tax on the whole importation.

whole importation of grain, would be offset by the grain admitted free, so that much less than 5 cents a bushel would be the tax on the whole importation.

But it is simply absurd to say that in case Great Britain put a discriminatory duty of 5 cents a bushel on foreign wheat, as compared with the colonial product, the "tax" would be paid by the importer, and therefore by the consumer. Take two lots of wheat,—one from Manitoba, and one from Dakota; both graded No. 1 hard; each of equal value with the other. Let the proposed duty of five cents a bushel be in operation at Liverpool. These two lots of grain arrive there. Does any sane man mean to tell us that the British purchaser would pay 5 cents less for the Manitoba wheat than for the Dakota wheat, or five cents more for the Dakota wheat, or five cents more for the Dakota wheat, or five cents more for the Dakota wheat than for the Manitoba product? The thing is absurd, silly, impossible. The two lots would sell at exactly the same price in Liverpool, and the producer of the Canadian wheat would get 5 cents a bushel more than his neighbour across the line. That 5 cents a bushel would make Canada boom; it would repatriate all the Canucks in Yankeedom; it would create an exodus from the United States into the great Canadian wheat plains in the North-West; it would fill our vacant lands with the pick of the people of the Old World; it would speedily enable the great wheat fields of Canada to grow all the wheat Britain would want; it would be the greatest blessing that could possibly come to this country. These results are self-evident. No man can say that a preferential duty of 5 cents a bushel in favour of this country would not produce the results indicated. And yet the Grit Government of Canada, instead of making every effort to bring about this great desideratum—instead of doing all in its power for Canada-is bushly engaged in an endeavour to poison the mind of John Bull against the proposition! The Canadian Government is doing exactly what the greatest enemy

WHY DO THEY OPPOSE IT ? Great. Britain imported in 1896 for home onsumption \$790,000,000 worth of food products, all of which, with the exception of ea, sugar, and fruit, and some minor aricles, amounting to about \$100,000,000, can be produced in Canada.

She imported 130,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which Canada supplied only 10,000,000. She imported 12,000,000 barrais of flour, of which Canada supplied only 90,000 barrels. imported 5,500,000 bushels of peas, of Canada supplied only 1,400,000 bush imported 52,500,000 bushels of barley, sich Canada supplied only 47,000. imported 510,000,000 pounds of Bacon, hich Canada supplied only 47,000,000

A BILL OF EXPENSES The Cost to Canada of the Joint High Commission.

The Conferences Cost Canada Over Thirty-Four Thousand Dollars.

Nothing Accomplished by the Ca dian Commissioners, But The Had a Pleasant Visit in Washington.

OTTAWA, March 19. - The follows amounts were paid, as shown in the Aud or General's report up to 1st July, 1899, connection with the Quebec-Washingto Commission, which ended without result The amounts drawn by the Ministers, Lau rier, Cartwright and Davies, are in addition to their salaries of \$7,000 each and ses sional indemnities of \$1,000 each. As will be seen jaunts and entertainments constitute a respectable share of the bill.

PERSONAL EXPENSES.

High Commissioners-Sir Wilfrid Laurier 3.821.39 W. F. King 1,345.23 R. N. Venning 1,130.00 37.23 F. Gourdeau R. Boudreau, private secretary of Premier..... S. Lelievre, asst. secretary of Premier. F. C. T. O'Hara, private secretary of Sir R. Cartwright E. B. Williams, private secretary of Sir Louis Davies Staff and assistants—
W. C. Gordon, private secretary of Sir

Captain Herbert Taylor Captain O. G. V. Spain Captain Wakeham 163,13

J. J. McArthur 173.00 Messengers—
P. Connolly

P. J. Connolly 511.36 R. Archambault 275.00 GENERAL EXPENSES.

ber 2 Hotel Frontenac, 21 days, to October The Shoreham, November 7 to February

uenay Trip with Lord Herschell and party Trip to Tourville Fish and Game Club's

Two-thirds share of banquet at Shore-

Messengers, etc., at Quebec (\$608.60)-H. Dube, stenographer, 44 days', at T. Lamb, 30 d vs. at \$2

F. H. Gauthier, & days, at \$1.50 J. McAlister, 11 days, at \$1.50 Andrew Cline, 11 days, at \$1.50 J. Montreuil, 19 days, at \$1.50 J. O. Delisle, 11 days, at \$2 Flord Legare, charwoman, 11 days, at 60c..... Caroline Guy, charwoman, 19 days, at 80c..... No name, charwoman, 11 days, at 60c.. ion. H. Archambault, speaker, to pay

Council 3. Laroque, sergeant-at-arms, to pay permanent employes of Legislative Telegrams (\$520.24)-

. N. W. Tel. Co.....

C. P. R. Tel. Co...... Western Union Tel. Co..... 879.17 Paid by Mr. Pops Gratuities to servants Express and freight (\$326.88)-Can. Atlantic Railway

The Shoreham Thomas Norris At Ottawa

At Washington Luncheons sent to Parliament Buildings by Quebec Garrison Club Lord Herschell and party— Expenses of trip to Manitoba, N. W. Expenses of trip to Manitobe Territories and British Colu Lord Herschell's funeral es of Can. representative

Newspapers, etc. (\$137.34)—
At Washington Cards and printing (\$96.03)eo. Cox, Ottawa

res to Montreal

Office rent (\$1,814.02)—
Hotel Frontenac, August 24th, Septem-

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130.35

168.14

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