14 **NEWS FROM OTTAWA.**

Hon. Mr. Foster Delivers His Annual Budget Speech.

Minister of Finance Makes Able State

ment as to Country's Condition.

Foresters' Bill Reported Against - The Remedial Bill - Fishing Bounty Checks.

Ottawa and Montreal.

AN INCREASED DUTY

reasons of economy or change in ideas

人口と「第一」 3 Ottawa, Jan. 30 .- It was decided today at the opening of the house, on the suggestion of Mr. McNeill, that a resolution of sympathy with the mother country should be the first order of the day for Wednesday next. The resolution will undoubtedly pass unanimously, the opposition strongly in favor of it. A liberal from bec will second the motion.

Hon. Mr. Foster, answering Mr. Casey, said that since Sir Charles Tupper's appointment as high commission-er in 1883, he had held conjeintly the office of minister of railways for eleven months and twenty-four days.

Hon. Mr. Montague, replying to Mr. Featherston, said that Prof. Robertson finding his duties as dairy commis-sioner to be very onerous has asked to be relieved of the care of the live lieving that there would be a better-ment between the 20th April and 30th stock of the experimental farm. Con-sequently it was the intention to appoint a first-class man to look after the live stock. Mr. Perry asked whether Sir Charles

Tupper was at present travelling in private car through Cape Breton at the public expense.

Hon. Mr. Haggart replied-I do not know how Sir Charles is travelling. I loaned him my private car. I have no doubt he is travelling at his own ex-

Sir Richard Cartwright asked how is he paying the Intercolonial railway, but no answer was vouchsafed. Hon. Mr. Foster laid on the table

of the house further papers relating to the Manftoba school question. They include only the dominion order in council of July 27th last and the reply thereto of the provincial governme of Manitoba of last month. The articles from which

The house went into committee on Mr. Mulck's bill respecting the senate and house of commons. The first clause, providing that no senator or

member who for the purpose of at-tending or returning from having attended the session of parliament travels by any railway to or from Ottawa, either free or at a less rate than that charged to the general public, shall be entitled to the mileage allewance. The clause was rejected by 80 to 24.

Mr. Mulock spoke strongly against members of parliament receiving pass-

Mr. McMullen said members of parliament were the poorest paid individ-uals in Canada and deserved every deration. If, however, the put got the idea that by accepting a rail-way pass a member could be influencin his legislative action, then measures should be taken to prohibit use of pas

Richard Cartwright recalled a she richard Cartwright recailed a by six and one-third millions than it ister of public works last year. He was in 1889-90. The per capita rate

bore rifle. The necessary machinery has already arrived. Graduates of the Royal Military College have been

the Royal Minitary College have been engaged during the past summer in the preparation of a military map of a portion of the dominion territory. The permanent force has been reduced to 800 by the release of some of the rank and file. The establishment list shows a forth outberied distribution of 2005 for the current fiscal year, he estima-ted revenue and expenditure at \$37,000,-000, or that they would about bal-ance each other. Taking into consid-eration that the period of world wide a total authorized strength of 28,962. The number of officers and men who depression was about over and counting upon a small increase in the re ceipts for the balance of the presen drilled twelve days was 20,877. The Canada Atlantic rallway has fiscal year over the same period year to balance the revenue and decided to run Sunday trains between ue and ex panditure for the current fiscal year, Dr. Oronhaekha, supreme chief of he thought the time for deficits was about over and the time for surpluses the I. O. F., is in town, and today in

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WEEKLY SUN ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 5, 1896.

the commons building presided at a novel meeting, to wit, an open court of the order. About fifteen members was fast approaching. Sir Richard Cartwright-You cound on, an increase of revenue for the balance of the present year. Mr. Foster-Yes.

Mr. Foster-In regard to the capital expenditure for the current fiscal year, he estima-ted it would be about \$4,100,000. Proand Mr. Joncas of Gaspe. viding that this estimate is carried out and taking away the sinking fund Ottawa, Jan. 31.-In the this afternoon, after routine business had been disposed of, Hon. Mr. Foster of \$2,000,000, there will be an increase rose to deliver his annual budget to the de statument. He was loudly cheered \$2,000,000. to the debt during the current year of

from the government benches. At the outset he reminded the house that At With reference to the revenue and expenditure for 1896-97, owing to the distance of the period, he was unable the budget speech last year was de-livered on the 3rd day of May, conseto give any reliable estimate. pointing out that the total exper After quently he was better nabled to speak with accuracy as to the financial refor the present ear as shown in the sults of the year than might be, the brought down, was \$33,750,estimates case at this time. He estimated the revenue for the year at \$33,800,000, be the 000, he went into an

EXPLANATION OF THE IN-CREA

ment between the sun April and sun June, over the corresponding period of the preceding year of \$419,724. Sir Richard Cartwright had taken excep-tion to the reliability of this estimate, but he was glad that the estimate was of \$30,000 in the vote for mounted polwithin the mark, the increase being ice was to meet the expenses incur-\$597,851. (Cheers.) The whole falling red by the establishment of a post on \$597,851. (Cheers.) The whole falling, red by the establishment of a post on off in the revenue last year was \$2. the Yukon river, and to meet the ad-306,563. The exports exceeded the im- ded cost of placing there a detach-ports by \$2,857,121, such an occur- ment of mounted police, so as to bring rence having taken place only once be- the reign of law and order into force fore since confederation. Whatever there might be in the balance of trade there.

Sir Richard Cartwright-Are we to theory, the fact that the exports ex- have any supplementary estimates? ceeded the imports was so much gain Hon. Mr. Foster-Yes, but not large to the business interests of the counones.

try. (Hear, hear.) He proceeded to Referring to the increase in the vot for the postoffice department, he said that the increasing demands upon that department, /and the fact that now read a table showing on what items the duty had fallen off, the principal ones being iron and steel, spirits and wines, wooi and manufactures thereof and wood and manufactures thereof. there was a deficit of about \$800,000 between revenue and expenditure, made the time somewhat distant when a reduction might be expected on the rates had been obtained were chiefly sugars, of \$247,270 in the vote for militia, he manufactures of cotton, arrowroot, biscuits, etc., and grain of all kinds. said: For a number of years only a portion of the active militia have been The excise showed a decrease in ev-ery item with the exception of cigardrilled each year, and this consequent-ly left the whole force to be drilled

ettes, the net decrease for the year beonly once in two years. There may have been the same necessity in pre-ceding years for drilling the whole ing \$584,865. During last year the lowest consumption per capita of spirits, wines and liquors had been reached. force as in this year, but recent The consumption of spirits per head events have brought the lesson a lit-was .666 gallons beer, 3.471 gallons the closer and nearer home to us, and gallons per lead, and tothe government has come to the de-cision that for the present, and we bacco, 2.163 lbs. per head of the peo-ple. Whether this decrease arose from

hope for each year after this. THE RURAL MILITIA

of people he was not preparted to say. will be called out for drill during each Sir Richard Cartwright-Or from

successful smuggling. Hon. Mr. Foster, continuing, said year. It is largely for this purpose that the increase of \$247,270 has I made in the estimates, although that the revenue was the smallest the appropriation also stands for better equipments and accoutrements for the since 1885-86. The customs revenue was smallest since 1879-80, and smaller equipments and accounteness this sum, militia force. No part of this sum, however, is to be devoted to the arm-ing of the militia with new rifles or

the equipment of our militia for the (Cheers.) Dealing with THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK for the current fiscal year; he estima-ted revenue and expenditure at \$37,000,-

ommon sense demands for adequacy. Sir Richard Cartwright-Are you repared to state how much? Hon. Mr. Foster-Not at present; that will be given before long. Sir Richard Cartwright-Before the budget debate closes I hope. The louse should know it when discussing the statement of the debt of the coun-

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Hon. Mr. Foster-That does not at all follow. It has been the habit ever since this parliament was, to bring lown

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES. and the same will take place this year. Sir Richard Cartwrige-And a very

Sir Richard Cartwrige And a very bad habit too. Proceeding, the finance minister quoted figures to show that the do-minion had come through the com-mercial depressions of 1890-1891 up to the present most satisfactorily. Trade, splendid results. (Cheers.) Coming now to the industrial estab-ishments and the expansion of the industrial life of this country, every one knows what immense advances had traffic, shipping, savings, etc., all showing increases, while there was a deficit of only a million and a half net, and during the same time the debt increased but \$15,000,000 despite a debt increased but \$15,000,000 despite a reduction in the tariff on raw sugar alone of nearly \$19,000,000. He also quoted statistics to show that during this period industries not only were maintained but made advances, as was shown by export returns. New industries were established such as equal to 114 per cent. (Cheers.) industries were established, such as iron smelting work at Hamilton. Referring to the condition of the farmer during this period, he showed the experts of wheat, cheese and near-

employed increased by over \$76,000,000, ly all agricultural products increased. Not only did the foreign trade in farm products increase, but the home mar-ket also. The farmer not only got the manufactures increased by benefit of the extension of the market at home through increase of popula-tion during the period, but he also he purposes of the opposition to took away from the American farmer the Canadian trade that Americans formerly held. In 1889-90 we mapped to a staken, and it one part that 33,000,000 lbs. of meats, while in 1894-95 census was taken, and it one part that we imported but 6,000,000 pounds. The reliable the other parts ought to be taken as approximately reliable as formerly held. In 1889-90 we imported

well. (Hear, hear.) Was there any reason for a change FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCTS. The mining trade had emerged from now? Was there anything in the rea period of depression larger than when it entered. Canada's credib was better than ever. There was hope at cord of the past seventeen years to show why the policy should be change ed for some cther. There was none. Hon, gentlemen opposite were men of

home and prestige abroad. He made a vigorous attack on the liberal charge that the conservative party had placed very high taxes on the people. He admitted there was a considerable increase in 1879 when the N. P. was inaugurated, such increases being made at the dictation of the people. Ever since, however, the government had been sedulously care-ful of the interests of the people by watching that protection should only greater moment to this country than able. Moreover, the governbe reas ment had remitted the terration of the people to a great extent. Tea and offee and tin articles of common use, were taxed by the liberals, but in 1882

the government struck the duties off and from 1882 to 1895 over \$15,000,000 were saved in this way. The governnent struck out bill stamps, a tax on business transactions, and postage on newspapers, and thus up to 1895 had saved to the people \$3,367,000. In 1887 the duty on anthracite coal was more thank in the present fiscal system if the people in 1879 thought it necessary that our industries should

was removed, saving thereby up to necessary that our industries should

O A DAYSURE. SEND here you live B. T. MORGAN, MAN BOX G 6. SOR. ONT.

feed the empire, and by doing that will add to the force of business, and will add to remunerative production in each. (Cheers). And what is better and greater than all that, sir, it will make these outlying dependencies of Great Britain, and Britain itself having common interest, trade and common defence, it will make them strong and united to begin that race of imperial rule and imperial progress which I believe is in store for the Briton in Canada, the Briton in Aution the government could boast of a vigorous and consistent policy with stralia, the Briton in Asia, the Briton in Africa, and the Briton in the isles

of the sea. (Prolonged cheers). The minister spoke two hours and ten minutese.

After receses Sir Richard Cartwright been made in the past seventeen took up his annual parable. He deyears. (Hear, hear.) But, to make clared no other country was more unthe comparison more impressive, he fit than Canada to try an experiment would take the past ten years, which of protection. He held its vast area included the census decade. In that and sparse settlement and its geotime there had been an increase of graphical position cut it off from 25,844 establishments, or an increase every market but that to the south. of 51 per cent, of capital invested, an He spoke for an hour in his usual acrease amounting to \$188.534.194. strain, and then moved the adjourn-

number of employes had increased by 112,930, or 44 per cent. The wages paid increased by \$40,320,000, or 68 per ment of the debate. The house went into committee on Mr. Sproule's bill to prevent the adulteration of honey. Some progress was made and the

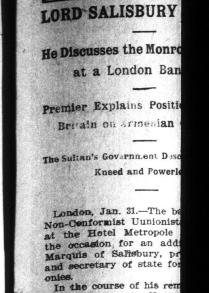
house adjourned at 10 p.m.

NOTES. of 42 per cent., while the product of It was learned at the department of the imnarine and fisheries today that the mense sum of \$165,000,000, or 53 1-2 per fishing bounty checks are now being cent. The comparison did not include sent out as fast as they can be prepared. Those for the county of Anthe purposes of the opposition to laugh at these figures, but the same policy existed and the same govern-ment was in power when the whole napolis, Cape Breton, Antigonish and Digby will be mailed on Monday next. J. S. Ewart of Winnipeg, counsel for the Catholic minority, has arrived to watch the progress of the remedial bill.

> The provision in the Foresters' bill permitting the order to increase the value of its real estate to half a million dollars was reported against by the standing orders committee today on the ground that this portion of the application was not advertised in the wspapers.

different political faiths so far as tar-Ottawa, Feb. 2 .- Hon. John Costigan iff was concerned. (Ministerial cheers.) is causing enquiries to be made at St. Johns, Newfoundland, for the char-They had advocated commercial union, they had advocated unrestricted tering of the strong steam vessel ac-customed to ice work for the purposes reciprocity and their latest fad was free trade as in England. (Laughter.) of the proposed Hudsons Bay expedi-Only the other day Sir Richard Cartwright had pinned his faith to tion, which will be sent out this spring under the joint auspices of the cus-toms, interior and marine and fisherwhat he had written in the Economist five years ago, when he said that free trade with the United States was of ies departments. Dr. Bell assistant director of the geological survey, and Prof. Prince, commissioner of fisher-ies, with a staff of scientific experts,

will accomapny the expedition. The customs department early last with any other portion of the world. Sir Richard Cartwright-Hear, hear year issued a circular for the guid-Yes, continued Mr. Foster, the hon. ance of collectors, giving the rates at gentleman knows that free trade with which bicycles made in the United the United States means discrimina States were dutiable in Canada. Distion against the rest of the world counts vary on the different clas of wheels made in the United States from 20 to 50 per cent, but from all the information which has, reached the department it does not appear that



with reference to Venez been held up as the den onroe doctrine. As a m although the Monroe do part of international law, Mr. Olney, the secre for the United States, su a rule of policy in the st distinct terms. But d in that despatch and hat, as a rule of policy ntire advocates of the trine, we mean the Monro President Monroe un Cheers). In that sense find any more convinc han we are.

Lord Salisbury then t ly to the Armenian ques reproached the religious with laboring under a l they supposed that Engla herself in honor to su menians, which means with the sultan in order to govern the Armenian Berlin treaty, Lord S merely bound the sign that if the sultan pron tain reforms they would the execution of those re ing more. He did not t could interpret that as a ing to go to war. As convention, Lord Salisbu it contains no trace of a ing to interfere in beha

tan's subjects. I was concerned in th both these conventions bury said, and nothing induced me to pledge m such a desperate under The speaker reminded that the reforms which recently accepted, althou reforms, could not be ex duce good government i "They require time. the speaker went on t would require time in a munity, and much more and fanatical country. will have a beneficient e proceed.'

Lord Salisbury then saying: "Meantime, among the Turks the their dominion was thr reforms have unfortuna perpetration of horron with be compare Gengnis, Khan and Ta

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Mr. Gladstone wrote

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\$2,806,000 as compared with the beg-garly average f three-quarters of a million when the liberals were in power. (Cheers.) So with regard to the Australian line uniting the colonies of Australia and Ganada in a con effort to support this service, and resulting ultimately, in the institution of a colonial conference, the outcome of whose deliberations here is that British government proposes to give £75,000 per year for ten years to co-operate in building up a great line nmunication from Sydney to Canada and Liverpool. So, therefore, in the line of steamship communica

THE RAW MATERIAL,

FREE TRADE

again and again. (Hear, hear.)

quite agreed that any raisy subsi-dized by parliament should carry the 1877-78 was \$3.44 per head of the pe members free. In that way the country would save the amount of mile Hon. Mr. Ouimet said he was glad to hear Sir Richard Cartwaright recall his (Ouimet's) suggestion. This session the house might not be dis-posed to legislate on this question, but cents less than in 1874-75. (Chee The excise was nearly twice what it fund. was in 1879-80 and the per capita rate next year Sir Richard and himself could form a coalition.

Mr. Mills-So you think you are coming back? Hon. Mr. Ouimet-We are coming LARGELY VOLUNTARY.

back sure. (Laughter.)

Coming to the expenditure for 1894-Hon. Mr. Dickey said he was quite prepared to vote for the withdrawal 95, he had estimated the amount at \$38,300,000, the actual expenditure being of the sessional indemnity, but in a \$38,132,000, this being one of the lar-gest the country ever had. The aver-age expenditure for the last eight young country like this possibly many thought the time had not yet arrived for such a step. He did not think p lic opinion outside of the house had was considerably above the average. been properly educated on the ques-The charges on the debt had of course tion. Personally he felt that it was largely increased during the period and the subsidies to the provinces also wrong to impute against any men that his vote could be infinenced ed by reased by \$300,000. The deficit last the acceptance of railway passes. The debate was continued by Messrs year was \$4,153,875. Looking at that deficit it must be remembered that Davin, McNeil, Ingram, Davies, Cam-eron (Inverness), Casey, Mulook and amount laid up in the sinking fund, of us Taylor, after which the bill was knock-

so that the real result of last year's operations, so far as the consolidated Mr. Casey's bill for the protection of rallway employes was under consider-ation at six o'clock. The deficit was less by \$350,000 than

The debate on Mr. Casev's bill for promoting the safety of railway employes and passengers was continued after recess by Mr. Ingram, who point-ed out the impracticability of most of total was \$5,364,270. It should be reits provisi

taxation on sugar alone to the value of \$5,475,000, so that had this money Hon. Mr. Haggart also took up the details of the bill and pointed out the objections to it in its present shape, but agreed that it should be sent to and have left a slight surplus of \$100,-000 to \$200,000. Mr. Mills-Assuming the importathe railway committee.

Mr. McNelll of Bruce called atten-tion to the many accidents at railway crossings, and thought something ns were the same. Hon. Mr. Foster-Certainly.

night be added to the bill to provide SPEAKING OF DEFICITS, for the installation of automatic gates at country crossings, which would be it was well to take into account the

closed by the approaching train fiself and re-opened automatically as the train receded. five years period when the hon. gentlemen oposite were in power. Possibly it might be timely to refresh the minds

train receded. Mr. O'Brien thought something should of members on that point. From 1850-be done to reduce the hours of work 95, the period of hard times and de-pression, the net deficit was \$1,617,932.

The bill was read a second time and From 1874 to 1878 the net deficit was sent to the railway committee. Mr. Sproule moved the second read-\$5,491.314. (Ministerial cheers.)

The opposition might also be re-minded that although their deficit am-ounted to five and a half mollion doling of the bill to prevent the adultera-tion of honey. It is aimed at the practice of the adulteration with glu lars they remitted no taxation, but on the contrary, laid on extra taxa-tion, while by the present administra-tion taxation had been remitted in Col. Prior, controller of inland revenue, approved of the bill, subject to

alteration in committee. The bill was given a second reading. sugar alone to the amount of \$19,000 -The house adjourned at 10.30 o'clock. 000. (Cheers.)

NOTES.

Continuing, Mr. Foster pointed out that the debt had increased last year by \$6,801,897, the average increase from The governor general received cablegram from the colonial affice to-day stating that Prince Battenburg's 1890 to 1895 being \$2,590,214 per annum. During that period of five years there funeral would take place next Wed-

had been spent on capital account on canals, the I. C. R. and the C. P. R. \$16,992,301, and adding to that the rall-The annual report of the militia de The annual report of the minuta de-partment was presented to the house today. The total expenditure last year was \$1,574,013. The deputy minister says the superintendent of the cart-ridge department, now in **Dugland**, is undergoing a course of technical inway subsidies, amounting to \$5,865,-748, he thought the addition to the struction for the manufacture of 303 unition for the magazine or small

for whatever else may be considered ple. The customs collections in 1874-75 necessary to be done in the way of was \$3.95 per bead, and last year \$3.52 equipment and strengthening the deper head. (Hear,hear.) That is, it fences of the country. For that spe-was only eight cents greater than the cial credit will be asked for later, but average in the period of 1874-78 and 43 the sum is too large to allow its being taken out of the consolidated revenue

Nw, we may be met by objections of last year 27 cents more than the av-erage of the period 1874-78. This tax-ption was, of course, the pres-ent time. There is one class of people who affect to believe that any more than an ordinary expenditure upon the militia force of Canada at the present time might be interpreted to the dis-advantage of Canada as regards its relations with the United States. There is another class of people, and I hope a small class, who do not think years was \$36,908,862, so that last year it worth while that the militia of this country should be put in that forward state of efficiency as they may believe that it would not be the worst of calamities if after all this country were

QUIETLY AND PEACEABLY \$2,002,311 was accounted for by the to merge itself with the country south

The government, however, does not believe with either of these small classes of people in our country. revenues and expenditures were con-cerned, left a net deficit of \$2,151,561. It does not believe that at the present time and under present circum he had anticipated. Adding to the it is a thing which is necessary and deficit that of the previous year, the prudent to do. They take this step total was \$5,364,270. It should be re-membered, however, that last year there was remitted to the people in taxation on sugar alone to the value not with any feeling of hostility to any the continuation of the blessings of been collected it would have wiped peace in the future, which have been out the deficit of the past two years so long the lot of this country in its relations with the United States and with other countries. But I think we cannot forget that

here we have a heritage, the accumu-lated wealth of which is at present very large, and which in the future

will be almost illimitable, that have a country and institutions which are worth the sternest and strongest defence that can be given to them and that the government and parlia-ment would not be doing its duty to the great trust it has reposed in it if it refused or neglected to place in the hands of its citizens means of defence adequate to resist any armed invasion were it unfortunately to come upon us. More than that, by birth and adoption, by the possession of ample freedom, by the long possession of good government, the people of this

country, whether FRENCH OR ENGLISH

speaking, or if not all, at least a great majority, have their convictions con-tinually formed and strengthened 'n the line of what I may call the centrithe merit of what I may can the centri-fugal force, which in this country, in Australia, in all the lependencies and colonies of Great Britain, is tending to marshal the outlying dependencies of the empire around the centre of power and life. And if Canada is to performed to the second the centre of performed to the second the centre of the empire around the centre of performed to the second the centre of the second the second the second to the second the second the the second to the second the second the second to the second to the the second to the second the second to the secon way subsidies, amounting to \$5,865.-748, he thought the addition to the debt was fully justified. (Hear, hear.) In 1894-95 the per capita amount of interest paid on the debt was \$1.83 per head and in 1887-88, \$1 90 per head, so that nothwithstanding the increase in the debt the burthen fell less heav-

1895 \$19,000,000. In 1894 a general reduction was made in the tariff, saving to the people over \$1,500,000. Adding all together, the government had made REDUCTIONS IN TAXATION

continued. (Cheers). of \$46,903,800. In 1895 the average of customs duties per head was \$3.52 and in 1875, under liberal rule, it was \$3.95 per head.

The item of free goods was constantly increasing. From 1874 to 1879 there was a decline of \$23,000,000 in free goods, but from 1880 to 1895 the free list showed an increase of \$26,500,000. (Cheers.) He proceeded to explain the effect of the tariff reductions of two years ago, and read a statement showing

the per centage of reductions in dif-ferent articles. "hese reductions were made at a time of the greatest difficulty. The prices were low in every great manufacturing country of the world, and despite this fact, the goverament gave to the great consum class in the country the substantial advantage of remissions of taxation and the consequent cheapening of goods which took place. (Cheers.)

One other topic he desired to allude to. From 1878, when the people by a large majority gave their verdict for change in the fiscal policy of the country, the liberal conservative party and the liberal conservative policy dominated in Canada. (Cheers.) The liberal conservative party's record of seventeen years was before the country, and by that policy and record they are willing to be judged. (Cheers.) desired to be judged upon the whole policy and not upon the par-ticular parts which the opposition might choose to pick out in order to suit their own convenience. (Hear, hear.) If the

RECORD OF THE GOVERNMENT was fairly looked at, the people of the country would come to the same conclusion at the next election as they did n 1878, in 1882, in 1887, and in 1891, and ndicate their preference for a continuation of a reasonable measure of protection. (Cheers.)

party embraced the building and com-pleting the Canadian Pacific railway, and of many miles of railway in different parts of the country. The canal system has been extended and now the country was within two years of the mpletion of the fourteen foot navi-

nations were backing up their industries by protective tariffs. He proceeded to show the immense possibiliwhat the dominion was capable of in

the way of providing food for the mother land. In a recent article in the Nineteenth Century the question had been discussed whether the em-pire could feed itself. Why, sir, if the statesmanship is not able practically to solve that question, statesmanship must find it impossible to solve any of the great questions which from

time to time present themselves FOR SOLUTION.

The writer said 100,000,000 bushels of raising thirty bushels to the acre, would produce 150,000,000 bushels of wheat for export to Great Britain. (Cheers). And what is fifty thousand parliament." farmers cultivating five millions acres compared to the numbers of millions of acres of good wheat land in Mani-

toba and the Northwest territories which has not yet been scratched by the plow. Meats to the amount one hundred and forty millions of pounds would have to be supplied by the colonies to make up for the deficiency already supplied and which England consumes. Why cattle and horses and pigs illimitable in quantity could be raised in this country. And The policy of the past seventeen years has been a vigorous one. Parlia-ment has assented to propositions for extending internal communication. The record of the liberal conservative butter and cheese enough to meet the surplus of what is required in Great Britain. And with the vast lands of the Northwest that is not an estimate which cannot be reached if means are

taken by which it could be reached. So, sir, I might go on to amplify this. The sugar which is necessary for the consumption of Great Britain could be supplied by the West Indies and by the East Indies by cultivation

> and which by going out of use is impoverishing the planters and laborers of the East and West Indies. So all the way through it is a problem which only requires time and good states-manship to solve, and, as I said be-fore, it is for Canada, it is for Australia, it is for the other color Great Britain and for Great Britain herself, it is for her to ponder serious ly and carefully, whether or not ar arrangement cannot be come to which will makt the empire and its depend-

nd of the prothe price of the better grade machines tective tariff in order to build up the this year. Possibly there will be many country and stand up against foreign cheap machines on the market, but mpetition, there was greater reason \$90 or \$100 will be about the price of than ever that the policy should be standard makes. Competition Supposing the supplies for the next

there is going to be m

with the outside world had not de-creased but had increased. The United fiscal year are voted at the present sesion of parliament, the new parlia States had a 40 per cent. tariff, and ment need not meet until April, 1897. now a republican house of representatives had sent a bill to the senate to still further raise the tariff. All other March, 1897, for holding the elctions. It is uggested that the government It is questionable, however, whether any govermnment would venture to hold power as long after the expiration ties of developing the resources of of the parliamentary term before ap-Canada and the empire, and showed pealing to the electorate, and the im pression is general that the elections must take place in May or June next. If the appropriations for 1896-7 are not passed before April 25th, then another session must be convened in June, In order to vote supplies necessary to carry on the public business of the

ountry. Dr. Bourinot, speaking vesterday said that when parliament expires by effluxion of time, "the crown must immediately take steps to have parliament called together. The only pro-The empire able to feed itself; yes. per interval is such reasonable time to make all the writs which should be wheat were necessary to England issued at once for a general election other than what the colonies afforded returnable. There should be always a her at the present time in order to the the people of the empire there. One hundred million bushels of wheat; it is necessary that the ministry take immediate steps to ascertain whether the confidence of the people or not. The government must always have the confidence of the people through their representatives

THE COLD SWEAT OF HEART DISEASE

Is Dispelled in 30 Minutes by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

The thousands who suffer from heart disease will understand what is meant by Mrs. Roadhouse of Willscroft, Ont., when she says: "Cold sweat would stand out in great beads upon my face." With everyone who suffers from heart trouble it is a death struggle, for it is hard to say when the cord of life will not snap with this disease controlling the system. In the interests of human life, let all who suffer rom heart trouble always act promptly, and use a remedy that is effective Death may easily occur if it is a case simply of experimenting with medicines that are not specially intended to remove the trouble in this direction. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a heart specific, and will give relief within 30 minutes after the first dose is taken, and cure permanently, as many have already testified through these columns.

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a pr

fidently that some of ed to interfere, and view is that, with p tan's prestige, which left in the country, establish order and commerce to take th course. That is their our duty to give the is not for me to pa that view, but no been suggested. It is ment to find that alre of order is being res not act with the gr must act against the calamities far worse the Armenian atroc In conclusion Lon ferred to the recent strations in the color the threatened forei and said: "I care not isolated if we are has been set which ficent light on the Englishmen. As he finished hi sumed his seat, he loud and prolonged Lord Salisbury, Lord George Hamistate for India; Mr. of the board of trad bers of the govern guests of the gove Lord Salisbury at speech referred to vaal erisis as thro upon what might h Te granted to In

