MR. SIFTON'S SPEECH

That was a musterly regutation of the charges regarding the administration of the Yakon district, brought by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and others in the Commons, which Hon. Clifford Sifton made in the House yesterday. We do not think the minister of the interior ever delivered a finer speech or built up a clearer and more forcible argument. It was also a piece of fine genaralship to deal with the matter seriatim: demo ishing in detail the charges that had been laid by Tom, Dick and Harry, and | Hon. Mr. Tarte's Great Speechalso by members of the House who might have been expected to show a little more circumspection and dignity than they did.

The evidence which has been submitted with reference to the conduct of the Tory club who desired to get any kind of pag in the Yukon upon which to hang up a savage attack on the present government, is interesting and significant; a fine glimpse into the natural amend the criminal code, which was history of Toryism's methods, which, as given its first reading. everybody in the land is well aware, are always open and above board, and never mean, sneaking and snake-like. Toryism seems to have a refining and elevating effect upon the mind, to judge by the behavior of some Tory members and their a man a gentleman, as shown by the disclosures touching the Yukon charges. We think the country will have a profound respect for Toryism and its prospeech. He was undoubtedly very severe in some points, but the scorn and indignation which he poured out upon the men who, for a miserable party advantage would have liked to see Canada's Surely, he added, Mr. Davin had not fair name befouled, will find a ready echo from British Columbia to Prince

Hon. Mr. Sifton's scathing reply to the blow of Toryism in Canada. Coming immediately on the keels of the crushing disasters in New Brunswick and other party has suffered, the minister of the interior's great speech is what the late Richard Swiveller would have called "a

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It Is the World's Best Spring

As far as the sick and suffering are concerned, time is too precious in their estimation to waste in reading any long dissertation on their condition based on medical or scientific standpoint. The suffering and diseased know well of their perilous and low condition of

health, and sad hearts yearn for release from the chains of death's agents. Each broken down, weak and suffering man and woman should know that the underlying cause of their burdens and ailments, apparent in headaches, sidefaulty nutrition of the entire nervous

The blood is pale, watery and hampered in its life-sustaining work by humors and impurities. The nerves can-

lates the bowels and brings about a normal action of the liver.

blood troubles, but also of neuralgia, ney disease.

Compound will do this blessed work in It is the only prescription that your druggist or medical adviser can honestly re commend. No other remedy can take the mark of that of other mining disthe place of Paine's Celery Compound tricts and indeed in every way equal for your case. The use of one bottle will bring quick conviction to the great- under the late government, whose policy est donbters.

THE LARGEST OUTPUT.

___ The New Vancouver Coal Company Mines Over 61,500 Tons of Coal During March.

___ The month of March, A.D., 1809, will long be remembered as a "red letter" month in the annals of the New Vancouver Coal Company, and one to which the officials and employes, from Mr. Samuel M. Robins, superintendent, down to the door boy in the mine, will look back upon with most pardonable pride, says the Nanaimo Free Press. The usually stormy month of March has been the period within which three notable records have been establish ed. First, the highest daily output reached the enormous total of 2,600 tons; second the foreign shipments (not including sh'pments for local trade) from Sunday to Sunday reached the total of 22,800 tons; third, the output of the New Vancouver Coal Company's collieries for the month exceeded 61 500 tons of coal. Of this 61,500 tons, 43,557 tons were shipped to Pacific coast ports, the balance being diverted to the provincial and city trade and for the fuel needed by the company's engines and loco-

THOSE TIRED KIDNEYS.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills held tired kidneys to do what they must do if you are to be a healthy man or woman.

Dominion Parliament

Three Day's Business--Plebiscite Question Again--Criticisms of the Subject.

Clark Wallace Makes Himself Very Prominent.

Ottawa, March 28 .- At the opening of the House yesterday afternoon Mr. L. J. Demers, member-elect for the district of Levis, was introduced between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Charlton introduced his pill to An incident which gave rise to some

quiry of Mr. Davin's as to the words its policy. "A scallawag is a scallawag," which appears in Hansard of Friday as an interruption by the Minister of Public Works in the course of Mr. Davin's accomplices; its natural effect is to make speech of that day. The member of West Assonibola wanted to know what it meant, as he had not heard it uttered and was informed that it had only been inserted at the request of the Minister of Public Works in the report of the defessors after reading Hon. Mr. Sifton's bates, the reporter on the floor at the

time not having caught it. In explanation Mr. Tarte stated that tion, and that he further had seen to taken them as being applied to him. They were used only in a general way. Mr. Speaker being called on for a ruling like an ordinary election, but was to as could find no fault with the expression if not applied to an honorable member of false charges laid by those Tory con- the House. He could not see, he added, spirators may be reckoned the death- that the remark was particularly relevant to the subject under discussion. Mr. Davis Answers Mr. Davin.

Mr. T. O. Davis (Saskatchewan) rehumiliations and defeats which the Tory sumed the debate on the address, his ating, too, a reply to some of the statecould not agree with the statement made | do about the law." by Mr. Davin that the tariff of to-day is not framed so as to assist the farmer spades and shovels, wood screws, tar paper and wire fencing. Mr. Davin was the government, and that some Lib extremely restless under fire and kept up erals had refrained from voting Assinibola since last session and caulone, and one the tioned Sir Charles Tupper to look out not be ignored. for deserters. He was able to show that addition to substantial reductions made in the general tariff farmers enjoy a special benefit in the further reduction under the preferential schedule. He Conservative party as to the ruin which hovered over the country under Liberal rule had been utterly discredited. He put the question seriously to the Opposiion party as to what policy they are prepared to acknowledge and support. Surely there must be something more in

the line of suggestion than the continual scold which is coming to be their only stock in trade. Railway Charters. Mr. Davis pointed to the care which aches, backaches, sleeplessness, dyspep-sia, neuraglia and rheumatism, is a in the granting of railway charters or keeping another out, but would be which he found to be in conspicuous distinction to the policy of the late administration. Mr. Davis challenged the opposition to point to a single instance where they had in their years of office not assimilate proper nourishment, no attempted to safeguard the public in-matter how much food is taken into the terests. The postal service, he was happy to say, had been improved in many no-When your condition is such as we table respects. The report of the Post-was looking for a way out and when he saw one he would follow it. He hoped have described, Paine's Celery Compound | master-General shows many instances is your sure deliverer and rescuer. It where reductions had been effected in quickly arouses a hearty appetite, regu- the cost of mail services throughout Canada. One case in his own constituency he wished to bring prominently At this season, Paine's Celery Com- to the notice of the House, it was that pound frees the system not only of rheu- of the contract between Saskutoon and matism, eczema, salt rheum and other Battleford, which for some years had been let at \$5,200 a year. When tennervous headaches, dyspepsia and kid- ders were called he had been approached by the contractors with an offer of Let the advent of spring be to you a a thousand dollars if he would allow the time of cleansing, toning and repairing continuance of the contract for another of your entire system. Paine's Celery eighteen months. The contract was at eighteen months. The contract was at once discontinued and let to another way that no other medicine can do. party for two thousand dollars a year. Mr. Davis held that the administration of the Yukon has been quite up to

to that of Manitoba and the Territories had, he contended, led to the two insurrections in that district. On he subject of the plebiscite and prohibition, Mr. Davis expressed himself as satisfied with the stand assumed by the government of the day.

Dr. Roche. Dr. Roche (Marquette), began his speech by reading a number of documents in relation to an election protest in which Mr. Davis had been interested, after which he took up the speech from the throne. He expressed the belief that the government is reserving its important bills till the end of the session in order to escape criticism; but warned them that the opposition would make it hot for them from now on. He condemned the government for not tendering the farmers of the Northwest free coal oil and agricultural implements, which had been promised them, and charged that the Standard Oil Company had been given advantages which enabled it to enter Canada and buy up oil wells.

Mr. Fraser (Lambton)-They have not bought one. Dr. Sproule (East Gray) occupied a couple of hours in the early part of the evening with a recital of the well-known grounds of complaint and fault-finding against the government of the day. In the course of his criticism of the administration he referred to a recent letter published in the Montreal Witness, being a criticism of the Postmaster-General

too frequent changes in the stamp issue, The Plebiscite.

Mr. Firman McClure (Colchester) followed, and devoted his attention exlusively to the subject of the plebiscite. While both parties avoided a stand on prohibition, he, at the risk of being considered a fanatic, desired to say that this was the largest and most important question in Canadian politics to-day. No other question would survive to the next Parliament, but prohibition would yet enter into a general election, force itself on a new Parliament, and be a living issue until it was settled, and settled right. Mr. McClure referred to the appointment of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, and said that he never concurred in the censure of a Royal Commission, as he thought that properly constituted and honestly animated it might do much to clear away doubts which surrounded the question. As the commission was constituted, however, he did not speak too strongly and would be sustained by all prohibitionists and many others in saying that if the commission escaped being a swindle and a humbug, it was by becoming a farce. The majority reported against prohibition, and the Conservative party accepted amusement was brought about by an en- this; but never made any declaration of

Part of the Government. The Liberal party never promised to give prohibition, but it promised to obthere was in both cases an implied agreement to stand by the result. The govfollow that Parliament had no duty to member of parliament should see perform. Mr. McClure did not think the government should accept the vote he had made use of the words in ques-as final. As the commission was based on an imperfect and one-sided view of the evidence, presented by biased and nartisan commissioners, so the plebiscite vote failed to record the whole prohibi tion sentiment . The plebiscite was not certain the strength of the prohibition sentiment and whether there was sufficient moral sentiment to enforce a law Parliament having endorsed the abstract principle of prohibition the plebiscite was to answer the one unanswered question whether the people were ready for it. In considering the vote those who tention being confined in the main to have stayed at home must be taken into matters of western interest and compris- account. He did not say they should be counted on the one side or the other; ments put forward by Mr. Davin in his most of them were indifferent, and their oration of Friday last. He position was, "We do not care what you

There had been many things to affect the vote. The fact that no promise in the purchase of the goods which he had been given by the Liberal party, the particularly needs. In support of his repeated declaration of Conservatives proposition, Mr. Davis cited the reduction that the plebiscite was a sham, the fact tion of duties on springs and axles, that Conservative voters tried to swell the prohibition vote in order to embarthey did not want to give political capia continuous succession of interruptions, which were enjoyed to the full by both sides of the House. Mr. Davis alluded in the case. But for all these were factors in the case. But for all that the vote of the House in the case is the case. to the attitude of the member for West polled for prohibition was a magnificent one, and one that would not and could

The Government's Attitude It was a perfectly honest answer for the government to say that the vote did not warrant legislation, and there was no breach of any expressed or implied promise, but prohibitionists would not accept it entirely, and he could not himself. The Liberal party did everyhing it promised to do, but he hoped the day would come when that government would make larger promise and keen them. The prohibition question had been forced to the front as an issue and it would stay there. His advice to prohibitionists was to keep as clear as possible of party entarglements and make their fight in the country. It should not be made a party football, it would not fought on its merits. Prohibition was the largest, most important and most comprehensive question before the Canadian people. It stood face to face with nineteenth century civilization and demanded an answer as a question on which depended vital consequences to Canadian homes and people. He for one to see a declaration of policy by one

party or the other. Mr. Chauvin (Terrebonne) condemned only in the home where a baby completes the tie of matrimony. A childless marriage cannot be a happy one. It takes the final tie of a baby to bind two souls totwo souls together in mar-riage for better or for worse. Without this final tie a wedded couple lack the indissoluble interest that makes daily self-sacrifice not only a

possibility, but a pleasure.

There are to-day thousands of homes all over the country that were once childless and unhappy, but that to day echo with the laughter of happy babyhood, as a re-sult of a marvelous medicine, known as Dr. Pierce's Fayorite Prescription. This is the greatest of all medicines for women who sufferer from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them healthy, strong, vigorous and elastic. It makes them pure and virile. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the shattered nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant period, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health, and a bountful supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly nervous invalide into happy, healthy mothers. An honest dealer will not urge as inferior substitute upon you.

not urge an inferior substitute upon you.

"I am now a happy mother of a fine healthy baby girl," writes Mrs. F. B. Cannings, of No. 430 Humphrey Street, St. Louis, Mo. "Reel that your 'Favorite Prescription' has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. Three mouths previous to my confinement I began using it. I was only in labor forty-five fainutes. With my first baby I suffered it hours then had to lose him. He was very delicate and only lived 12 hours. For two years I suffered untold agony and had two miscarriages. The "Favorite Prescription' saved both my child and myself."

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., one cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only, for a paper covered copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser;" or 50 stamps for a cloth-bound copy. A medical library in one volume.

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for the confusion of has created to all the Riemier for ordering the two mem- present position of the Catholics in the racial cry and religious strife ber ranza and Du Bosc, out of Canada last

Mr. Carroll's Views. Mr. Carroll, of Kamouraska, in the course of an eloquent speech referred to the size of the plebiscite. He said that as the referendum was not part of our constitution, one must go to its home to learn what was considered a majority. In Switzerland, from 1874 to 1892, there were twenty-one popular consultations, and an average of sixty-two per cent. of the qualified electors voted. Formerly the constitution required a majority of the votes polled and a majority of the cantons, but in 1892 it was enacted that the vote of the communes should be compulsory because it was found that the majority of those who voted did not always represent the majority of the people. Mr. Carroll declared that Canada is not to-day in a ecrable body." position to legislate on prohibition. Mr. Marcotte was the last speaker, and the House rose at 12:10.

Members' Passes

Mr. Bostock (Yale and Cariboo) gives notice of the introduction of a bill to provide for the issuing of railway passes to members of the Senate and House of Commons. The object of the bill is to put the question of railway passes in a different position to what it is in to-day. To-day, as is pretty generally known, nearly every railway in Canada and just as the other party promised to as-certain the facts by a commission. But it is done as a favor, and if omitted to any particular senator or member such parties must either seek a favor at the personent had decided that the vote did hands of the companies or go without. not warrant legislation; but it did not Inasmuch as it is necessary that every much as possible of the country they should be entitled to the right of free transportation. Of course it would be desirable to insert a provision that the privilege should not extend to suburban traffic.

Inquisitive Members. Mr. Davin is in evidence with another large batch of questions which he will made up of enquiries affecting the government's management and policy in the tion with the removal of the gold comwill also ask whether the statement is true that the commissioner has imposed tax on women of professed immoral sires that a copy of Mr. Coset's report on the route to the Klondike goldfields

Dr. Rutherford (Macdonald) will move old leader and the National Policy. a resolution in favor of the appointment of a board of railway commissioners, clothed with full authority to enforce prescribe and enforce the observance of such regulations as may be necessary in the public interest.

Mr. Marcotte wili ask how much money has been paid to the Baie des Chaleurs railway to date by the govern-

Dr. Douglas will ask what number ermits or licenses to import liquor into Yukon have been issued by the government from September 1, 1897, to date; what are the qualities so permitted to be that it is his purpose to visit the probrought in, and to whom granted to that it is his purpose to visit the probrought in, and to whom granted to the that it is his purpose to visit the probrought in, and to whom granted to the problem of Quebec. I can assure him that when he does so he will meet with all have been made by the government since last session toward repratriating French-Canadians who have emigrated to the where have such families settled. Col. Prior (Victoria) will apply for a statement showing the amounts voted and expended by the Dominion government on the harbor of Montreal during the last 28 years; also the amounts expended on the harbor of Victoria, B. C.

fiirst minister it was decided that when the House rises on Thursday it shall stand adjourned till Tuesday of next Sir Charles Tupper wanted to know when the report of the Auditor-General would be brought down and was informed by the Premier that all the copy is not yet in the hands of the Queen's Prin-

Ottawa, March 29 .- On motion of the

Mr. Monet (Laprairie and Napierville) continuing the debate on the address, said that the government had fulfilled its promises as far as it could hope to do in the time and under the existing circumstances. The government was reproached with not introducing a prohibitory law, but the Liberal party had never declared in favor of this measure, neither had the majority of the people proounced upon it. Wherein was this different from what Mr. Foster had done. who, partisan of prohibition as he was, had refused to introduce a bill when he was Minister of Finance on the pretence that the finances of the country would not permit it? It was pretended that the Liberals had raised race and religious questions, but wherein was it crime to proclaim that their chief was French-Canadian? The Conservatives had introduced the school question into politics and in 1896 had refused to discuss the financial question, the Wellington bridge, the Caron scandal, and obliged the House to stick to the school question and had even sought to influence Catholic opinion by taking to the cabinet the three Castor fathers of the province

Speaking of the international commison, Mr. Monet said that it was not a health, and if you do not fiasco, as was pretended by the opposi tion. The Liberals had simply promised that if they were offered a reciprocity treaty such as that offered in 1888 by Sir Charles Tupper, not to refuse it, as

The country is prosperous, as the opposition admitted, at the same time claiming that under the Conservative regime prosperity was retarded by the action of the then chief of the opposition, who decried the country abroad. But if so, what good was the high commissioner at London, Sir Charles Tup per, if he could not counterbalance the bad effect. That the country was well administered is proved by the fact that in four sessions the opposition had not lared to propose one direct vote of nonconfidence. Dr. Marcotte had reproached the government with not having pass ed a remedial bill, but he forgot that the government had not promised to pass such a law unless the concessions made by the Hon. Thos. Greenway were not petter than the Tupper remedial bill. As a matter of fact Mr. Monet said, the

oba was far better than it would raised to a greater degree than have been under any remedial act that the Conservatives could have passed. In regard to Senate reform, Mr. Monet said that he was not in favor of the reform of the Senate, but of its abolition. The Senate as constituted is a useless man, and voted as he pleased, ref body. It was irresponsible, and was to be coerced into the rejection

the electorate. It was claimed that the Conservative party sees the Senate protected minorities. Where was which it made in the province Senate protected minorities. Where was it then when the minority in New Bruns- bec, and is prepared to branch wick was oppressed, when the minority a new line of misrepresentation in Manitoba was similarly treated? It had never protected any minority that to the Protestant provinces against had not been accomplished by the other province of Quebec. Their war cry branch of parliament. "As for myself," said Mr. Monet, "I have engaged myself not to vote for the pure and simple re- But that style of campaign is form of the Senate unless it can be proved to me that there is no better alternative or that it is a move in the direction of the total abolition of the ex-

Mr. Clancy (Bothwell) quoted volumin ous figures with the object of proving that neither by its general tariff reduction nor by the preferential reduction had the government of the day redeemed its pledges to the people of Canada. He the government's course in the article of coal oil, the franchise act, and the preferential tariff as evidences of its incapacity. With respect to the reduction in the domestic postal rate, Clancy claimed that the change benefited only ten per cent. of the people and ncreased the burdens of the other Meredith and Dr. Bergin. The latte inety per cent. He also accused the went to secure the canction of Postmaster-General, of repudiating the Jubilee stamps inasmuch as he refused to exchange those of high denominations for those of lower denominations. Mr. Mulock said that five-dollar

stamps were frequently used, and that there was no repudiation. With respect to the proposal for Sen- an interesting story as to how they we ate reform he held that any change would terminate the Senate's usefulness. Dealing with the question of prohibition, he held that the course followed by the government was a repudiation of a plank party at that day, as they hold the in the Liberal platform, and charged Mr. | trol to-day, He would not trou put to the government at the very first Fisher, the prohibitionist of the Cabinet, opportunity. They are for the most part with "Skulking about the corridors, merely refer to a leading editoria when he should be in the House taking part in the debate." With regard to Mr. | gram, a paper which, according Yukon. Among other motions which he McClure, who was a prohibitionist, but rent report, reflects the views of will put is one for all papers in connect who said the day previous that the government had acted honestly with the missioner, Mr. Fawcett. Mr. Davin prohibitionists, Mr. Clancy intimated on the result of the Bagot by-election that he was "a renegade prohibitionist." and held that the cause of prohibition would be advanced by getting rid of such | Quebec against a French premier character in Dawson. Mr. Davin de men. He charged that the Manitoba school question had been fomented by the Liberals for party purposes, and said via the Stickine and Teslin Lake be it would be a lasting disgrace to that laid on the table of the House. | party. He concluded by eulogizing the

MR. TARTE.

the provisions of the Railway Act, to Minister of Public Works on the St. Lawrence Route and Other Questions.

-0-When Mr. Tarte rose at eight o'clock, it was to address one of the fullest as loyal a British citizen as the men houses of the session thus far. His ad- for Leeds (Mr. Taylor) or any members dress was listened to, every word, with on his side of the House. (Cheers.) Co the closest attention, by members on tinning, Mr. Tarte said that when both sides, and he spoke with all his ac-

The eminent baronet, said Mr. Tarte, who leads the House has given notice that it is his purpose to visit the pro-lyince of Quebec. I can assure him that when he does so he will meet with all the consideration due to his age and to he did not feel that he was doing the position which he has held in Can- wrong in saluting the flag of a frie ada. I even apprehend that French nation, and he did so on several Unietd States; what inducements were flags may fly in his honor, unless he held forth to bring them back, and holds to the view expressed by his chief on other occasions when visiting whip in denouncing that flag.

Mr. Tarte wished to say that to-day doing, the House was now fully in p in the province of Quebec, the great session of the facts. He did not dailies published in Montreal, circulate so widely, that French-Canadians in all denald had come to the province of parts are possessed of both sides of every bec many fimes in his day, vet he story, and that for this reason false charges have but very little weight. Of flag. Indeed, he might say that on Sir Charles Tupper he would say that than one occasion he had witne he has been absent from Canada practically for fifteen years, and, that, when try parts of his native province. so gallantly returned to Canada in had seen the tricolor draped about a 1896, to come to the relief of Sir Mac- trait of Her Most Gracious Maje kenzie Bowell, it was to find that he His hope was that the two flags. Briti had completely lost track of public opin- and French, may ever fly to the breez ion in Quebec and elsewhere. Charles has said much as to the great work of Cartier and his associates in the accomplishment of the plan of Confederation. Why is it, then, that the baronet has gathered about him the very men who did all in their power to displace Cartier—such men as Desjardines and Taillon? Angers he would not class with these men, for he was of a far different mould. Why was it, he asked,

did from the most retrograde element in the province. Story of a French Flag. Mr. Tarte dealt at length with the charges prefered against him by Mr. George Taylor, chief Conservative whip, the other evening, concerning his action in elevating the French flag on his boat on the St. Lawrence, this last summer, while engaged in an official inspection

men to be his colleagues, coming as they

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye.

tour. He supposed that nowhere had

You are master of your attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver. Heart Trouble-"I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medi-cines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and three bottles completely and perfectly cured me." Mrs. C. A. Feinn, Wallace Bridge, N. S.

A Safeguard—"As I had lost five children with diphtheria I gave my remaining two children Hood's Sarsaparilla as they were subject to throat trouble and were not very strong. They are now healthier and stronger and have not time had a stronger and have not time. stronger and have not since had a cold."
MRS. W. H. FLECKER, Pembroke, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and

campaign of 1896, in the vince of Quebe ledge and endorsation of Sir Tupper and his colleagues. But French habitant faced the mark li not kept in the right way by the fear of full rights of free citizenship. To-da members are now prepared to be "No French Premier or Roman olic domination: down with the to me, said Mr. Tarte. Mail, the chief organ of the Cor tive party, started that unholy cam long ago. In 1884-85 it set out o mission to such a degree that a it had cost almost four hundred the dollars to the Conservative part spoke of what he knew-Sir Macdonald saw fit to start the E which was set on its feet in o by party subscriptions, gathered city of Montreal, by the chieftain donald died and the Empire was pressed. The Mail succeeded it

more, retaining its own staff

Opposition Troubles

Sir John Thompson in his time man

up his mind to take into the cabinet M

bishops, but before it was put throug Messrs. Wallace and Montague w taken in. It was at this time that ferences of more serious moment in the Conservative ranks, and if Me Ouimet or Angers would speak of what transpired then they cou more than once on the verge of resign tion because of their ill-treatment af r hands of their Tory allies. The elements got control of the Conse House with long quotations, but cently published in the Winnipeg Hugh John Macdonald. The article question, which appeared as a comme counselled the party to no further prejudice its case by attempting to conte unlimited boodle. premier," it continued, "means the of Canada despoiled for Quebec. was such remarks as these which, to ! Tarte's mind, show which way the wind

blows with the Conservative party in the matter of policy. He could hardly conceive that charge preferred against him by the Conservative whip in the flag incident made in other than a spirit of jest. am a French-Canadian—there is doubt of that," said the Minister Public Works (cheers), "but I feel was setting out on his tour of inspec of the works under his control in the vince of Quebec last summer he prov himself with a Union Jack, the Trice communities. If he was guilty of wron The St. Lawrence Rou His administration of the what he had done. Sir John A. M. was horrified at the sight of a tr

touching spectacle in visiting the n amity and friendship. Col. Prior No. Mr. Tarte reminded Col. Prior of the remark made by the Queen on a recet occasion when trouble between the countries seemed imminent, would prefer to meet her end before tilities between these two great nat broke out. (Cheers.) Did Col. Mr. Tarte asked, desire war bet een wasted? Great Britain and France? Surely Since he had taken office he l that Sir Charles Tupper had taken such | The remark rather seemed to him deep interest in the transp more evidence of the sentiment

> honorable member passed the remain when he was not in his proper sen (Laughter.) The Anticosti Incident. Mr. Tarte passed on to the cha which had been adduced against his connection with the recent trouble the island of Anticosti. He had there last summer to inspect the graph line, which came under his ment. Much had been made out alleged attempt of M. Menier, th of the island, to dismiss a Methodists at Fox Bay. To begi he wished to inform the Ho among the twenty families co this step on the part of the prop the island were both Frenchand Irishmen. Those acquaint the facts were aware that the I question are professional wreckers would deceive the master of a shi danger to possess themselves of sulting plunder. The question. as he was able to see, seems to b er M. Menier, who bought the from an English syndicate, cann

obtains among the members of the

servative party against everytherench. He would only hope that

Question of Papal Interference In the Protestant provinces the nier is being pictured by the opp as the vicar-general of the Pop Quebec the complaint is that he out religion. Mr. Clarke Wall enough to make one's blood boil t of the government party of the viting the Pope to interfere in our aff in Canada Mr. Wallace-I said it before, and I

and control the property because

Frenchman. The attack, he coul

add, seemed to be quite in line wit

charges preferred by the members

opposition party under their new

Mr. Tarte The more you say so, the

more you will prove fours untrue. The Pope was neve by the Prime Minister or interfere in political matte applied to Rome for freedon against the oppression orga honorable gentlemen on the this House, and because the head of the Catholic Chur the broadest minded they freedom, justice and liberty written by Mr. Russell, in w

that he was sent there h that be for that express pur Mr. Tarte-Whatever Mr. he could not say anything els say now. Is it a crime for of the opposition to have go lately? If my honorable site (Mr. Wallace) were to himself, he would go and s have no doubt. (Laughter.) has seen worse men than h has always blessed them hands. (Renewed laughter plause.) What Mr. Wallace of great importance. The come to this, that Roman Ca obliged to ask themselves, v are to be banished from pu account of their faith, Has this, that because a man is Canadian and a Roman Catho not be prime minister of thi When the leader of the oppo to Quebec he would have the explaining why a French-Cana not be a prime minister. Fr dians were a respectable mir bering a million and a half, ost no time in adding more (Loud laughter.)

"We hear," said Mr. Tarte French domination because th voted for the Liberal candid nearly twenty years it had Conservative rule, but there w tion of domination then, non people heard of New Brunsw mation or Nova Scotia's when those provinces were C 896 was not the first year eader of the House was the the Liberal party. It was in Sir Wilfrid Laurier was cho of the opposition. He did that those of English origin that they had abused the proud Senate Reform. On the subject of the go

scheme for Senate reform, pointed out that there is n Sir Charles Tupper laying dov as he had offered to do. Th from which he came was not on this subject, as Sir Charle imagine. In fact, time has cl forming of the Upper House which was adopted by the fath federation. Quebec to-day r especial protection more than the provinces. Quebec can ta itself. He might say that if vote were to be taken in that on the subject of the aboliti Upper House he had not the doubt that ninety-five out of dred would vote in favor of sition. To-day there are in een French members of the these the men, then, upon whom responsibility rests of safegua rights of the province? It by some why the government peal to the country from the i met with endorsation in the lo ber. But the proposition is s sane man would laugh at hands comes the cry that th

Works Department had been severely by the Conservative le cause of the amount of money had expended. In reply, he wi ask gentlemen opposite whether approved with what had been on the deepening of the canal would the opposition have him requests which are pouring in parts of the province of Ont elsewhere for harbor impr which seemed to show the pros worthy return? Would they say no to the Toronto delegation had waited on him recently? swer would they have him gir men from Collingwood, Midla erich, from Dover and Parry S of which places are making I cress and showing a commenda Would they consider noney spent on Kingston ha

nestion. It was not a matte onto, Montreal, Halifax, or \$ was a national question. ning of the ship channel a now in progress would enable. gest ships to go to Montreal any danger, and without havin large insurance rates. Big ves ing into Montreal from the nd big vessels going from the Montreal meant cheaper transp and cheap transportation mea erity for the farmer, the mercl he community in general. other matters beside the St. oule worthy of consideration. not prepared to give his opini best way to carry out the y canal, he believed the orthy of all consideration. lley system was not a canal ries of magnificent waterways opinion it would be a fatal and blunder not to go on with the here was also proposed a railw oronto to Collingwood, by a ould be possible to bring a gr traffic to the port of Toronto. could be shipped in Canadian he public man who would dis e projects would not be w confidence. But this c done without the expendity arge sum of money. He had used of spending too much mo hough all the money he had sp en voted by the House.

Treaty Negotiations. On the subject of the treaty ions, Mr. Tarte said that the ad gone to Washington in the ession of the public confidence, eturned as trusted as before the first there had been any humilia anada there had been humilis tain also, but he denied th ad been any humiliation. The tions were not yet closed, and ournment had been made to reat Britain was a party. In conclusion, Mr. Tarte said