## **POOR DOCUMENT**

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARC H



that Mr. Fielding would make his budget the revenue for the year at a sufficient speech filled the house and galleries this afternoon, and those who came to hear and expected a magnificent showing for the country and the government were not  $x_{5,341,451}$ , and for the year \$9,875,000. We and expected a magnificent showing for the country and the government were not disappointed. Before he had ended every-one felt that Canada had reached a higher plane of achievement than ever beiore, and that a new era had dawned in the history of the Dominion. Mr. Fielding spoke with ease and fluency and his speech the country, he said, was now prosperspoke with ease and nucrey and his spectral evoked many bursts of applause as he told the tale of the country's prosperity. But the applause was redoubled when he told of the increased preference that was to be given to Great Britain in our marada on the list of preferred securities in England. Mr. Fielding closed his speech with a splendid peroration, and when he had ended the whole house sang "God Save the Queen." Mr. Foster was present, but too sick to penditure had been \$2,372,046, while the ex-

eply, and the house was adjourned at 6 clock until Monday. Mr. Fielding said that when he had the

be most prosperous year in Canada. Bighteen hundred and ninety-eight was nomenal year, but wonderful as was Total for three activity it has been far surpassed by 9, which was the most prosperous period Average deficit. \$1,898,253 11 f our national existence. During the ear 1898-9, the revenue collected from sources amounted to \$46,741.249. This unt, which by the way exceeded the ticipation expressed in his statement May 2, last year, by \$108,850, represent-1896-7.. .. ....\$519,981 44 the very pronounced increase of \$6,-6,011 over what was received by the way of \$6,total revenue in the preceding year. totals were for 1897-98, \$40,555,238; 1898-99, \$46,741,249. The increase of toms returns was general, there being few articles in which there was not an rease. In excise there was an increase along the line. In miscellaneous rev-The late the line. In miscellaneous reverses the form 1986 to 1889 was \$0.404,778.89. The betterment to Canada in the last the close of the year there would be a surplus of seven and one-half millions, the largest surplus in the hist three years was \$1,735,239.23. The present government had only partial control over the finances for the fiscal year 1896-97 and the finances for the fiscal year 1896-97 and the years was \$1,735,239.23. The present government had only partial control over the finances for the fiscal year 1896-97 and the would be a surplus vaster than has been." The New Iron and Steel Business and the tariff more symmetrical mark to the years being \$6,040,974, an average surplus of \$2,013,493. (Cheers.) This are occurned to the great works at Sydney, where a the two years that will nee as \$7,500,000. (Cheers.) The time will come soon when we shall have to berrise for the strees, and the articipated that within the year 1910. We will be able to borrow the year there was a small deficit, but in the two years that followed there was a small deficit, but in the two years that followed there was a small deficit. The sinking fund will be some \$07, 500,000. This will occur before the year works at Sydney, where capitalists were establishing one of the arget industries m the word. Every there were there success full and profitable manufacture of iron and steel. The company, headed by a growing the year 1910. We will be able to borrow the year 1910. We will be able to borrow the year 1910. We will be able to borrow the year there was a small deficit, but in the duties on American financier, has ample capital, and it will operate on an extensive and progressive scale. The old town of the year 1910. We will be able to borrow the the revenue would be cqually the year there was the state the present the success of the year there was the present the present the present the present the success of the year there was the present t

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. Ottawa, March 23.—The announcement peter announce John. Railway Development.

Another evidence was the development of railway traffic. The number of miles if details can be satisfactorily arranged,

The rapid increase of the sales of Do-minion lands was cited as an evidence of ment to be for five years and afterwards minion lands was cited as an evidence of

the growth in our great western domain. Arrival of Immigrants. Another evidence of the country's prog-1893 to 1896-Conservative

ress was the number of immigrants arriving at the various ports of Canada. There arrived in 1896, 16,835; 1897, 19,304; 1898, 22,781; 1899, 32,598, and in addition No Important Tariff Changes. ..... in the last three years about 30,000 had come into the country from the United that machinery not of a class made in States. Sir Charles Tupper in his Boston speech a few days ago had borne eloquent testimony to this trend of population Canadaward. speech a few days ago had borne eloquent testimony to this trend of population Canadaward. A Fifty Million Year. As to the present financial year 1899-IOO M. Fichling mid. (I artimate that

## A Fifty Million Year. • Deficit. Surplus.

Average annual surplus of three years, 1896,040,479.89. Thus the deficit for the Conservative three years, 1883 to 1896, was \$\$,6040,479.89. Thus the deficit for the Conservative three years, 1883 to 1896, was \$\$,6040,479.89. Thus the deficit for the Conservative three years, 1883 to 1896, was \$\$,6040,479.89. Thus the deficit for the Conservative three years, 1883 to 1896, was \$\$,6040,479.89. The betterment to Canada in the last three years was \$11,735,239.23. The present

Deficit.

1893 to 1899-Liberal.

 If the two years that followed there was a reacted of the great boos of penny post-increase of that account, is a well understood maxim that will reach \$3,500,000.
If the two years that followed there was a tricke to the great boos of penny post-increase of that account, is a well understood maxim that will reach \$3,500,000.
If the two years that followed there was a tricke to the great boos of penny post-increase of that account, is a well understood maxim that will reach \$3,500,000.
If the two years that followed there was a tricke to the great boos of the public that well and professive event with a second of the public that well and professive is more work at \$4,013,403.
If the two years that followed there was a tricke to the public that well and professive account of the public that well and professive account a the well and there \$100,000.
The time well come soon when we shall have to retree \$100,000.
The time well come soon well be able to sove at an inclum of the contain and the two prate account the profession and the second was the decision to mere statism of the two prate account of the well.
The company, headed by and the sole to save a social time of the social time of the tree second was hile to borrow was likely to become the profession to mere statism of the social time of the tree second was hile to the tree second was hile to the tree second was hile to the tree second that well and the account that the industry hein and that the industry hein and the social that well and the if he thought it would have to rely for its success upon the continuance of the bounty system, and he was glad that those A large part of the increased expendi-ture of Canada, Mr. Fielding said, is only a nominal increase because it did not a nominal increase because it did not because they put their money into this enterprise in the faith of the act passed Yukon was one instance of this, while the expenditure on the Intercolonial was is to be diminished from year to year unnother. The expenditure per capita was til before many years it will cease altoyears of the late government, as Mr. Fielding showed by actual calculation. The finance minister then referred to various tests by which structure in the finance in carrying through the legislation in reference to the Dominion Control pany, over which he had to fight for his political existence in Nova Scotia, and when some honorable gentlemen came to Ottawa knocking at the door of the government agent's office, he could look back with pride and satisfaction to the movement of that day and feel that time has vindicated that policy of the Nova Scotia government, and that the enter-prise then started had been fruitful of advantage to the province and the direct cause of the creation of this kindred enterprise. (Cheers.) The total value of mineral products had 66.619.906 grown from \$16,763,353 in 1890 to \$22,584,-513 in 1896, and to \$46,245,878 in 1899. Compared with the United States. Mr. Fielding drew an interesting com parison between the trade of Canada and the United States, showing that the total foreign trade of the United States last year was \$25.31 per head, and of Can-ada, \$58.90 per head. (Cheers.) With regard to the extent to which the present government had brought about tariff reform he read the customs statis tics. The average rate of duty on im portations for 1896-97 were 19.19 per cent. while for 1898-99 the average rate was 17.17 per cent., a reduction of 2.02 per cent., which would be equal to a saving of \$3,017,000 to the people in the imports of last year. The people had not only saved 2.02 per cent. on their imports, but they had also saved 2:02 per cent. on the goods

pected the revenue would reach the fifty Winnipeg, Hamilton, Halifax and St. to the West Indies as commissioner to give a quid pro quo but no man of cabinet throne and person of their sovereign so less than to New York it follows that in multiplication mark. The expanditure up to the

to the West Indies as commissioner to inquire into trade matters. The govern-ment had concluded to make the follow-ing proposals to the colonial government. "In view of your recent representations, if details can be satisfactorily arranged, the government agrees, subject to the ap-proval of the Dominion parliament, to free interchange of the productions of Canada and Trinidad, except spirituous liquors and tobacco. Goods to be carried interct in ships between the British West Indies and Canada. Detailed list of special articles representing principal productions of Trinidad and Canada. Detailed list of special articles representing principal productions of Trinidad and Canada to be made, on

minister say how much? Mr. Fielding-If the honorable gentle-

to continue till terminated after one year's notice has been given to either of the parties." That proposal would be laid before the

legislature of Trinidad on Monday. The plan was one which he hoped would commend itself to Trinidad and also to this

would have no disturbing influence, would injure no industry in Canada, but would The only change in the tariff would be neet the demands of the people of this country for tariff reduction. The govern-Canada for the manufacture of beet root sugar should be admitted free of duty.

Britain, say 35 per cent., this would mean the reduction to 231 per cent, and that was a fair revenue tariff. (Cheers).

Canadian Securities on the Trustee List.

Mr. Fielding next announced that the mperial government had consented to the admission of Canadian securities to the trustee list of investment as the result of

ing said he would submit a resolution to the house declaring that on Juy 1, that Sir Charles Tupper-Will the honorable utes before Speaker Bain could be heard, as he reso to read the resolutions laid in pleted and thoroughly tested. That is an

Mr. Fielding—If the nonorable gende man will allow me to finish my sentence I shall tell him. (Laughter). --from the first of July next the prefer-stated that owing to his health being poor he would move the adjourn-ment of the debate. Mr. Fielding readily

Mr. Foster will therefore have until Tuesday to pregare his reply to Mr.

terday's session of the house was the ad-mirable speech of Mr. Blair on the trans-general's report for 1877 ter or twelve mirable speech of Mr. Blair on the trans-portation question. The readers of The Telegraph need not be told this question has engaged the attention of the minister of railways and canals to a greater ex-tent than it did any of his predecessors in office. No sooner had he taken his place at the head of the department over which he presides so ably than he began to look about him to learn how the trans-portation facilities of the country might be improved. He found the Intercolonial railway, the avowed object of which was negotiations carried out by Lord Strath-cona to whom as well as to the deputy-minister, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Fielding paid a high tribute for their assistance in ob-taining this hoom. There are large sume a high tribute for the manage sums taining this boom. There are large sums of money in the hands of trustces who of the grain trade; its maritime ports had

his hands. Then a few minutes before 6 o'clock ter, for it would be absurd to begin a

new and very expensive canal system until the old one, completed at a cost of \$60,-000,000, had been found to be inadequate.

obstructing the business of the house by placing long and unnecessary questions on the paper. Mr. Mills had a question as to the appointment of Mr. Perrault as

Ottawa, March 22.—The feature of yes-Mr. Mills thought it necessary as a part

ence in the tariff shall be increased to 33 1-3 per cent. (Tremendous and pro-53 1-3 per cent. (Tremendous and pro-longed cheering.) "In other words," said Mr. Fielding," for every \$3 of duty im-posed on the goods of foreign countries thre shall be only \$2 on goods coming from the motherland. (Cheers). In the motherland that this reduction F.clding. to the appointment of Mr. Pertail as one of the commissioners to the Parie exhibition. He had been a commissioner to the Philadelphia exhibition in 1876 and

and swelling revenue of the country the people expected reduced taxaton. Taking the highest rate of duty upon the class of goods imported from Great

out \$5,000,000 Surplus. A Test. "The total revenue of the year is \$46,-249; the total expenditure was \$41,903, so that we closed the year," said Mr. ing, "with a surplus of \$4,837,741." remendous cheering.) Mr. Fielding then referred to the ex arry any additional charge with it. The aditure on capital account and in doing he pointed out that those who critithe expenditure of the government wed a disposition to confuse expendi e on capital and expenditure on in ount, and to compare the expenditure capital and income account of this govvarious tests by which prosperity might be guaged and for that purpose he divided nt with the expenditure on inc ant of the late government. There the time into three periods: 1868-1878, a low tariff period; 1878-1896, a high tariff certain changes of an unusual char-r for big public works, subsidies, etc., period; 1896-1899, a moderate tariff period. Statement of the total trade of Canada do not form part of the ordinary These are litures of a government. for the several periods mentioned:-Total trade 1868.....\$131,027,532 ed to capital account and this govern-t, he said, had made no change in the ngement of the capital and income int for Permanent Improvements. Total trade 1887.....\$172,405,454 Total trade 1896..... 239,025,360 he following expenditure was charge-Increase in 18 years...... 66,619,90 Average annual increase of \$3,701,105. e to capital in 1898-9.— lways—I. C. R. and P. E. I.Rail-.. .... \$1,102,929 Total trade 1896.....\$239.025.360 ..... 3,899,877 Total trade 1899...... 321,661,213 Increase in three years..... 82,635,853 335.094 151,212 ion lands.. .. .. .... Average annual increase of \$27,545,284. 387.810 adian Pacific Railway .... 8.418 Mr. Fielding said that if our trade for lway subsidies (including \$2,322, 10 to Crow's Nest Pass Rail the remaining four months of the present year keeps on in the same proportion to the past eight months trade as it did in **xy**..... 3,201,220 the previous year, the increase of the four years over 1896 would be \$135,227,247, \$9,137,532 arning to the question of the public t Mr. Fielding gave the chief items ch formed the addition, namely: ital expenditure, \$5,936,342; railway being an average annual increase of \$33,-806,811. The average annual increase per cent. for the total trade for the several periods: idies, \$3,201,220. The net increase to public debt of the country in 1893-99 1868 to 1878, 3.15 per cent.; 1878 to 1896, 2.14 per cent.; 1896 to 1899, 11.52 per cent; \$2,317,017.(9. The increase of debt 1896 to 1900 (four months of 1900 being e timated) 14.14 per cent. This increase was more than that over the 18 years of newhat larger than he at one time I, but it was very moderate in of the large character of the public the national policy. (Cheers.) s on hand. The expenditure of this rnment was frequently sad to be large but as compared with the Conthey purchased that were made at home. Mr. Fielding also submitted a statement tive government there was absolute-foundation for that cr.ticism. uld be shown from this that there of the comparative figures of the trade had been a very substantial reduction in the tariff. of Canada for the first eight months, end-Lean and the Fat Years. But the opposition said this was the ed 1st March, of the years 1899 and 1900. The imports, exclusive of coin and bul-lion, for 1809 were \$96,342,331 and for 1900. National Policy. If it was the National Policy why did the Conservatives, led by Sir Charles Tupper, condemn it so bitter-Fielding here arew a telling com on between the increase of debt unwere \$115,228,940. 'The increase in the last eight months is \$18,886,609. In 1897, Sir Charles Tupper attacked the eral and Tory rule. He gave a arative statement of the increase in vo periods as follows:-The exports of produce of Canada, ex-clusive of coin and bullion, for 1899 were From 1873 to 1893. \$96,810,264 and for 1900 were \$110,058,428, giving an increase of \$13,248,164. bt, 1st July, 1878.. .. \$140,362,069 91 The aggregate trade, including imports, and exports, produce of Canada, coin and bullion excluded, for the eight months of 1899 was \$193,152,595. The aggregate lebt, 1st July, 1896.. .. 258,497,432 77 for 18 years..... 118,132,362 86 increase per annum, 6,618,353 40 From 1893 to 1899. trade including imports, and exports, pro-duce of Canada, coin and bullion excluded, ebt, 1st July, 1893.. .. \$253,497,432 77 debt, 1st July, 1839.. .. 256,273,446 60 age increase per annum 2,592,004 61 for the eight months of 1900 is \$225,287,-This was an increase of over \$32,000,000 cheering.) t as Mr. Field ng said if we take over the phenomenal trade of last year. The West India Trade. count obligations incurred by the ernment and which this govern-Note Circulation. had to pay, the average annual in-of the debt under Liberal rule had There is, said Mr. Fielding, no better criterion of the growth of the trade of a with a view to improvide the West India about one and a half millions as st six and and a half millons for country than the circulation of Dominion trade extended to the products of the year of Conservative rule. (Great notes of denomination of \$1 and \$2. This West Indies the preferential tariff. was as follows:at had we got for all this expendi-Two or three items might be given ow the expenditure in the last three of Conservative and three years of al government. Taking the four pal classes of expenditure charge-o capital-canals, railways subsidies, 1899..... 9,421,886 works and and Intercolonial Rail-the Conservatives had expended in Banks as an Index. \$14,551,433, and the Liberals from had expended \$16,667,500. These showed that expenditures had been Bank clearings in the six leading cities of Canada also show increases as follows:trade. Year ended 31st Dec, 1897..\$1,174,710,345 in this great and growing time December, 1898..... 1,390,019,344 Free Trade With Trinidad. ada. (Cheers). December, 1899....... 1,549,966,696 The six cities are Montreal, Toronto, reached by Mr. Parmelee, who was sent Will be the Great Year. the current year Mr. Fielding ex-

tariff in the strongest terms and predicted dire ruin in consequence of it. Charles had unsparingly condemned the tariff in all its stages; the tariff of 1 as well as the tariff of 1898, and only the other day he voted against the principle of the tariff of 1898, the preference to Great Britain. But whatever Sir Charles might say on the subject he could maintain with the utmost confidence that under this tariffi Canada had prospered as she had never prospered before. (Gre

Mr. Fielding went on to refer to the West India trade. In 1898 the government increase had not been as great as he had hoped for. The difference between the

States and some of the islands in the West Indies were in progress which, if completed, would preclude us from get-ting advantages in trade in these islands. Trinidad appeared to be the most hopeful field for the development of Canadian

the mother country, unless they got back dollar for dollar and cent for cent. never succeeded, because they asked what Canada must place upon the British marwas impossible. They asked England to kets within the next ten or twelve years. give up her cherished fiscal policy and to a sum sufficient to pay all we should tax the food of the people, so they had have to spend for the sending of our not succeeded. But the Liberals thought Canadian soldiers to South Africa. (Proit was time to stop asking impossible

things and so they gave Great Britain a longed cheering). "And now," Mr. Speaker, said the minpreference in our markets." Mr. Fielding ister of finance, "My task is done. It is reviewed the history of the denunciation of the German and Belgium treaties I trust an agreeable statement which I which the Conservatives had long vainly have been able to present to the parlia-tried to remove. What had been the bene-It is a story of very prosperous times. It is the story of a strong financial position. fit of this preference? In 1893 the imports from Great Britain were \$43,000,000. In It is the story of a country that has been 1897 they dropped to \$29,000,000. In 1898, able to pass through the recent financial difficulties without the need of borrowing under the preference, they rose to \$32,a dollar. It is the story of a country that 000,000. In 1899 they increased to \$38,000,has not a dollar of a floating debt today. 000, and the reports for the last eight It is the history of a country with months indicate that the imports will an overflowing treasury under a reduced largely continue during the present year. customs tar.ff. It is the story of libera The fact was that British imports were grants for every useful public service. It falling off, but the moment the preference is the present and future needs of Canada is the story of great public enterprises for was introduced they began to increase. carried on with comparatively insigni-What would have been the state of things if there were no preference? The preferficant additions to the public debt. It is ence England would not grant to the Conthe story of a people occupying a vast territory stretching from ocean to ocean, servatives in their hucketering and bargaining way we have got in the hearts of nearly all of whom are today busy, prosthe British consumers and our exports of perous, content and happy. It is the story of a people who bear cheerfully every obproducts from the farms, factories and

that would raise the price of Canadian the only public work that Mr. Blair found securities 2½ points and almost to the in a condition of inefficiency. The canals The New York Telegraph says: "Mr securities 2½ points and almost to the rate of British consets. (Great applause.) That would make a saving of \$2,500,000 to the treasury of Canada upon the loans steps to secure their enlargement to 14 ners of a ribbon counter clerkfeet, but when the Conservatives came into ering up Broadway on the 25-cent side a power in 1878 the canals were neglected day or two ago. A number of the talen

power in 1878 the canals were neglected and during the eighteen years they were in office very slow progress was made. Mr. Blair estimated that at the rate at which the work on the Soularges canal was proceeding, when he took charge of the department, it would have required thirty years to complete it. Yet the Soul-argers canal is an essential link in the

tem would have been completed to the depth proposed by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. Mr. Blair has pressed for ward the work so rapidly that at the receited.

ern trade. To do this effectually a break-water will have to be erected at Port Col-borne at the Lake Erie end of the Wel-land canal, the channel deepened to 20 feet and wharves built. The grain will be grain will be at the atter hug-probability of New England, are in hopes of external the atter hug-generation of the second Ben de Barry and Pocahontas, the rival come down from the upper lakes in large settling the question of superiority be steamships and at Port Colborne will be transferred to the smaller vessels which They have met in private, but the orchards of Canada had gone ahead of all previous records. The opposition insist that England must

untried nostrum. It is a heart specific. leaves no bad after effects or depressions. It acts directly on the nerve centres, induces nervous energy, dispels all weaknesses, and generally tones the

Mrs. John Fitzpatrick, of Gananoque, Ont., was a great sufferer from heart dis-ease. Hers was a stubborn case of over five years' standing. She was treated by several eminent physicians and heart specialists without any permanent relief. She became so bad that she went to the hospital, and was in a short while dishave been demonstrated, and in most hospital, and was in a short while dis-acute forms of heart disease relief has come inside of 30 minutes after the first last resort, I bought a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose gave me almost instant relief from a pronounced symptoms of heart disorder very acute spasm. I felt encouraged, and persisted in its use. It just took three bottles to cure me completely, and ful remedy as a life saver.'

What it has done for Mrs. Fitzpatrick it can do for any sufferer from heart disease

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder relieves cured catarrh cases of fifty years' stand-

ng. Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure blind, neglected, may mean sudden death to the the most irritating skin diseases:

the most stubborn cases it will effect Sold by E. C. Brown.

today is well and strong.

nervous strain, poor digestion, the strug- her carry her load.

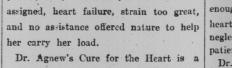
nervous strain, poor digestion, the strug and tarty ner touch gle of the humble classes for an existence and the everlasting run of the married peerless remedy. Thousands of cases only gives almost instant relief, but in only gives almost instant relief, but in man for more money, the heart, the human | where sure and sudden death seemed im-

Healed of Her Heart Pangs!

After doctors had said no cure-Acute a rapid and permanent cure. It is not heart disease had put Mrs. Fitzpatrick well nigh in the clutch of the "Grim Reaper." But Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart met her at the hos- minent, its wonderful curative powers pital door, offered her life, acute forms of heart disease relief has come inside of 30 minutes after the first dose has been taken. Some of the most she accepted the great are: Palpitation, shortness of breath,

healer and engine, is wrought upon for double the weak and irregular pulse, smothering glad bear my testimony to this wonder duty that Providence or ginally assigned spells, swelling of the feet and ankles, Thus it is that we may pick up any tenderness and pain in the left side, chilly wsparer any day and read of the sud- sensations, uneasiness if sleeping on the den taking off of this, that and the other left side, fainting spells, hunger and ex- cold in the head in ten minutes, and had person, here, there and yonder-the cause haustion. Any one of these symptoms is

In these days of hurry and bustle, and no assistance offered nature to help



assigned, heart failure, strain too great, enough to convince of the seating of

the department, it would have required thirty years to complete it. Yet the Soul-anges canal is an essential link in the great lakes and the sea. All the active middle-aged men of Canada of the present generation, the leaders 'in commerce as in public affairs, would have been dead and buried before the St. Lawrence canal sys-tem would have been completed 'to the

ward the work so rapidly that at the opening of navigation this year a vessel 255 feet in length and drawing 14 feet of water will be able to pass from Lake Erie to Montreal, and the St. Lawrence route will be in a position to command the west-ern trade. To do this effectually a break-water will have to be greated at Post Col-

