counstances so favourable to trade and commerce. But is it not arrant foolishness, is it not the very opposite of a fon and common sense to declare that because these hon, gentlemen came into power at that particular time, therefore, all the splendid progress in trade which has taken place since is due either to the administration or the legislation of these hon gentlemen? No thoughtful man will be misled who is used to accounts and to financial and trade history; but put as the case was by my hon, friend the Finance Minister, it goes forth to people who from their position are not able to look into these matters and judge them fairly that must take the statement according to the credence they give to the man who utters it. As I said, I do not for a single moment deny the increase of trade, but I deny that it is so great as hon, gentlemen have stated, and I think that one or two sober words may as well now be heard by this house and this country with regard to that. My jubilant and hon, friend, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, when he was in Massey Hall, declared with a great flourish of trumpets that the total trade of Canada in 1899 was \$90,000,000 and over greater than it was in 1896. Trade and commerce reports, when they come down, reduce that to \$82,600,000. That is the first moderate reduction. But there are other things to be taken into account. and commerce reports, when they come down, reduce that to \$82,600,000. That is the first moderate reduction. But there are other things to be taken into account. What is the real index of the prosperity and growth of Canada, so far as her productions and her commerce are concerned? It is the trade shown by amount of the imports for consumption in the country on the one hand, and the amount of the exports which are the products of the country on the other hand. The trade which rushes through a country is of some service to some parties; but it is not to be taken into serious account when you are trying to get down to the basis of a country's greatness and prosperity. If you take the dutiable merchandise and the free goods imported into this country for home consumption, you will find that the imports were just about \$44,000,000 greater in 1890 than they were in 1896. If you take the exports of home produce, you will find that they were \$27,600,000 greater in 1890 than 1896. Taking these together, the total Canadian trade, in and out, is \$71,700,000 greater in 1890 than in 1896. So that we reduce the amount first from \$90,000,000 to \$82,600,000. and then to \$71,700,000. But, further, if 1899 than in 1896. So that we reduce the amount first from \$90,000,000 to \$82,600,000.

and then to \$71,700,000. But, further, if you take only the actual merchandise imported for home consumption, and the domestic exports (deducting the ectn, which is brought into this country and entered for home consumption, but which goes out as a foreign product), that figure is again reduced to about sixty-five million dollars, which represents about the real amount of the trade, export and import, on the basis which I have laid down, as the gain of 1899 over 1898. Well, Sir, that is a great gain. It is a gain which any government and any country may well be proud of; but we derive no benefit for ourselves, and we do not advance the real interests of this country by representing our trade any larger than it is, so far as its real value to the country is concerned. MEASURED IN VALUES NOT IN

Wood and tumber. "Participant Space of the service of the solution of my hon. friend the Minister of Finance all this great burst of trade of 1896, has he never realized the fact that he is speaking actual; and the trade of 1896, has he never realized the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. I am not stating that that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. I am not stating that that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. I am not stating that that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. I am not stating that that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. I am not stating that that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. As every financier knows, there is kept up in the old country and in the understands and propose of the second of the second of the second of the country of the second of the second of the country second of the second of the second of the country and in the volume of the second of the secon VOLUMES.

of index numbers, which show the difference in prices from year to year. If you will go to October, 1890, you will find that the index number is 105,996. I am not going to take up time explaining the technical construction of this system, but will merely give the figures, and any hon, gentleman who wishes to look into it will very soon find out the basis on which the thing is worked. In October, 1890, the index price number was 105,996. In 1895 it had gone down to 71,672. What does that mean? It means that the average value of articles in October 1890, taking all classes and kinds; was 47 per cent higher than in 1895. If any one attempts to show, by simply taking the values in the Trade and simply taking the values in the Trade and Navigation Returns, that the purchasing, producing, the exporting and buying capabilities of this country are so much less in 1895 than in 1890, he will get no adequate idea of the difference. He has to take the comparative value: and if he wants to 1895 than in 1890, he will get no adequate idea of the difference. He has to take the comparative value; and if he wants to find out what the trade of 1895 was as compared with the trade of 1890, he has to compare the levels of value in each and the difference between the two levels, as shown by Bradstreet's index, is 47 per cent. Suppose we work that out. Taking the actual exports and imports in '1895, their valuation in Canada was \$203,504,332. We now want to find what the value of that 1895 trade would have been according to the prices of October, 1890. We add 47 per cent, which is \$95,645,000, and you have \$299,150,000, as what would have been the value of the trade of 1895, had prices kept the level attained in October, 1890. Hon, gentlemen see the point. Some one says: Your trade is diminishing because the books in 1895 show less value than in 1890. I answer him, in the light of this index, by saying: No, the activity, the production, the exporting and the buying volume of this country, is actually higher in 1895, and you get at something like a fair comparison by taking the prices of the different years into account and bringing them to the same level in each case.

count and bringing them to the same level in each case.

Suppose we apply that rule to \$7895, and then compare with 1899. In 1899 the prices were 17 per cent higher according to the index than in 1895, so that if you would make a fair comparison, you would have to add 17 per cent to the trade figures of 1895, which would give an addition of \$34.700,000. And in comparing 1895 with 1899, the imports and exports of 1895, instead of reading \$203,000,000, would read \$238.000,000, I mention these facts simply to call your attention to this point, that we have not exhausted the subject when we simply take the figures in our books unless we keep in view the varied rates of prices in these goods year after year as our trade history goes along. If we were to apply the difference of prices in 1896 as compared with 1899 it would reduce the \$64,600,000 to about \$30,000.000 of excess in yolume of trade, and still we would have a magnificent addition to our trade.

CONSERVATIVES PROUD OF THE

CONSERVATIVES PROUD OF THE COUNTRY.

Let it be well understood that neither I nor any intelligent man, nor any member of the Liberal-Conservative party, have any other feeling but pride and gratitude that this country's trade is progressing. Why should we not have pride in it as a party and for merely party reasons? Must there not be a period of brooding and preparation and a long sustained course of gestation before the splendid possibilities break out into fulfilment and completion? And it is the glory and the pride of the Liberal-Conservative party that they directed the destinies of this country in that long brooding time of patient preparation, during which our transport facilities were being developed and all the difficulties of the pioneer met with and faced, until at last, wen though it be under the administra-

Manufactures 9,360,000 11,700,000 2,760,000 17,600,000 17,600,000 112,500,000 did not do.

WHY DID IT HAPPEN? Did it all happen because these hon, gentlemen came in? Then, let us see what has happened since. What has happened within six months, up to December 31st, 1899. Why, the mining products have gone off by a million dollars, the fisheries have kept about stationary this current year, they are going behind. Agricultural products have dropped by \$5,200.000. Here is a short statement which will show the decrease within the last six months of 1899 compared with the last six months of 1897 in the products named. EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Horses. 941,193 479,223 Wheat 7,414,273 5,983,282 Cheese 13,458,844 12,112,649 Wood and timber 21,166,303 18,099,249

opening of mines, or the production minerals in this country, different what would have been given at this eriment had not been in power? Ar what would have been given it this Gernment had not been in power? Are miner's tools any cheaper than they we before? No, Sir, he is paying on his in and his steel, from 25 per cent to 200 cent of an increase over what he was ping before these gentlemen came into per, because the prices of these articles have been by that much enhanced. Dehe get cheaper food? I think not; I the prices of his food are about level we those he paid before. Are his clothes cheaper? The staple articles in this peet, have increased in value. Has he cheaper: The stape attitles in check the pect, have increased in value. Has enlarged market for his products? He meets the same difficulty in his of the finished article—what he me of the finished article—what he has, pen to finish on this side of the line, as his lead is concerned. he diminished competition? the competition he has

he diminished competition? No, the competition he has to meet is as keen as before. As I have stated, hon, gentlemen have at last paid the silver-lead bounty, but that was planned and provided for by the Liberal-Conservative Government before it went out of power. Therefore, my hon, friend has simply carried out the legislation he found at hand. Sô, go through the whole of the miner's outfit, and his work and conditions and we see that no legislation made miner's outfit, and his work and conditions, and we see that no legislation made by this Government, and no conditions which exist to-day on account of such legislation, makes the miner's occupation a more favourable one than it was before. Ask the same questions with reference to the fisherman, ask the same with reference to the lumberman, ask the same with reference to the farmer—and, by the way, there is an additional point with reference to the farmer, which I shall speak of a list le later. It is a significant fact that when you go through the returns of trade and business, you will find, that in the larga, what the farmer has to buy has appreciated in price, while the main stock articles that he had to sell have depreciated in price.

THE FARMER PAYS MORE.

Now, Sir, there is not a gentleman conversant with business that will attempt to deny that general fact. You will find some exceptions to that rule on both sides of the list, but the rule is clear that there is a perceptible, and in some instances, emphasized diminution in the prices that the farmer gets for his products. Take 1899 into account, and there is a sensible increase in what the rather has to pay for what he uses. Everything in the shape of iron, nails, wire, coal oil and all that, a great part of which the farmer has to use in his business, has gone up from 50 per cent. to 150 per cent., or 200 per cent, whilst on his staple articles there has been a decrease in the prices which he obtains. I have here an illustration of that taken from my hon, friend's report. In 1894 we exported to Great Britain \$6,316,373 worth of cattle, valued at \$78.43 per head; in 1895 we exported \$6,797,615 w@rth of which the value per head was \$79,16. In 1896 the value per head was \$79,16. In 1897.

There, on very large exports of a staple product of this country, the price per head has fallen, although the exports of the number of cattle have gone up from \$0,000 in 1894 to 115,000 in 1899, though by the way; 1899 shows a diminution of about 7000, head of cattle as compared with the year 1806. . THE FARMER PAYS MORE.

head of cattle as compared with the year 1898.

Now, there is a point that could have been made by the present Government if, in the complicated mechanism, the widely distributed mechanism, of transport there had been some appreciable difference made. Let us ask ourselves whether there has been or not. Hon, gouternan opposite these event millions of dans for collecting and the contractions.

A FAST OCEAN SERVICE

bave done yet has added to the facilities for trade and commerce.

A FAST OCEAN SERVICE.

But they did one thing, Sir. They found at their hand when they came here a contract ready to be signed which would have put into operation surprody knows what with the developments that have taken place since in this country and outside, what an immense sweep of advantage a fast line service, which would have a fast line service with would have a fast line project with would have a fast line service with would have a fast line service with would have a fast line project with which they were in great sympathy was put out of sight for the moment, because of the moment, b

strength for the days to come when it will astonish him by the vigour of its growth and the freshness of its bloom. It is true with the country and with the business man.—The enforced economy from 1892 to 1895 has been a strengthening time for the business backbone and power of the country. But, it did more. There never was a period in the history of Canada when stocks in this country were at a lower ebb than in 1895. Every bit of old iron that could be worked up out of a railway storeroom was worked up out of a railway storeroom was worked up out of a railway store room was worked up instead of putting in new stock; every bit of stock that could be sill out of the shelves was sold out rather than put in new stock. Manufacturers cleaned out their lofts, their garrets and their cellars, sold everything that they possibly could, so that in this country there was what you might call a hungry man's appetite. What happened then? The turn of the tide came. There was an increased production stimulated by an increased price for cereals and cattle. That caused an inflow of money into the country, that called for greater producing power, greater transportation facilities, caused greater demand for new stock to replace the old stocks in the stores, and taking all that into consideration, every man knows that a large part of this extraordinary activity of the last few years has been expended in filling the void which was created in the period up to 1895. Why do I mark that? Because I think it is the part of wisdom to recognize that these booming times are not going to go on always. These large manufacturing plants, which are now hending every muscle; with orders six months and a year ahead, will, with the powers of development and of production, their millions of capitals, soon reach the point of satisfying the demand of the storerooms and the larders, but they will exist, and with their immense producing power, they will have been englied, this demand will have been overtaken by the supply and then these greatly increased

AFTER RECESS. Foster—I said before six o'clock it would be found that the prices of great staples that the farmers of this ry have to sell have on the average only not increased, but diminished in

of the general increase of Canadian trade, both as to imports into this country and exports from this country. That proposition I think I shall abundantly prove. While there is a small practical differential in favour of the exporter from Great Britain, that is to a large extent offset by the greater distance and larger cost which is attendant upon imports from that country. The longer time that it takes to fill orders, and the competition with her great competitor, the United States of America, for all kinds of textile goods, have worked in the past and will work for the present and the future to a certain extent against imports to this country from Great Britain. Now, what is held with reference to this matter? First, let me notice a most wonderful argument addressed by the right hon, gentleman who leads the House to the people of Bowmanville in October, 1899. Speaking before an immense, and I venture to the contraction of the present the process of the present of the process of the present and I venture the process of the Speaking before an immense, and I venture to think, a very intelligent audience there, the Premier was endeavouring, as usual, to draw the credit to his Government for the great increase of trade between Great Bri-tain and this country, on account of the pre-ference policy which had been adopted, and he said this:

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

direct result of our preferential tariff.

Now you have to stop and think over a statement like that before you really take it in. To think that any man leading a party of average business intelligence, who had kept himself at all in current with the business of the world, would, before an audience of three thousand intelligent people, with newspaper reporters on each side of him, make a statement of that kind, almost passes belief. Let us analyze it. Under this new policy, "when the people of England want to buy anything in the markets of the world, they no longer go to the United States of America—they come to Canada; and this is the direct result of our preferential tariff."

BUYING FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Well, Sir, we will take the facts as given by the statistics of 1898, and we will see whether that is true or not. The merchants of England wanted to buy cattle in 1898, and they went to the United States to buy them to the value of \$30,331,563; they wanted to buy salted beef, and they went to the United States to buy \$1,297,745 worth; they wanted to buy fresh beef, and they bought from the United States \$22,763,498 worth; they bought bacon, \$31,332,763 worth; hams, \$17,770,215 worth; pork, salted, not hams, \$17,770,215 worth; pork, salted, not hams, \$1,702,732; butter, \$1,338,504; cheese, \$4,898,719; lard, \$13,608,699; wheat, \$74,434,528; barley, \$1,146,689; oats, \$11,146,458; rye, \$722,072; maize, or Indian corn, \$35,599,350; flour, \$46,089,431; hay, \$731,418; apples, \$1,956,979; seeds, \$1,472,488; tallow, \$2,619,449; wood and timber, \$13,580,309; house frames and fittings, \$2,830,330; leather, \$14,781,147. Total-\$301,502,845. So that we find, in direct contradistinction to the hon. gentleman's assertion, that the merchant of England last year went, not to Canada, but to the United States to buy over \$300,000,000 worth of the articles above mentioned. This BUYING FROM THE UNITED STATES. worth of the articles above mentioned. is an answer a conclusive answer, I do not be hon. gentleman's inclusive sement; and out of that I think there are

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CON-500,39, 67 2,318,723 151 527,006 1,354,939 1,175,584 107 2,769,499 4 568,768 76 2,493,261 Total .. \$110,587,480 \$154,051,503 39 Summed up, that means that our increase in imports from Great Britain was 121 per cent.; from all countries with which we trade, 30 per cent.; and from the United States 50 per cent.

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

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

There, if you will, is a genuine practi-

He said:

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

proof of it.

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

DUTIABLE. By 1896 1899.

Great Britain36.24 p.c. 30.77 p.c. 5.47 p.c. Gain.
United States ...43.28 p.c. 49.73 p.c. 6.45 p.c. FREE GOODS.

By 1896 1899. Creat Britain . . .22.19 p.e. 15.70 p.e. 6.49 p.c. United States ...64.07 p.c. 73.43 p.c. 9.36 p.c. TOTAL IMPORTS.

By 1896 1899.

United States . 50.80 p.c. 50.24 p.c. 8.46 p.c.

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

So much with reference to the imports. But, if their argument fails on the question of imports, what can we say of it with regard to the exports, when they attribute the increase so far as Great Britain is concerned, to the preference which they have given British imports into this country?

One can see that there is some reason in supposing that the preference, however, small, on the imports from another country, will lead to an increase of these imports, but it is very difficult, on business principles, to conceive how it is possible that any large extension shall be made in the export trade on account of the preference giver the imports. Well, what are the facts? Suppose we take the figures from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and see whether or not there is an abnormal increase of exports from Canada to other countries.

Exports to the green and the imports into this country?

Gathanter in the first place, has had but small effect upon the imports from the is scuntry.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY LOST.

No greater opportunity had ever offered, possibly no better opportunity had ever offered, possibly no better opportunity had ever offered, possibly no better opportunity had ever offered, and fer the fault of each crimination with the last three years to the right hon. gentleman who feads the Government to get from Great Britain, and the colonies a modus vivendi with reference to trade matters which, on some fair and reasonable principle, would be mutually beneficial to all. Events move rapidly. Who would have thought, three years ago, that the relative position of Canada and the exp

countries Home Products P.
1896 1899 incre.
\$62,717,941 \$85,113,681
431,097 646,070
95,323 445,667 Exports to Great Britain Argentine .. Belgium .. Hawaii France .. Germany Holland Italy Japan Japan
Norway & Sweden.
British W. Indies
Spanish W. Indies.
United States To all countries .\$109,707,805 \$137,360,792

United States ... 34,460,428 34,766,329 24

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

HOW EXPORTS GREW UNDER CON-

HOW EXPORTS GREW UNDER CON-SERVATIVE RULE.

To hear these gentlemen talk, one think that there had been not a To hear these gentlemen talk, one would think that there had been no exports from this country to Great Britain on the lines of natural products until they came into power. Let me take three articles out of many. Of cheese, in 1891, we exported 117,000,000 pounds to Great Britain. But, Sir, in 1897, this had increased to 171,000,000 pounds, an increase of 40 per cent. From 1897 to 1899, the increase has been from 171,000,000 pounds to 197,000,000 pounds, an increase of 15 per cent. But, strangely enough as compared with 1898, there has been a decrease of 5 per cent in the exports of cheese from this country to Great Britain, and this in the year when the second half of the preference calculated to strate generous heart of the British buyer (Mr.

THE DUTY ON MEAT PRODUCTS.

man and the House to take my recollection of them. The hon, gentleman warned the Government and the House that no more insane and utterly foolish proposition could be enacted into law than to attempt to put a duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he made that statement was that it would irritate the United States producer of pork, and would operate to bar us, and continue to har us out of the market of the United States for these products. Well, Sir, the policy was introduced. In 1891, there was an export of bacon to the extent of \$000,000 pounds. In 1896, that had increased to 47,000,000 pounds, an increase of \$00 per cent. The latest year, 1899, shows an export of 111,800,000 pounds of bacon. What happened was this: In the first place, competition from the United States producers of pork and meats, was dull. The producer here got his home market to a large extent, and he built unon that basis, and it was that-which enabled him to reach out to the British market, until to-day, the meat producer here has practically his own market, and has also an opening into the markets of Great Britain. Now, if we take the exports of grain, you will find that in 1891, 2,000,000 bushels were exported; in 1898, 30,000,000 bushels were exported; in 1898, 30,000,000 bushels were exported; in 1898, 30,000,000 bushels were exported; in the exports of cheese, was 46 per cent. of bacon 640 per cent. and of grains 410 per cent. The increase from 1897 to 1899, in cheese, is 15 per cent. in bayon, 99 per cent, and fingrain, 27 per cent. The decrease between 1890 and 1898 is, in cheese, 5 per cents; in grain, 26 per cent.

grain, 26 per cent.

CONTINUATION OF GROWTH.

grain, 26 per cent.

CONTINUATION OF GROWTH.

Sir, the point I wished to make was, that in these great staple products of agriculture, which are typical of the others, there was before these gentlemen came into power, a large and increasing export, and that what has taken place since, has been but the continuation and extension under better conditions of consumption and purchase the world over, in these same commodities. It you take the United States market, which has no legislation such as these gentlemen have here, which has none of the inspiriting effects of their guiding policy, and which has a very high, protective tariff, you find that in 1800, the exparts from the United States amounted to \$857,000,000; in 1895, they had gone down to \$824,000,000; but in 1809, they had increased to \$1,300,000,000, under a large protective policy and a large expansion of the export trade, which is due to none of the causes that hon, gentlemen seek to bring as the reasons for the increase of our export trade, which is due to none of the causes that hon, gentlemen seek to bring as the reasons for the increase of our export trade with Great Britain during the, past three years. Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, all the great European countries have had this large expansion, both of export and import trade, during the last three or four years. It is characteristic of business and trade the world over. I think, therefore, I have said enough in this respect to show that the preference which these hon, gentlemen have given in the first place, has had but small effect upon the imports from Great Britain into this country, and has had practically no effect upon the exports from this country.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY LOST.

the others colonies, at Mr. Chamberlain's direct request, into a commission for taking over and arranging this matter if possible on some reasonable basis. Never before had there been such an opportunity, and it may be many years before such a favourable opportunity will be found again. I do not propose to say much more with reference to this question of preference. It is evident that the preference of 12 1-2 per cent. did not have much effect. It is equally evident, from the statisties, that the preference of 25 per cent. did not have very much more stimulating effect. Hon. gentlemen have gone to the extent of adding another third and have made it 33 1-3 per cent. We will see what effect that will have in stimulating imports from Great Britain to this country. But this is a matter which, I think, should have been approached with very great care and been thought out on more lines than one. What is one of the first effects of this cut of 33 1-3 cents, made horizontally, without discrimination as to articles. It is that it places articles of luxury about the lowest on the list of dutiable goods coming into this country. If the 33 1-3 per cent cut is effective, it lets jewellery in at 20 per cent. It lets manufactures of gold and silver used by rich people in at 20 per cent.; it lets in silks, which are used by the wealthy, at 23 1-3 per cent.; it lets in planos at 20 per cent.; it lets in porcelain goods at 20 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it dets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it admits high class worsted goods at 23 1-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it admits high class worsted goods at 23 1-3 per cent.; it admits high class worsted goods at 23 1-3 per cent.; out on the line of this country. So far as I can judge, some of the most im over and arranging this matter if possible on some reasonable basis. Never before had

and he declared that favour of an adequate great industries of this Clifford Sifton declaring

an eloquent peroration of Canada.

THE COUNTR The Cost of Mr. Ta Down the

In the summer of I Israel Tarte resolved tha gulf would do him kood. The expense is recorde General's report (page Provisions.... Provisions...... Laundry...... Tableware.... Tableware.
Rug...
Rug...
Mattress...
Three caps...
Three sweaters...
Napkin rings...
Four rubber coats a...
Two alpaca coats...
American flag...
Six rugs...
Sundries...
Various items...

Total The Auditor-General Minister's provisions, sweaters, coats, rugs, to the following service Repairs of Piers, P. E. Harbours and rivers in time Provinces. . . . Harbours and rivers in Harbours and rivers e Total.....

But this does not is senses except coal. The pleasure yacht by Mr. Tarte at \$125 one week's experience the yacht so well that she cost us \$26,000. Toronto M [Note-Considering th

le trip to the country Tarte's trip to Paris is THE EFFECT OF A (From the Hamilto

The price of grain fluct market. Frequently it bashel, or falls 5 cents a it remains 5 rents up fo is mat followed by an in of bread? No. It is important without saying that the could happen the Britis would be a tax of five cer wheat which did not conies, which, if it had whole importation of grant who is the conies of th on the whole importation But it is simply absurate Great Britain purduty of 5 cents a bushe as compared with the contract would be paid by therefore by the consum of wheat,—one from Man equal value with the posed duty of five cents ation at Liverpool. Th arrive there. Does at tell us that the Britinay 5 contact five cents more for the for the Manitoba produc surd, silly, impossible. surd, silly, impossible, sell at exactly the sam and the producer of and the producer would get 5 cents bushel wauld make Came repatriate all the Canue it would create an exodu States into the great Car in the North-West; it we lands with the pick of Old World; it would a great wheat fields of C the wheat Britain wou great wheat fields of the wheat Britain wou be the greatest blessing come to this country. To evident. No man can tial duty of 5 cents a this country would not indicated. And yet the of Canada, instead of to bring about this gree stead of doing all in its ; is busily engaged in an e the mind of John Bull a tion! The Canadian Go exactly what the great

WHY DO THEY Great Britain in sumption \$790,000,0