and to judge, after you have looked at selves to be stampeded. The govern-the authorities which we will show ment did not allow themselves to take a step of the greatest gravity without you, after you have examined the proofs that we have to offer, whether or not we do indeed deserve the confidence of our fellow-countrymen, and whether or not it will be to your interest and profit to replace us in power for a second term. Now, sir, P beg to say that, on the present question, I speak to you not merely as a politiclan, but I speak to you as a responsible minister of the crown; and I hope on this present occasion to make no statement to you for which I cannot give absolute proof; or where from the nature of the case, absolute proof is impossible, where I will not be able to give you good and substantial reasons for the statements which I may make to you tonight.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL POSITION. Sir, on the present occasion I propose more particularly to deal with these three subjects in especial: propose to deal with the question of the expenditure and the financial position of Canada. I propose to deal with the somewhat intricate and complicated subject of the preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain and its effects. And I propose, in the last place, to say a few words as to certain charges of corruption, as to certain charges of malfeasance, and as to improper dealings with ballots and other things of that kind, which have been pretty freely preferred against us by our Conservative opponents; and I may add a few words on the general policy, which, in my judgment, the Liberal party will do well to pursue in the future as well as in the past. Now, sir. I have noticed that it has been a very common trick of our opponents, and particularly a very common trick of late, to select certain disjointed sentences and certain disjointed quotations from the speeches of the vartous members of the Liberal party. They deal with these without the slightest reference to the context; without the slightest reference to the cincumstances under which they were delivered; without the smallest reference to the changed position of the country, and indeed, to the changed position of other countries with which we have dealings, and on these they presume to have found various charges of inconsistency, various charges of breach of promise on our part, and as need not say also to bring forwardwithout much proof, however-various charges of corruption and malfeasance on the part of the government. No, eir, in my opinion this is rather a picayune style of argument on the part of men who have themselves held for many years responsible offices in gov-

A QUESTION OF TODAY.

Canada, Mr. Chairman, in my judgment, is not what ought to have done twenty-five, or twenty, or fifteen, or ten years ago; the question is what ought to be done today, and the grounds on which we ought to be tried, the grounds on which we ought to be found guilty, or the grounds on which we have the right to demand your confidence, are, how we have administered the government of Canada during the period that it has been under our control, since the year 1896, down to the present moment. (Cheers.) Now, sir, pire League. I do not think that in preliminaries, but I will proceed with anything to support the view of my certain statements made, notably by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster, who, as you know, is the chief financial exponent of the opposition. I have observed with some regret that these observed with some regret that these gentlemen seem bent on maintaining their ancient reputation. It does not much surprise me find that Sir Charles Tupper, as of old, has almost outstripped his own well-earned reputation as a wholesale manufacturer of fiction. (Laughter.) Nor am altogether supprised, gither, to find that Mr. Foster runs him an exceedingly good second in the scarcely so respectable-but, still, I suppose, from a political point of view, useful-function of peddler and retailer of half-truths. (Laughter.) Now, sir, in the case of Sir Charles Tupper, who, of course, is entitled to preference as the leader of the opposition, I observe that Sir Charles brings several charges or makes three severe assertions against

SIR CHARLES AND THE CONTIN-GENT. First of all, I note that Sir Charles declares on every occasion that it was he (Sir Charles Tupper) who by his influence on public opinion really sent the Canadian contingent to South Africa. (Laughter.) Now, sir, I know Sir Charles' colossal self-conceit: and i I am very well aware that Sir Charles is just the man to persuade himself that the conduct of the government twas influenced by the force of his philippies, but I beg to inform Sir Charles Tupper on this occasion, as I have informed him elsewhere, that perhaps he had as little influence on the deliberations of the government, perhaps he had as little influence on the question whether or not we would send a contingent to South Africa, as to declare-and on this occasion only I would be willing to take Sir Charles' a thing that I am in the habit commonly of doing—(laughter)—if Sir Charles is willing to declare that it was he who inspired Mr. Kruger's ultimatum to the British government—that it was he who was really the promoter of the invasion of British territory by the Transvaal State, then, sir, I am willing to admit that Sir Charles had a good deal to do with the sending of the con-

But, as I have observed, however close the relations may happen to be ing to do with the conduct of the govforward. (Hear, hear.)

tingent to South Africa. (Laughter

due deliberation and consideration-(hear, hear) and so far from holding it a matter of censure on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues that they thought gravely and long before they decided on a step which they knew would involve the expendiin our idea was far more important, would put at hazard and risk the lives of thousands of our fellow-countrymen in the battlefield—I say that they would have been entirely false to their duty if they had taken a step of that importance and magnitude without fully weighing and considering and counting the cost. (Cheers.) And I can say to Sir Charles Tupper and his followers wherever they may be that the government of Canada, acting in that fashion, deliberately and calmly showed a far greater sense of their respon-sibility and of the duty which they owed to the people than Sir Charles Tupper appeared to have felt when, without rhyme or reason, he took it upon himself, first of all, to denounce the government from one end of the country to the other for their delay, as he alleged, in sending forward a contingent, and, in the next place, and far worse, to make use of that delay to attempt to stir up a racial war be-tween the two great divisions into which Canada is divided today.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE. Then Sir Charles Tupper declares on every possible occasion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw away the offer of preferential trade; that Sir Wilfrid Laurier might, if he pleased, without the slightest difficulty, have obtained from the English government any concession that he chose to ask, and that in place of that Sir Wilfrid Laurier deliberately slighted and scorned the offer which the English government were willing to make to him. Sir, that is a figment invented out of Sir Charles Tupper's brain alone, I know as well as Sir Charles Tupper what the feelings were of the English government, what the feelings were of the men who compose and who form the most influential part of the English government, and I have here before me, and I propose to read to you, a short letter sent to one of my col-leagues by the president of the British Empire League, by one of the most eminent men in England, by a member of the present government, which sets forth in the strongest and clearest light the utter falsity of the imputation made by Sir Charles Tupper against Sir Wilfrid Laurier—that he deliberateset his face against the offer of a eference to our imports which the English government were willing to make to him.

Sir, that letter is in answer to a communication from one of our colleagues, is dated May 2, 1899, and is The question before the people of DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S LETTER.

"Privy Council Office, London. "My Dear Sir,-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April last. The best answer I can give to your inquiry is to inclose to you a copy of the report of the speeches made on the various occasions in the summer of 1897, when I had the pleasure of meeting the colonial premiers in my capacity as president of the British Em-I shall not waste more words on these any of these speeches you will find attribute what they term protectionist heresies to members of the British Government. It was no doubt my speech at Liverpool on the 13th of June 1897, which was referred to by Sir Charles Tupper, and my admission that free trade had not done for us all that was once expected may have been commented on by free traders or op-But while I position journals. gratulated Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Dominion of Canada on the offer which had been made of admitting British goods at reduced rates, as compared with those on the goods of other nations, as an important step in the direction of imperial unity, I had no authority to offer, and I did not offer, to Canada any preference in the British market. You are at liberty to make use as you please of this letter. Believe me, my dear sir, yours faithfully,

"DEVONSHIRE." Sir, that is from a man who bears in England the reputation of being one of the most straightforward statesman that ever held a seat in any British cabinet, and I say that it is not possible to find words in the English language which more completely and fully exculpate Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and which more completely and fully give a flat contradiction to the allegations of Sir Charles Tupper that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had simply to ask and obtain preferential trade from the British Government in favor of Canada. Sir, I do not believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier or any of us would have the smallest objection if the British Government saw fit to grant favthe had in framing the policy of the orable terms to Canada in preference British government as to whether or to the terms that it grants to other not they would send a contingent to nations. But when we granted prefer-Pekin on a recent occasion. (Laughter ential trade to Great Britain, when and cheers.) There is, sir, one con- the Parliament of Canada consented to dition, and one condition alone, on discriminate in favor of British goods, which I would be willing to admit that we did it without haggling, without Sir Charles Tupper had a good deal to making a bargain with Great Britain; do with sending the contingent to we did it in the hope which I trust South Africa. If Sir Charles is willing to be able to show you has been fully realized, that our conduct on that occasion would, besides conferring a unsupported word, although it is not very great benefit on the Canadian consumer, result in a substantial benefit to Canadian producers at large, by giving them a real, substantial preference by the good will of the English consumer in the Enghish market. (Cheers.) CHARGE OF ULTRA-IMPERIAL-

ISM. There is a third statement made by Sir Charles Tupper which I hardly know how to characterize. I do not know that he is repeating these statements in Ontario, but I do know that between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. he has been repeating them from one Paul Kruger—(laughter)—I beg leave end of Quebec to the other. Sir to tell him that he had absolutely noth—Charles Tupper, where it suits his puring to do with the conduct of the gov-ernment in sending that contingent firid Laurier and his cabinet desire to abdicate our autonomy, by ceasing to GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY be a self-governing country, by becom-One thing the government did do, ing a mere appanage, so to speak, of The government did not allow them- the Imperial Parliament at Westmin-

ister, and of being prepared, under circumstances, to contribute these circumstances, to contribute \$46,000,000 a year as our share of imperial defense. Well, all I can say is this: that I am sorry that Sir Charles Tupper-a man at his time of life, a man who has held the positions he has held-should deem it consistent with his self-respect or the importance of such a subject to talk such arrant ture of the people's money, and what nonsense in any part of this Dominion. SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S RO-

MANCE. I need not tell you that the very last thing in the world that Sir Wilfrid or his colleagues contemplate is, in any shape or form, resigning one particle of our rights to free, self-government in Canada. We prize those, we know their value, and most assuredly no member of the Liberal party, and no member of the Liberal Government are in the slightest degree disposed to part with any shred of self-government, any shred of power, any shred of authority which rightfully belongs to us at this present moment. As for the declaration that we will be called upon, under any circumstances, to contribute \$46,000,000 a year to imperial defenses. I simply make this statement in the full confidence, that every man of sense and intelligence from one end of Canada to the other, when that statement is known and heard and canvassed by them, will pronounce it, as I pronounce it, to be the most absurd figment that ever emanated from the brain of a-I hardly know how to designate Sir Charles in this instancecharlatan, I am afraid I a political must call him-A Voice-Romancer.

Sir Richard Cartwright-I thank you my friend-a political romancer, who desired, for purposes of his own, to array the prejudices of a certain class persons in one or two provinces of the Dominion against the government which he was opposing at the time. (Cheers and laughter). Sir, I ask again, what is the policy which Sir Charles Tupper is advocating at this present moment? Why, sir, in Ontario, as you well know, for the last year he has hardly lost an opportunity of denounc-ing Sir Wilfrid Laurier because Sir Wilfrid Laurier took time to deliberate before he authorized sending forward a contingent to South Africa. That, in Sir Charles Tupper's opinion, was little short of treason. That in his, (Sir Charles Tupper's) opinion, was a thing which should have been done without the slightest consultation or deliberation, whereas, as everybody our troops were sent to South Africa in the shortest possible space of within which they could be reasonably

THE POLICY FOR QUEBEC, But, sir, in Quebec we find Sir Charles Tupper denouncing Sir Wilfrid Laurier on every occasion as an Imperialist, as a man who is too British for Sir Charles Tupper's taste, as a man who is willing to sacrifice himself for this or that title or this or that trumpery distinction. Whatever else Sir Wilfrld Laurier may be, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and I say it to his credit, and I say it to the credit of his colleagues, he and they are, above things and before all things, true Canadians, and no more likely to sacrifice the autonomy of Canada than any of you can be. (Loud cheers.) I am willing to make all possible allowances for Sir Charles Tupper. It is not the first time I have come to the conclusion that Sir Charles is one of those unfortunate persons who may be best described as congenitally and morally blind. I am disposed to believe he is physically incapable of distinguishing k from white night from wrong of (Laughter and truth from falsehood. cheers.) I can well believe that after Sir Charles has repeated certain statements for a number of times, he possesses the faculty of believing them, and it is only for the sake of others I deemed it worth my while to spend this amount of time to expose the absurd statements with which he chosen to inaugurate his campaign on the present occasion. (Laughter and cheers.)

MR. FOSTER'S HALF TRUTHS. And now, sir, I come to the case of a different sort of person. I come to deal with some statements on the part of Mr. Foster. Now. Mr. Foster's special faculty, since ever I have known him, has been this; Mr. Foster will not make statements like Sir Charles Tupper, absolutely unsupported. Mr. Foster's special faculty is, on the contrary, to make a statement which is partly true. He deals in half truths. Well, as I told the house on one occasion, you know perfectly well, as Tennyson put "a lie that is all a lie may be met and fought out; but a lie that is part truth is a harder matter to fight." and consequently Mr. Foster requires at our hands perhaps a little more careful dissection that Sir Charles Tupper.

Now, sir, to give you an illustration. In the first place, I find that Mr. Foster declares, and declared correctely, that his expenditure in 1896 amounted to barely \$37,000,000. So far so good, but Mr. Foster is very careful to conceal from his audience, when he claims that he effected a reduction to \$37,000,000, that he effected that by a deliberate process of cooking his accounts, which I can liken to nothing but the conduct of a railway manager who, being destrous of presenting a favorable showing to his stockholders, should suspend all work for the purpose of maintaining his permanent way in good order. and should discontinue all repairs on his rolling stock. Sir, we have known these things done, and we have found them result in great loss of life to the passengers on that railway and in very great loss of money to the company whose rolling stock or other property had been allowed to deteriorate for want of proper repairs. Now, sir, that matter of \$37,000,000, but how did he

STARVING PUBLIC SERVICES. throwing over a number of items to a further year which ought to have paid for in that year, and he did it in the second place by absolutely starving two most important services. He did it in the next place by discontinuing the drill pay to our militia, with the effect of disorganizing a very large part of that force, from which, to some extent, they have even yet hardly recovered in many places. He did it in the second place by refusing proper re-pairs on public works, with the result that so much damage was done in many cases an expenditure probably of millions has resulted which could have been saved by the judicious expenditure of a few hundred thousands at the time. More than that: when Mr. Foster claims credit for having reduced the expenditure to \$37,000,000 in 1896 he deliberately conceals as far as he can the fact that in 1895 he had expended \$38,132,000, and in the second place, that for 1897 he demanded a sum of \$33,358,-600 for his main estimates alone, not to speak of the very large supplementaries with which I will have occasion to deal a little further on. No, sir, when a man in one year spends \$38,-132,000, when in the year succeeding he asks for his first estimate \$33,358,000, and when for a special purpose in the intervening year he puts it down to \$37,000,000, all I can say is that his con-

whatever for declaring that he had effected a permanent reduction in the public expenditure. CROSS ENTRIES OF SEVERAL

MILLIONS. Similarly Mr. Foster declares that our expenditure in 1900 will amount to \$42,000,000. Sir, that may be, but Mr. Foster is extremely careful to conceal from the people on all occasions this all-important fact, that of the four or five million additional which we propose to spend over his own estimate for 1897, almost the entire amount is made up of sums which cost the peo-ple of Canada nothing, which are in the strictest sense cross entries. Mr. Foster knows right well that for the purpose of the sinking fund alone half a million more had to be expended in 1900 than was expended in 1896 or 1897. Mr. Foster knows right well that for the purpose of administering our railways, a charge of \$1,500,000 or \$1,000,-000 more was made in 1900 than was made in 1896 or 1897; and he knows that every penny of that amount was collected on the other side of the increased receipts of those railroads and did not cost the people of Canada one copper. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Similarly he knows that \$1,700,000 or thereabouts was expended on the Yukon for the benefit of the people of the Yukon, for maintaining order in the Yukon district, and he knows that every farthing of that amount was collected from the Yukon, and that it cost the remaining people of Canada nothing. (Cheers.) He knows further that there were three or four hundred thousand dollars additional of interest caused by the necessity of defraying the interest on the excessive increase of capital which he had caused in the years 1895 and 1896 by his own expenditures or by his own deficits. Add those together and you find that the additional expenditure, four and a half millions or thereabouts, is lessened to an amount of some four or five hundred dollars at most, of which I will give you the details later, and to no part of which additional expenditure did Mr. Foster or his friends raise an objection on the floor of parliament.

(Cheers.) THE \$38,000,000 ARGUMENT.

Then, sir, Mr. Foster declared, and declares at great length and emphasizes it very much, that I in particular asserted in 1895 and 1896 that an expenditure of thirty-eight millions was extravagant under the then conditions of Canada. Sir. that is true. I thought so, then, I think so still-(hear, hear)and were the conditions the same I would use my utmost exertions to cut down the expenditure; but Mr. Foster keeps back from the people whom he addresses these important facts, that at the time I considered an expenditure of 38 millions excessive, at that moment we had a deficit of over four millions of dollars on the expenditure of the current year. (Hear, hear.) He keeps back the fact that since that time the revenues of Canada have practically, to all intents and purposes, trebled, because at that moment all that we had to spend over and above our fixed charges something like six or seven millions of dollars, while today the amount at our disposal, exclusive of our fixed charges, something like twenty-one millions of dollars-(cheers)-three times the income at our disposal for all practical purposes that we possessed in 1895 and 1896. He keeps back the fact, the allimportant fact in my mind, that up to 1895 and 1896 the exodus of our people was practically unchecked, and the population in Canada had fallen below that of many old established European kingdoms, while, sir, in the last four years we have every reason to believe that the growth of population has resumed its normal figure in Canada, and that we have added within these four years probably 500,000 people to the total population, (Cheers.)

So that if you choose to measure the burthens of the people by a per capita standard our expenditure today would be-even for the selfsame services that he purposed to ask,\$38,300,000 for-found per head to be very considerably less than the expenditure which Mr. Foster himself proposed a matter of four years ago, deducting always all those additional charges for which there are cross receipts, and which practically cost the people of Canada nothing whatever. (Hear, hear.)

Now, sir, these are vital facts. These are facts that an honest critic, however he might choose to explain them, would in making the criticisms that Mr. Foster indulged in have placed before the people of Canada. Mr. Foster has not chosen to do so. I have found it necessary therefore to correct Mr, Foster, and I trust that if you happen to hear him on a future occasion you will bear in mind the facts which I have stated, and which are within the power of any one of you to verify by reference to our public accounts. But, sir, Mr. Foster, goes further.

MR. FOSTER'S LATEST FORMAL

CHARGE. Now, I do not care particularly, to take Mr. Foster's recent speeches. These election speeches of his, I suppose, are made for temporary consumption, and he is not, perhaps, to be held to too rigorous accuracy in some statements that he makes; but, sir, I have here the last formal mention which Mr. Foster was good enough to place on record in the House of Commons of Canada. I find that in that motion Mr. Foster makes a charge against us that, over and above our capital expenditure, over and above all the moneys that he had definitely, so to speak, in sight, we had incurred is exactly what Mr. Foster did in 1896. further charges, which he enumer-He did reduce the expenditure to a ated in detail, involving an amount of some thirty millions of dollars, of which we gave no account. Now, sir, want to call the particular attention of this audience, and more particularly Sir, he did it in the first place by of the business men of this audience, to the mode in which Mr. Foster makes up this statement. Sir, I find that the largest item of this charge of thirty millions consists of the follow-"Grand Trunk Railway, 99 years, \$140,000. \$13,860,000.

Well, sir, I do not know how to characterize a calculation of that kind on the part of Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster is a man of good parts. Mr. Foster is perhaps the best debater on the oppo-sition side. Mr. Foster is a man who has been in public life for many years, and he has been a minister of finance, and a minister of finance for a matter of seven or eight years, if my memory Well, sir, Mr. Foster rises in his place in parliament and puts it on record-otherwise I should not have ventured to believe my ears-but he puts it on record that a charge of \$140,000 a year-a contingent liability, mind you, a charge which is defrayed the ordinary receipts of the Intercolonial Railway, and for which only in the event of there being a deficit in the Intercolonial Railway could the people of Canada be called upon to pay in their collective capacity, he puts it on record that the Grand Trunk charge of \$140,000 a year for 99 years, amounts to a debt of the people of Canada—because that is what he calls it in this paper I have in my hand here—of \$13,860,000. Why, sir, if we duct is, to say the least of it, very here—of \$13,860,000. Why, sir, if we suspicious, and that he has no ground leased for 999 years, which is not an

One of the nicest things for breakfast in any weather is a rasher of

Bowe Park BRAND DA TO

> Made for the best trade in Canada by Canadians from Canadian-bred animals raised and specially fed at the Bow Park Farm.

Easy to cook--Requires very little fire.

uncommon term in England, by Mr. Foster's method of calculation, it would have equaled an addition to our debt of \$133,600,000. (Laughter.) Sir, I would like to put this question

to Mr. Foster-If Mr. Foster's opinion

is that a contingent liability of \$140,000 a year amounts to an addition to our debt of \$13,860,000, which Mr. Foster would the payment of interest of ten millions and a half, which is the amount which we now pay, amount to at that rate of calculation? (Hear, hear.) Sir, if Mr. Foster's mode of making out books be correct, the ten million and a half we pay for interest would represent a total indebtedness of \$1,050,000,000, our present total debt being about \$264,000,000 net, or \$347,000,000 gross. Now, sir, it is not quite easy to know how to qualify such statements made by a man h Mr. Foster's position, and I can hardly bring myself to believe that Mr. Foster can be so ignorant of the principles of calculation as to make the assertion that \$140,000 a year can by any imaginable possible mode of computation represent an indebtedness of fourteen millions of dollars: nevertheless, he has put that down in black and white in the very last motion that he placed on record

in the Canadian Parliament. But, sir, if Mr. Foster is not ignorant, if Mr. Foster knows what he was doing, if Mr. Foster is aware of what that really represented, then how am I to characterize and how are you to characterize a man in his position who makes such statements, and scatters them broadcast over the country, and, more than all embodies them in a formal resolution in parliament, for the purpose, I suppose, of capturing a few unwary votes? Sir, what sort of creature is this? I think I will have to leave it to Sir Mackenzie Bowell properly to classify Mr. Foster. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Meantime, allow me to say that the statement, and this you can find for yourselves in any Hansard, this statement and this method of computation go very far indeed may have to advance on the subject of the debt or expenditure of the people of Canada.

Sir, one word more on that subject before I proceed to review a little in detail the facts and figures that I desire to bring before you. I notice that some of my worthy friends have threatened me with the wrath and indignation of our countrymen of German descent because I ventured to insinuate that Sir Charles Tupper was kindred to the Boers. That may be. Nevertheless, I have this to say, that after reading Sir Charles Tupper's speeches and Mr. Foster's speeches, and a few of the Conservative journals, I was very much struck with the following passage which I found in a recent American journal, written by a journalist who has been serving with the Boers throughout their campaign, and a man of very strong Boer leanings: The paragraph is as follows: "The Boers seem not to know or to like to tell the truth, for they lie to one another, are lied to by their leaders, and all but fattened with lies by their newspaper organs." I do not wish to push the parallel too far, but could there be a better description of certain Conservative leaders? Is there not the strongest presumption and evidence that Sir Charles Tupper, at anyrate, in that important respect, is very near

the true typical Boer?

THE DEBT OF CANADA. Now, sir, one of our difficulties, and one upon which these gentlemen dwell much, is the fact that whereas we declared that it was extremely inexpedient in 1895 or 1896 that the debt of Canada should be increased further, the debt of Canada has increased under our own regime a matter of \$7,103,000 from the year 1896 to the present year, 1900. Well, sir, again that is a true statement. The debt has increased, and I shall presently explain to you why. But first of all let me call your attention to a few little facts. In 1893, when, as you are aware, Mr. Foster was minister of finance, net debt of Canada was \$241,681,000. find in 1894 it had risen to \$246,183,-In 1895 it has risen to \$253,074, In 1896 it had risen to \$253,497, Now, from 1893 to 1896, a period of four years, both inclusive, you will observe, under Mr. Foster, the net debt of Canada had increased by \$16,816,000, as nearly as possible \$17,000,000. In 1896 we took over matters with a debt of \$258,497,000, and our record is as follows: In 1897 it had become \$261,-538,000. In 1898 it had become \$263,-In 1899, it had become \$266,-956,000. 273,000. In 1900, and I am giving here the estimate of the financial department, it had increased—how much does Mr. Foster think? Sir, at the commencement of the year it was \$266,273,it is now \$265,000,000. (Loud

We have paid every liability, and more, during the last year, and we have reduced the debt by very nearly one million dollars. (Renewed applause.) Even if we had nothing else to show, I don't think that it lies in the mouth of Mr. Foster and his associates to say that we are grossly extravagant because we have increased the debt seventeen millions. That is not all. When they went out of office, as Mr. Foster well knows, they left our canals uncompleted, a number of railway subsidies to pay, and a very large number of liabilities, amounting in all to fifteen or sixteen million dollars. Those liabilities are almost entirely wiped out and discharged, and notwithstanding the total increase of the debt, is barely seven million dollars.

WHAT INCREASED THE DEBT? Now let me ask of what that seven

million dollars is composed? Sir, very nearly two millions of it are composed of the free gift of the people of Canada to the British Empire in equipping and sending out the South African contingent. (Loud cheers.) Had we not made that gift we would not have been seven million dollars in debt. Had we not made that gift our addition to the says is a perpetual liability, what debt would scarcely have been five mile lions today. More than that. One million of that is composed of a discount on a 2½ per cent loan floated by Mr. Fielding and which has become charged upon this country.

Large sums of money were coming due on the English markets, and it was most judicious and important to pay these off and establish a standard of 21/2 per cent. Our friends on the other

(Continued on page 5.)

A DAILY NUISANCE.

A Simple Remedy Which Will Interest Catarrh Sufferers,

In its earlier stages catarrh is more of a nuisance than a menace to the general health, but sooner or later,the disease extends to the throat, bron-

chial tubes and even to the stomach and intestines. Catarrh is essentially a disease of the mucous membrane, the local symptoms being a profuse discharge of mucus, stoppage of the nostrils, irritation in throat, causing coughing, sneezing, gagging and frequent clear-

ings of the throat and head. The usual treatment by local douches, snuffs, salves, etc., often give temporary relief, but anything like a cure can only be obtained by a treatment which removes the catarrhal taint from the blood and the disappearance of the inflammation from the mucous surfaces.

A new remedy which meets these repirements and which so far has been remarkably successful in curing catarrh is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets act upon and mucous membrane only. They can hardly be called a secret patent medicine as they are composed of valuable remedies as Sanguinaries, Hydrastin, Eucalyptol and similar cleansing antiseptics, which cure by eliminating from the blood and mucous surfaces the catarrhal poison.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges taken internally, allowing them to dissolve slowly in the mouth, in this way they reach the throat, fauces and the entire alimentary canal.

If desired, they may also be dissolved in water and used as a douche, in addition to the internal use, but it is easerch artheo e scsmm hm hm chmh not at all necessary to use a douche, a few of them dissolved in the mouth daily will be sufficient. However, when there is much stoppage of the nose, a douche made from these tablets will give immediate relief, but the regular daily use internally of these tablets will cure the whole catarrhal trouble without resorting to the inconvenience of a douche.

Dr. Bennet states "that the internal treatment for catarrh is rapidly taking the place of the old plan of douching and local application, and further says that probably the best and certainly the safest remedy at present on the market is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as no secret is made of their composi-tion and all the really efficient tion, and all the really remedies for catarrh are contained in this tablet"

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tab ets at 50 cents for full-sized packages. Ask your druggist, and if he is honest he will tell you there is no safer, more palatable, more efficient and convenient remedy on the market.

BEAUTIFUL ACTRESS DYING. Warren, Pa., Sept. 20 .- Belle Archer,

the actress whom Mrs. Langtry declared to be the most beautiful woman she had seen in America, suffered a stroke of apoplexy Tuesday and is said to be dying.

Off the Track

This means disaster and death when applied to a fast express train. It is equally serious when it refers to people whose blood is disordered, and who subsequently have pimples and sores, bad stomachs, deranged kidneys, weak nerves and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla puts the wheels back on the track by making pure, rich blood and curing these troubles.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills

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For Infants and Children.

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