ALL THE SCHEMES.

vantages and drawbacks of the several plans whereby Victoria is to obtain connection with the mainland and other wise shake itself free from the conditions which have retarded its growth for so many years. The Times is not committed to any of those schemes, and approaches the discussion of them with perfect, impartiality; they are all alike to us, and in discussing them we shall not leave anything out, nor aught set down in malice.

## The Dunsmuir Proposal.

Mr. James Dunsmuir wants the city annual revenue. to give him a cash subsidy of \$700.000; exempt the property of the E. & N. Railway Company within the city from all taxation for fifteen years, and to all taxation for fifteen years, and to street, on the north by the rear of the obtain for him nineteen acres of the properties in Humboldt street, and on Songhese reserve, which would become his property forever. In return he promises to erect new station buildings and others necessary in Victoria, to improvements thereon shall be free from give the city the present swing bridge, taxation until the year 1905. and the terminal property now used by the railway, to alter his railway so as the city, the commissioners, for the imto meet the requirements of a manuagu provement of the harbor of Victoria, connection service, and to put on a will construct a permanent roadway twice-daily ferry between Chemainus across James Bay and erect two draw and English Bay. He would also erect bridges, one at the foot of Johnson street, a bridge at the mouth of the harbor to and one at Point Ellice (replacing the connect with the outer wharf, if the present structure) and maintain these city could obtain permission for him to bridges free to the public forever. do so. The chief boon to the city is to be connection with the C. P. R.

The drawbacks to this scheme are that the yearly charge for interest and sink- a very important part. Why not use it? ing fund on the advance is a pretty serious burden to add to an already high rate of taxation. That yearly sum insula, and the operation of a fast ferry amounts to about fifty thousand dollars. from Swartz Bay to Point Roberts The exemption from taxation for such a would give Victoria these advantages. period as fifteen years is a most seri- A. Connection with at least two, and ous consideration, too; and as for the obtaining of the nineteen acres to be handed over in perpetuity to any private The Northern Pacific; (3) the C. P. R., company for their sole use and enjoy- which would be sure to extend a branch ment, the thing is utterly counter to the to the territory. whole trend of the times. Even if it could be accomplished, which we much probably lead to construction of V. V. doubt, it would probably earn this gen- & E. line, tapping the fertile valley of eration of Victorians the ceaseless curses the Fraser, and thus provide a fresh Victorians for committing the crime of region. giving away one foot of the inalienable property of the people—the land.

All land grants to private companies by the public should stop.

the fire with a vengeance.

ing business with the C. P. R. or any can Fraser salmon in Victoria. other line, but object to placing themit has none toward Victoria-"What's communication. Hecuba to us or we to Hecuba?"therefore, the proposal to land us on C.

lion: and docks, slips, aprons, ware ultimate success of the scheme could justify. For at least five years Mr. Dunsmuir cannot expect to make anything out of the new line; on the contrary it is easy to figure out where he stands to lose heavily during that period. One salient point about the Dunsmuir scheme, and one which places it at a great advantage, is that if accepted by the city its effects would be immediate; there would be no tedious waiting. It is asserted that if Mr. Dunsmuir's scheme be rejected all other projects for mainland connection, will disappear, too; but we are not so sure of that, Then there is the suspicion in the public mind that the large grabulous hand of the C. P. R. is behind this, if not now at least, in futuro. This may be a mere groundless fear, but undoubtedly there is some circumstantial evidence of

a C. P. R. desire to go west. The Sorby Plan.

There is one thing about the scheme of harbor improvement which at once arrests the attention of the people-it is a purely public enterprise. Here, in brief is the proposal now before the city and the Dominion government:

Before Dominion Government. 1. That they should incorporate commissioners for the improvement of the harbor of Victoria, on the general lines of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners' Act of 1894, 57, 58 Vic., Chap. 48. 2. That they should increase the present annual appropriation of \$10,000 to \$30,000 for a limited period of five years.

that is, during the infancy of the un-

dertaking, to give it a fair start in public usefulness. 3. That they should endorse the guarantee of the city for the repayment of the loan and the interest on the bonds,

The Commissioners to consist of seven members, three to be appointed by the Dominion government, the mayor of bowels. By all medicine dealers.

double server done to be and their

the city during office, one member elected by the ratenavers, one by the board So far as we have been able to learn ed by the ratepayers, one by the board the following are pretty nearly the adest. The election to be for a term of four years, retiring in rotation annual-

Before the City. A. That they should guarantee the repayment of the loan and the semi-annual payment of the interest on the bonds. For this they would be amply secured by the harbor dues and privi leges, the rents receivable from land and premises purchased and land reclaimed by the expenditure of the loan, together with the further addi- Hardy Bay and secure all this traffic, tion of about 120 acres of first-class the reply is that such contingency is commercial property, a valuable asset and a constant source of increase to its

5. That the city should convey to the harbor commissioners their property in Belleville street, the James Bay mud flats, bounded on the east by Katherine the south by Belleville street, together with the blind ends of streets within the boundaries of the harbor property. 6. That all reclaimed land and all

In consideration of the guarantee by

Victoria and Sidney.

Here is an existing link in the connection problem, in which the city has The extension of the Victoria and Sidney line to the end of the Saanich Penpossibly three transcontinental lines of railway. (1) The Great Northern; (2)

B. Adoption of this scheme would and wehement condemnation of future outlet for the increasing produce of that

Fraser fishing grounds would make it spect he must sever every the which possible to erect and operate salmon bound him to an allegiance soldistaste- his conviction that British institutions canneries in Victoria, to can the Fraser ful and so degrading. And there are were at stake. In the handling of the Then Mr. Dunsmuir's scheme lands in salmon; thus providing the maximum of many more who think exactly as Mr. Wancouver, that is, into the hands of the speed in the packing of the fish and Costigan does, and yet lack his courage the Minister of Trade and Commerce tally referred to Sir Richard Cartwright C. F. R.—what then? Would not we be loading them on shipboard, and doing to come out of the humiliating bondage had been bowled down by the weight of absolutely at the mercy of that giant away with the slow and expensive pro- to a party which represents bribery, corporation, then? That, it seems to cess of sending the cases here for ship-blunder and blockheadism. us, would be out of the frying pan into | ment abroad. The problem of carrying fresh fish long distances to be packed or ploy in the case, but the conduct of the What Victorians want is healthy com- distributed has been settled satisfactory of late ister of Agriculture. He now learned ers prepared to carry on the discussion. gested that possibly a system of land petition; they have no objection to do torily elsewhere; it is quite feasible to leave one no alternative but to call a with regret that Mr. Fisher's scheme the debate fell through as described grants might be devised to meet the

By the adoption of the Victoria and | Hon. Mr. Costigan will be applauded all selves in the hands of any monopoly Sidney route an immense and rich agri- over the Dominion for his independent without alternative, Victoria has no cultural district would be opened up to action. sentimental feeling toward the C. P. R., Victoria, and the city would have a His characterization of the present

Port Angeles Eastern.

P. R. ground may be examined without that it would make Victoria the centre subject with which he is imperfectly ac- far more. of the whole coastwise trade of the Pa- quainetd-he knows; hear him: Now for Mr. Dunsmuir's side of the cific coast between San Francisco and question. He was asked to submit a Alaska and the Canadian goldfields, in pose as representatives of the old Conproposal, and he has done so with ad- this way: The running of the ferry servative party, to which I belonged and mirable promptitude, and to the best of would inevitably lead to the building of still belong, are by any means the reprehis powers. It is freely hinted that he a line of railway to the northern end of sentatives of the Conservative instinct in is quite willing to withdraw it if there | the island, with a terminus at say. is to be any quarrelling, or attempt to Hardy Bay. Victoria being the last hector him. The plan practically large centre of population on the route amounts to the complete renovation of north would be the outfitting point for the line from Victoria to Chemainus, a all northbound, and the sojourning work the most costly, as will be admit- point of all southbound, travellers. All ted. A ferry-boat to cost nearly half a mil- going to the diggings from the States would defer outfitting till they reached houses, sidings, station-houses, shops Victoria, so as to escape, on the one and other items, would eat up more hand, the freight charges and the bother than a million; the alteration of the of looking after goods, and on the track would entail an expense that only other, if going to the Canadian fields, a most sanguine hope and trust in the the duty. To the argument that a large



A man who neglects his health is sailing his craft of life in dangerous seas. He cannot too soon awaken to the fact that he is imperiling his most precious endow-ment. All the wealth in the world, all the power in the world, all the pleasure in the world, all the love and poetry and music and nobility and beauty are but dust in the mouth of the man who has lost his health. Keeping healthy means looking after the isorders that ninety-nine men in a hundred neglect. You cannot get the average every-day man to believe that indigestion every-day man to believe that indigestion or biliousness, or costiveness or headache of loss of sleep or appetite, or shakiness in the morning and dull less through the day amount to much anyway. He will "pron, pooh" at you, until some morning he wakes up and finds himself sick abed. Then he will send for a doctor and find out to his surprise that all these disorders have been but the danger signals of a big malady that has robbed him of his health, possibly forever. It may be consumption or nerver. forever. It may be consumption or nervous prostration or malaria or rheumatism or some blood or skin disease. It matters not, they all have their inception in the same neglected disorders. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the live active, the blood pure, the nerves steady and gives sound and refreshing sleep. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of con-sumption. In fact bronchial, throat and lung affections generally yield to it. Med-

icine stores sell it.

VICTORIA THELES **Parliament** 

Termination. city would be likely to spring up at

very remote, for no town will spring up which has to depend entirely for its existence on the possibility of passengers buying a few odds and ends, or even of investing in an occasional outfit. Such a connection and line through the island would not only take the coastwise traffic entirely out of the hands of the rivals of Victoria, but it would also open up the interior of the island, lead to the settlement of its northern portion and the exploitation of its west coast fisheries by Canadian citizens. Limitations of space compel us to carry over the discussion of the remaining schemes until Monday.

MR. COSTIGAN'S WISDOM.

Being only human the Hon. John Costigan, who became a member of the Conservative cabinet in 1882 and remained a minister of the Tory administration until the smashing of the party in 1896, has found it impossible to ig- the provisions of the Canada Tempernore the promptings of common sense and of common honesty, and he has, like a brave man, shaken the dust and the must of Toryism from off his feet forevermore and joined the only possible party in Canada, the glorious, triumphant Liberals.

That gentleman has been shamefully abused by the Tory party and its press. He was in a position to see the cuicanery, and the revolting trickery where- cupies the subordinate portfolio of Trade with that party managed to maintain its and Commerce. Sir Richard was the grip on the country for such an extraorgrip on the country for such an extraorstricted reciprocity with the United dinary length of time; he felt what Tory States had driven Edward Blake, the ingratitude is; he realized the hollowness greatest Liberal leader the Liberal party and the pitiful sham which existed be- ever waned, from the position which he hind its so-called policy, of which they had occupied with such distinction. Of are always bragging, and he found that C. The swift transportation from the if he wished to preserve his own self-re-

> These may seem violent terms to emspade a spade or be misunderstood. The

and the C. P. R. has just intimated that choice of three transcontinental lines of would be leaders of that party is well worth quoting as a sample of outspoken, honest conviction-and Mr. Costigan will The great point about this scheme is not be charged with speaking here on a

"I do not think that the men who now Canadian politics. I have left these penple, and I have no objection to you say-

Here is the full text of the Hon. Mr. F. Carter-Cotton's telegraphic message the Pacific cable scheme, forwarded to Ottawa last week:

"This government observes with great regret that further difficulties have arisen in connection with the Pacific cable scheme. It regards the enterprise ats of vast importance and absolutely necessary if Canada is to secure her oper share of Pacific commerce, which, believes, will rapidly assume large proportions. Particularly is the enterprise of moment to British Columbia, the Dominion gateway to the Pacific. On these grounds this government feels justified in assisting in the realization of the scheme beyond what is involved in its provincial share of Dominion responsibility. This government, therefore, will assume for the province one-ninth share of the cost of the cable, on arrangements similar to those with the Australian colonies. Hoping that in thus strengthening the hands of the Dominion government the consummation of Imperial enterprise may be achieved. (Signed) F. Carter-Cotton, Minister of Finance of British Columbia."

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Nanaimo, April 12.—(Special.)—At this norning's session of the Methodist conference memorials from the various districts were read and referred to the proper committees. The report of the Indian mission conference was referred to the general missions committee.

In the afternoon a report was received rom the board of directors of Columbia and estimated expenditure \$6,373, total \$10,580.24, with an estimated income of \$3.956.55. leaving a balance of \$6,623.69. be provided for. An address was delivered by Principal

Rev. W. J. Sipprell, of Columbia College, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Sutherland lectured on labor in its relation to capital and Christianity. A detailed report of the proceedings is unavoidably crowded out by the pressure of other news.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy .- P. E. Grisham, Gaars Mills. La. For sale by Henderson Bros., couver.

The Budget Debate Comes to an Abrapt and Unexpected

Speeches by Sir Charles Tupper and Messrs Paterson, Pope and Heyd.

Ottawa, May 6.-The debate on the budget came to an abrupt conclusion last evening, and will go down as one of the shortest on record. The discussion was not expected to be a protracted one, as the Opposition had had their say very fully as to the general policy of the government in the debate on the address. There were, however, more than a dozen Conservative members who desired to be heard; but when the formal motion was put from the chair for the House to go into committee of ways and means nonwere on hand. Mr. Fielding withdrew his formal notice, which served only to place the debate in order and the House will proceed to business next week. At the opening of the House the Senate bill respecting the preservation of

health on public works was introduced and given its first reading. Mr. Flint introduced a bill to amend ance act.

Debate on the Budget.

Sir Charles Tupper, at the very outset of his speech attacked in most bitter terms Sir Richard Cartwright, whose record was, he said, the record of a mischievous demagogue. He taunted Sir Richard with having on one occasion spoken of the Maritime Provinces as the bogs and patches. To-day, however, he is relegated to the back benches of the cabinet by one of the patches and ochis own return to Canada during the 1887 elections. Sir Charles announced that he would never have renounced his High Commissionership had it not been fast Atlantic service contract, which this government had so sadly bungled, the old man of the sea, in the person of R R Dohell

Sir Charles had on a former occasion ing Canadians. expressed his sense of pleasure at the cold-storage policy pursued by the Minhad been denounced by a committee of above. The House rose at 11:50. prominent fruit growers of Nova Scotia. Of the Drummond County railway purchase Sir Charles asserted that it an extravagant bargain. Why had not the Minister of Railways secured from the C.P.R. running rights from St. John to Halifax, by which the Intercolonial trains might have traversed the C.P.R. ine from Quebec to Montreal? Mr. Blair-Because it would have cost

Sir Charles drew a graphic picture which would, he said, be glad to-day to return to its Conservative allegiance.

Coming to the budget, Sir Charles expressed his pleasure that Mr. Fielding, at man who had denounced the confederation of the Canadian provinces, had developed into an out an out Canadian. Mr. Fielding interposed that it was Sir Charles's method of gaining confedera-

tion he had found fault with. to the Dominion government regarding tional Policy. In the tariff as it stands the measure is to provide against intimito-day the Opposition heartily concurred. dation by capital and the clergy over | House. He could not help asking, however, whether the Prime Minister had returned the Cobden medal, as it seemed to him that its retention by that honorable gen tleman was a gross injustice. The Postmaster-General, in his starving of the mail service, had shown a disregard of the people's right such as had never scandalized the history of any country. The management of the Intercolonial railway, too, had demonstrated this government's total ignorance of the princi-

ples of political economy. Sir Charles passed over the question of preferential trade and promised that he ceed at to-day's sitting with the resoluwould not discuss the question of exports on nickel, pulp wood, logs, etc., as Railway purchase, and intimated that it he presumed they would be concerned in would be desirable to have full informathe negotiations still pending between this country and the United States. Af- financial results of the operation of the ter the Premier's statement that reci- line. procity is no longer a live issue between this country and the United States, he was at a loss to see what further ground the earnings and expenditures of the there can be for negotiations next sum- whole I. C. R. line. mer. Sir Charles referred to the proposition for establishing an iron ship building industry in this country and raid that it had his full endorsation.

MR. PATERSON. of Customs Answers Sir Minister Charles.

---The Minister of Customs, the Hon. William Paterson, was the next speaker, and made an exceedingly lively and Methodist College. The financial state-ment showed total liabilities \$4,207.24, from the government point of view. Sir from the government point of view. Sir Charles Tupper's address he found to be aside altogether from the questions which concern Canada to-day. The leader of the Opposition, as his wont was, had wandered far afield. He had way Accident Insurance Company and fought over again the battles of Nova Scotia politics of thirty years since. His were put through, the committee stage chief reply to sound government argu- and given their third reading. ment was fierce denunciation and abuse of the members of the cabinet. The Finance Minister's clear proof of economical and wise expenditure Sir Charles Militia stated that the government is at Nothing could be clearer than that state had alone met with paltry comparisons a loss to account for the delay in the mont of the case. Lord Aberdeen had as to outlays on the Intercolonial rail-

way. Mr. Paterson dealt with the question of the public debt, and declared that Royal Mint. while the Liberals had increased the public debt by \$2,700,000, on an aver-

The state of the s

the state of the s

Sir Charles could plead exceptional out- Canada for food to excuse was available for the government land Revenue's reply was in the

Mr. Paterson drove home his charge against Sir Charles Tupper of a false prophet. To do so he read from Hansaid the Baronet's statements that by Lient.-Col. Hughes (North Victoria 1890 the North West lands would have presented a resolution "That in the fully recouped the country for the ex- opinion of the House a pens penditure of the C.P.R., while, as a mat-should be established for officer ter of fact, the Dominion lands had not men of the Canadian permanent so much as paid their own management and of the headquarters an Referring to the reduction of taxation vice Act. " In so doing he picture

He had prepared a table showing the re- be but reasonable. The sall duction in taxation item by item and this to officers and men in the Canadia statement proved clearly that the re- vice was not as large either as duction amounted to \$1,600,000. The aries paid in the British or fact that revenue had increased while armies. It was, in fact, from the the rate of taxation had decreased was nature of the case, impossible accounted for by the larger population these men should save money. for which goods were imported. On British imports the preferential tariff condition of affairs that the had effected a cut of 41 per cent., as compared with the rates in the Foster schedule. But the advantage was not to the British exporter alone. Canadians resped a benefit from the prices of all foreign goods having been cut thereby, Mr. Paterson indignantly repudiated the charge that he had reduced the duty on confectionery raw materials used in his own factory, while putting up the protection on manufactured goods. While the rates on raw material had been cut down, the protection on the finished pro-an increase in the duty on confectionery while the Minister of Customs declared that there was not. Mr. Foster finally acknowledged his error as to the manufactured articles. Mr. Foster and his government was to create a pension syscolleagues were not able to see any difference between their own tariff creation serve the recognition than those who and the schedule of to-day. They recognizd the Liberal duty rates as a con- A distinction, however, should be made tinuation of the National Policy, but Mr. between short service men and those Paterson found an essential difference who devoted their lives to soldiering, between the two. The National Policy being thus unfitted on retirement for any meant protection to the verge of prohibi- other occupation. He could not see why tion. The Conservative idea was to shut the military force should be treate out imports. The Liberal principle is a differently from the Mounted Police tariff for revenue only, as Sir Richard force, which is, under the existing ar-Cartwright had well shown.

Cartwright had well shown. rangement, either pensioned or superander. Paterson, before drawing his nuated. While Canada does not possess. speech to a close, cited another evi- a standing army and needs none dence of the growth and development of permanent corps serves as a splendid the Canadian North-West. The increased training school for the militia. In conland sales and immigration had already nection with the age limit the minister been referred to by the Finance Minis- found that sixty years was the average Mr. Paterson added his proof from age at which military officers lost their his own department. Between the years usefulness. He was quite prepared 1896 and 1898, the importations for con acknowledge the hardship which this in sumption of Manitoba and the Terri- volved in certain cases. He had not tories had grown from \$8,349,988, to yet been able to solve the question, but \$13,505,306.

Other Speakers.

Mr. Rufus Pope (Compton), replied might be able to present it to parliafrom the Opposition side. He inciden-ment. It might be possible to create a for information as to the exodus to the United States from the Eastern Town- additional charge on the government. ships, where he would find many deport-

followed, and there being no more speak- manent force more attractive. He sug-

Ottawa, May 9.—Yesterday was private members' day in the House of Commons and among the subjects under discussion were propositions for the appointment of a committee of memers to inquire into means of curtailing lengthy speeches in the debates of the House, and for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the capital in the House of Commons on June 10, expended on the C. P. R., and the comparative returns therefrom to ascertain lity of the Secretary of State for the Co the country can claim the reduction in freight rates contemplated in the C. P. R.'s charter from parliament, Sir Charles Tupper also renewed his attack upon Lord Aberdeen, late Governor-General of Canada, in connection with his refusal to act upon the advice of Sir Charles and his colleagues after the against the unconstitutionality of the

elections of June, 1896. At the opening of the House Mr. Mc-Innes introduced a bill to amend the of the Prime Minister last session when Proceeding Sir Charles lauded the Na-, Criminal Code, 1892. The object of this subject was up of quoting from a electors.

Newfoundland Bait.

Mr. Borden (Halifax) made further inquiry concerning the alleged difficulty on several previous occasions. With the with Newfoundland as to the supply of herring bait. The Minister of Fisheries far as the well-known rules of the Colreplied that he had written the New- onial Office permit. In so doing he did foundland authorities for definite information on the question. No reply had ring in the views expressed by the leadyet been received thereto.

The Drummond County Railway. Sir Charles Tupper asked whether it was the government's intention to protion regarding the Drummond County tion laid on the table in relation to the

The Minister of Railways replied that a return would be presented showing

The Pacific Cable.

Mr. Aulay Morrison (New Westminster) made inquiry as to whether the government had received from British Columbia notice of the province's willingness to contribute toward the cost of the Canadian-Australian cable. The Premier replied that a communication to that effect had been received. In reply to a further question by Mr. Morrison as to whether any of the other provinces had taken similar steps, the Premier stated that no other notices of the kind had been received.

Private Bills.

Bills respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company, the Quebec Steamship Company, the Canadian Railthe Home Life Association of Canada Canada Service Medal

Clarke (West Toronto) the Minister of comply with the principles so set down issue of the Canada service medal au- stated the principles upon which he de thorized by the Imperial authorities. The medal is being struck off at the

Marking of Sealed Packages. Mr. Ellis made enquiry whether the age during their two years' of office, the government proposed introducing legis- prise had any other procedure been fol Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Van Conservative annual increase had been tion this session requiring hermetiin the neighborhood of \$6,000,000. If cally sealed packages of goods sold in procedure which had been at variance tion this session requiring hermeti- lowed. It was Sir Charles Tupper's OWD

Such a law had been passe

resolution, and in the course of his

marks paid a high tribute to Captai

Girouard, the young Canadian officer

who has attained such prominence in

Lieut.-Col. Prior (Victoria) was in fa

The Minister of Militia stated frank

ly that for his own part he agreed

tem no class of men would better de

vor of the pension scheme

Sir Charles Tupper, in Pensions for Canadian Forces ed that the Prime Minist the whole point of his arg case stood thus how ca Hon. Alexander Mack Laurier, as a member of to secure from Lord Du overwhelming defeat of the staff who are not under the at the polls, the viceregal approval to more than or by the government, Mr. Paterson main- force as comprised or indus tained that Mr. Fielding's estimate of a deserving men and stated pointments to office. saving of nearly \$2,000,000 was correct. small remuneration of this kin-Minister, too, pass over th of Lord Derby's governme accepted the responsibility onstituting a parliamer and even after meeting v the polls, had tendered crown till meeting defeat of Commons? Sir Charle itself an evidence of the unsat sion, announced that if i that Mr. Chamberlain, grea be 84 desertions out of a force ful as that gentleman was, men in five years. Lieut.-Colone H self to thus trampling dow made reference to the retirement tution, he would not rest th gratuity of Lieut.-Colonel Smith ried the matter to a high London, and the approaching retire the British parliament. under the age limit of Lieut.-Co of Toronto. In neither case was gratuity to his mind at all commens ate with these gentlemen's service-Mr. Casey (West Elgin) supported

Mr. John Charlton (No. moved a resolution in favor rules to limit the length o the House. He referred of speeches of inordinate are coming to be the order sion. Incidentally, Mr. Cha verted to the order of debat adian parliament, and opinion that the standard v it is to-day. He was not o way to full discussion. that his proposal would knotty problem. Mr. Britten (Kingston)

practice which has grown up xpressing themselves on Mr. T. D. Craig (East D

idered that the newspaper neasure to blame for the peeches by the prominence ceived in their report speeches were, he remarked ith a mention. Personally the opinion that it might trust to the good sense of

hat he was one of the sinner d out that while he made ng speeches in a session embers were in the habit emselves heard on a great Messrs. Tisdale (South No Mancy (Bothwell) opposed the

fund by a small contribution from each man which would entail but a small Sir Charles Tupper expressed the opinion that the time was now favorable The Hon. Charles Heyd (South Brant) for the government to make the per

hoped at an early date to have a plan

matured which he could lay before his

Lieut.-Col. Hugbes withdrew his motion without pressing for a vote. The Aberdeen Correspondence

Sir Charles Tupper moved for copies of all cablegrams, papers, corres and dispatches or other writing upon which the Right Honorable the Prime Minister of Canada based the statemen 1898, as follows: "I have the authoronies to state that he approves of the principles on which the Governor-General acted, as based on the facts se forth in the letter of His Excellency to Sir Charles Tupper."

Sir Charles spoke to his motion at some length and reiterated his charge position assumed by Lord Aberdeen therein. He found fault with the action paper which he had not laid before the

The Premier's Reply.

The Prime Minister observed that the subject was one which had been debated request for papers he would comply so not desire to be understood as concurer of the Opposition. On the contrary he held that Lord Aberdeen had on the occasion in question acted quite within his prerogative

Going back to the well-known events of 1896 Sir Wilfrid referred to the results of the general election of that day which had shown that the governmen of that day no longer represented the people of Canada. Sir Charles had him self acknowledged his defeat in a pub lished interview, though he subsequent reversed his opinion on that subject and presumed to tender to His Excellence advice on not only routine matters fore the government at the time but to promote new business. The question a issue between Lord Aberdeen and Si Charles had been referred to the Col onial Office. The reply of Mr. Chamber lain thereto had been given in su stance to parliament already. The Col onial Secretary would not consent give his official dispatch to the Canad parliament. The leader of the Opposition shrould know that secret dispatches this kind are not for the public. Chamberlain had not departed from that rule but had stated that the purport the third paragraph might be made us of. Therein the Colonial Secretary expressed his approval of the principle stated in Lord Aberdeen's memorandur of July 8, 1896, as those upon which his action in the matter was based, but expressing his approval of these pr ciples he observed that their application was a matter for the discretion of th Governor-General, whose duty it should be to decline to act on any recor In reply to a question by Mr. E. F. dations which, in his opinion, did no

clined to receive the advice of S.r.

Charles Tupper when Prime Minister.

Mr. Chamberlain had approved of those

principles and it seemed to him therefore

that it would have been a matter for sur

with the well established dent. Sir Charles Not

To Curtail Debat Dr. Maedonald (East Huro

The Premier's Opin The Prime Minister was hink that the eyil was a gi ut did not believe that the a law. Good sense and to him the only remedy. Lor d more harm to those who than to others. The Opposit everal occasions thrown ances of success by too lon ne British law of debate w ther against obstruction eep down long speeches. an system had been suggeste rable one, but he could onl e more he saw of that onger became his preferen He did not want to se shed, but threw out a h abates committee that Hans shortened by dispensing wi

Sir Hibbert Tupper agreed remier's statement as to the such suggestion as that Mr. Charlton. On the suggestion of the Pi ster, the resolution, having

The Meagher Abductio Mr. Cowan (South Essex) b e notice of the House the ca anadian, Thos. Meagher, who rested in August last by Hen e deputy collector of customs ron, on the Canadian side of oit river, and subjected to eatment. He suggested that night be one for which Avery tradited and brought to Cana e provisions of the Ontario ac dnapping. He also bespoke npensation to Meagher for nt accorded him. The case hich the Canadian Justice De as interested itself and with ct. The papers will be laid be

C.P.R. Freight Rates. Mr. Richardson (Lisgar), prop appointment of a special com uire into:

(a) The cost of the Canadian tailway Company's main line uipment thereof. (b) The cost of all the bran onstructed and at present ow perated by the company of Can (c) The cost of all lines acqu chase and at present owned ated by the company in Canad (d) The cost of all lines at ned and operated by the com United States of America. The rentals or other consi d for all lines leased and oper ompany in Canada. The rental or other consi by the company for all lin by it or operated subject to the United States of Am The revenues and expendi of these railways as aforen separate form in so far ration of accounts is feasil ntage of the profit and net

the Canadian Pacific Railwa ny in each year of its opera road, to the "capital actua in construction." Richardson cited the prov C.P.R. Company's act of ine by which the power of r given to the governor-in the net income of the nall have exceeded ten per ce num. Mr. Richardson quote rge cash subsidy of \$25,000,00 land grant of 25,000,000 acres, an average three dollars an ac h he contended should be de m the total value in making cent. calculation. He held e had been in reality built out ney granted it by the Canadia that the time has full ien the public can fairly ask.

action contemplated in the The debate was adjourned on Mr. Henderson (Halton), and se rose at 11:30 p.m.