"between British Columbia and Australia; the second was "to grant a subsiby of \$500,000 per annum for a weekly "fast line of steamers between Canada and the United "Kingdom; a contract for these has, it is since reported, "been made with Anderson & Co., of the Orient line, "who are to provide steamers of over twenty knots speed, "thus bringing the termini within six days of each other. "The third resolution provided that if Great Britain gives "not less than $\pounds 45,000$ per annum for a monthly service, "nor less than $\pounds 75,000$ per annum for a fortnightly "service between British Columbia, China and Japan, the "Governor-General in Council may, on behalf of Canada, "add $\pounds 15,000$ in the one case, or $\pounds 25,000$ in the other, "to the sums granted by Great Britain."

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I believe that a railroad system built by a foreign power as a military measure, and with the avowed object of promoting trade between the provinces of the country that created it, by withdrawing their trade from the United States ; whose further object is, by subsidies on land and sea, to divert from us to the Canadian route the traffic between the North American Continent and the Orient on the one hand, and Europe on the other, as well as that between Trans-Pacific and Trans-Atlantic countries, should not be favored where favors can be withheld. It should not, for example, be permitted to promote its cherished objects by the use, or rather the abuse, of our custom laws regarding transportation. These laws were intended to facilitate the handling of exports and imports by American merchants and carriers, and should not now be deflected to the unpatriotic purpose of turning into Canadian channels the current of traffic in American bonded merchandise.

I would emphasize my belief also that American carriers should be relieved of the onerous restrictions laid upon them by the fourth and fifth sections of the Interstate Commerce Law, so that they may not be denied any reasonable