## SCHEMES GALORE.

Dominion And still they come. Mr. Dunsmuir has submitted a definite offer to the city of Victoria, and today the Port Angeles and Eastern have notified the committee that the sum they will require for the carrying out of the project put forward by them is \$350,000. Mr. Dunsmuir has Dr. Rutherford Proposes to Place stated that the plan he has laid before the people of the city through their representatives will require aid to the extent of \$700,000. Another body of citizens are strongly agitating for the resuscitation of the De Cosmos route to the

the gulf.

Asks Parliament to Appoint a mainland, via Swartz bay, and the near-Commission Clothed With est available point on the mainland: while others again are urging that the Necessary Powers. Victoria and Sydney railway should be made use of as a link in the chain of communication with the other side of Debate on the Budget-Bir Richard Cartwright Replies to Mr.9 Poster.

Parliament

SHOWING TY

nsand

tobacco station in Essex this

Foreign Leaf Tobacco.

A Railway Commission.

Railway Under Govern-

ment Control.

And these do not by any means exhaust the list of schemes to give Victoria the long desired connection with a transcontinental line of railway. To take the plan which seems to involve the outlay of the largest sum of money, that put forward by Mr. Dunsmuir, it is only fair to him to say that that sum does Ottawa, May 4. At the opening of the not represent more than a fraction of legal expenses of the investigation into mittee of the Privy Council was compristhe cost of giving the city the connection the same committee for further enquiry vote to the duties which the supervision mentioned. When we come to consider this session. The motion was not op- of the Canadian railways calls for. He the cost of building the ferry boat, it is posed. quickly seen that seven hundred thou-The Petersen-Tate Contract. sand dollars is not much. That boat is Mr. Borden (Halifax) enquired whethto be able to steam twenty-two knots er the government had enforced payment

and be big enough to carry trains of of the guarantee or bond of ten tho cars and passengers. The cost of such ' pounds sterling held by the government from Messrs, Petersen, Tate & Co., as a boat will be nearly \$400,000. security for the performance of the fast Then there would have to be a reserve Atlantic service. In reply, thet Minister of Finance statboat to take the place of the regular ed that the government had not enforced boat in case of accident or other hindpayment of the guarantee in considerarance, and she would cost at least \$150;tion of the company having consented to 000. Docks with terminal buildings terminate the contract before the legal would cost \$100,000, for the island expiry. The company's deposit was still alone, while the cost at Vancouver it is retained. Yukon Liquor Permits; impossible to estimate even approximately, because the company might have to Replying to a question by Sir Hibbert purchase every foot of land they re- Tupper, the Minister of the Interior stated that Major Walsh, as commissioner quired. Then comes the cost of the of Yukon, had issued permits to take his word. Mr. Robertson touched on bridge that would have to be built here; liquors into that country. that would run away with at least \$250,-Foreign Immigration. 000. Next must be taken into account The Minister of the Interior, in reply the sum necessary to make the alterato a question by Mr. Marcotte Chamtions to the track; it would need fully plain) staed that the number of Dou-

khobors brought into Canada this year and to put in steel bridges in place of the has been 4.072, of Finlanders, 162; of Mennonites. 16. and of Galicians, 1,494. existing wooden ones, and do other The cost to the government was one things necessary for the new traffic. pound per capita for the Doukhobors and Nor must the cost of the erection of one pound per adult ticket on the others. bonded warehouses and other works be Experimental Tobacco Station. forgotten, so that reckoning it all 'up, In reply to a question by Mr. Cowan even in this off-hand and rough way, (South Essex) the Minister of Agricul-ture stated that it was the intention of it will be seen that the E. & N. Company cannot hope to make much out of the government to establish an experi-

the scheme, at least at the first. But af- mental ter all the initial cost of the new service, ' year. that is the plant as we may call it, is The Minister of Inland Revenue, renothing to the tremendous daily cost of plying to a question by Mr. Cowan, statrunning the route. It is there that the loss will be heaviest, as any one knows leaf tobacco is the minimum quantity to ed that twenty-five per cent, of foreign who has ever had anything to do with be used in mixed factories under the present regulations. The government a railway line.

\$150,000 to take out curves, to grade,

had under consideration a proposal for In fact it is clear that this offer could reducing the percentage. be made only by a company already operating a line along the proposed route, Dr Butherford (Macdonald) presented and it is there that the E. & N. Company have a decided advantage over

interest demands that the railway comtheir competitors. Ashopy We have merely cited those facts and panies of Canada should at the earliest possible moment be brought under the figures with no intention of commenting on them now, but we hope the whole control of a board of railway commismatter will be approached by the citi-zens in a spirit of perfect fairness to the force the provisions of the Railway Act lations for which there did not seem to several projectors, and that the plans and to prescribe and enforce the obser- be any great reason. If Americans found vance of such regulations as may now before the people will receive the most calm and careful consideration. necessary in the public interest." There was he said, an urgent demand sels passing through our waters.

commission on legal questions, and an experienced and practical business They should be well paid and should have a competent staff. It was the duty of the Liberal government to legis-late in the interest of the public, includ-ing the farmers and working classes, ment when it is received. The Intercolonial Shops

who had never expected much from the Replying to a question by Mr. Gauvlate administration. reau (Temiscouata), the Minister of

Mr. McMillan's Views. Nr. John McMillan (South Huron) ful- I did not sintend to remove the L. C. R. ly endorsed the principle of Dr. Ruhes shops from Riviere du Loup to Levis. Mr. W. A. Dube had been appointed ford's resolution. Railway commissions superintendent of the Montreal and St. had proved of practical value in Great Flavie district of the T. C. R., with his Britain and in the United States. Mr. headquarters at Levis because that place McMillan referred to the alleged under-standing between the C.P.R. and G.T.R. d was more central than Riviere du Loup, owing to the extension of the Infer-colonial to Montreal. The despatches were not included in this transfer. by which the Kettle River Valley bill was to be withdrawn this session. It was too bad that these corporations should have any such power. In Otta-

wa, last summer, a meeting had been held of representatives of the various transportation corporations, at which an agreement had been reached as to the rates among these various concerns. But did not find that the government was represented at this gathering, although the Federal Parliament has contributed 21,33 per cent, of the cost of the outlay counts committee, in the matter of the ers suffered severely. The railway com- understood the hint of obstruction. the Manitoba election frauds of 1896 to ed of men who had not the time to dedown. hoped then that the government, al-

though its time is very fully taken up, the more reason why the bill should be would find time for the disposition of promptly produced. this important question. Mr Clark WeHace strongly lavored the resolution and considered that the commission was the best solution yet devised for the government of our raff-

Mr. John Ross Robertson devoted his attention chiefly to a bitter denuncia-tion of the methods of the Canadian Pathat effect. cific Railway Company. A railway com-

mission with a government as weak as the present, would not, he thought, be Sir Charles Tupper remarked that worth their salaries. Incidentally, he about a month remained in which time gave the Minister of Railways credit for the government may disallow the antihis announcement at Tuesday's railway Japanese law passed by the British Cocommittee meeting concerning the C.P. lumbia Legislature. He wished to R.'s location of stations in the west. He know whether any decision had yet been hoped Mr. Blair would be as good as reached in this important matter. The Premier replied that he had no

the Mann-Mackenzie compact, and ex- information on the subject at the prespressed his conviction that the gentle- ent time. The government awaited a reply to a despatch to the Imperial au-

o clock by Mr. R. L. Richardson (Lis-gar), who ably supported the proposi-tion put forward by his Manitoba col-league, and favored more and a second favored more and the second favore and favore league, and favored, moreover, the gov- table of the House certain ordinances of the Yukon council and orders in do with five millions less than the Concouncil passed in confirmation thereof servatives expended, why do they ask under sections 7 and 8 of the Yukon for five millions more? The revenue Mr. Chariton's bill to make more effect Territories Act.

Budget Debate.

Mr. Foster, in rising to continue the debate on the budget, criticised the Min-A Complaint From the West. ister of Finance for the delivery of Before the House rose Sir Hibbert what sounded like a campaign document Tupper brought to the notice of the govon the occasion of his budget speech. ernment a letter from the Canadian De- What would the British House of Comrelopment Company, stating that Ameri- mons have thought of such a speech can boats were allowed to run from Se from the Chancellor of the Exchequer attle to Skagway, calling at Victoria and in exposition of the Imperial finances? Vancouver, and passing through some However, in what Mr. Fielding had said six hundred miles of British waters. as to the gratifying condition of trade while the boats of the Canadian com- in Canada he could happily concur. The pany named were compelled to stop at continued trade and industrial develop-Mary Island, 40 miles north of Fort ment from 1868 down to the present he Simpson for an hour, in order to make a was prepared to acknowledge and to customs entry, and for the rest of the confirm.

Turning to the question of the pledges journey an American officer was placed and policy of the Liberal government, on board, for whom quarters and meals Mr. Foster found two at sad varia resolution declaring "that the public had to be provided, and the bar had to The Finance Minister had evibe closed in American waters. The writer asks why American boats should ance. dently not piped his new tunes in vain. His followers on the government side Victoria d signified their concurrence-they danced Vancouver, and clear at Skagway. Sir ecstatically. But what could be said of men like the member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) or the member for Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), whose denuncia-

Tupper, the Minister of the Interior 'ed to Liberal administrations. In the 'diminution is only 72-100 of one stated that he was not informed of the period between 1890 and 1895 during cent. Yet the country is told that the conclusion of Mr. Ogilvie's inquiry into which the Dominion suffered from com- N. P. no longer exist. The 1801 and 1805 during the state of the state o N. P. no longer exists. The 1891 elusion of Mr. Ogivie's induity into which the depression, the Conservative sion of the tariff has made a cut of 1.74 The report would be laid before Parlia- party had managed to administer the per cent. in the duties. But they had public affairs with a deficit of only \$1.not considered in that day that the N.P. 617,000. An addition was made to the was being swept out of existence.

the debt of this period, and le balance to the good of \$5,000,000.

The Public Debt.

created a false impression.

Growth of Revenue.

stationary, or have come and gone.

for its

Conservative party.

public debt in the same period of \$15,-The Preferential Clause,

500.000. By wise economy the govern-The device of the preferential cut ment of the day almost made ends meet, while the tariff cut in sugar alone the tariff he denounced as deceptive had been so toung both in Canada reduced the taxation by \$19.800.000. in foreign transmission in English mail which would have more than wiped out facturers, by skilful manipulation instead of 25 per cent. reduction abtweifth, or one-eighth; no more an-less. In support of this argument But, if the Liberals were not fortunate in the matter of surpluses, they were in the matter of deficits. Of the total cited increases which had ,he said, deficits, amounting to \$23,000,000 in all, made in the duty on cotton 1al only \$9,646,000 belonged to the Liberal fancy goods, damasks and goods of Before , the British heart class. allowed the throb of joy the dut.es w put up and then the preferential cut Mr. Fielding again had made another nounced. This, however, was astounding statement in connection with case with our cousins of the l the increase of the public debt, when States. Mr. Fielding's statement ( he compared his increase of \$3,000,000 British being to busy to look after per annum of Liberal rule with an avextension of their Canadian trade erage of twice that under Conservative ed to him a hog's reason. Mr. Fost quoted Mr. Courtney's statement in the British House of Commons to show the administration. The statement was, he Fron keen rivalry between that country 1878 to 1886 there had been paid to the the United States in coal and iron. C. P. R. \$50,641,000; on canals, \$15,on the comparative cheapness of these 000,000; and on provincial debts, \$10,-281,000. Conditions like these were, he articles depended the commercial

premacy of any country. Mr. Foster gave a long list of in ... basis for comparison. A more reason tations to show that the preference able comparison would be of the period from 1886, when the increase in the British goods was of no avail to the many lines. 34 Why, according to debt was on an average \$3,000,000 an-Fielding's own admission, had the ference upon West Indian sugars proveof such little practical avail? Because Mr. Foster next truned his attention forsooth, the United States had a preto the revenue. When the Minister of ference on non-bounty-fed sugars which operated in favor of the West Indies and gains of two, three and four millions which was even more favorable to then than our own "But did not Mr. Field ed hardly able to contain themselves. ing know this in 1898? The practica effect because of the increase in the general tariff interion sugar was an crease by four millions of the taxation lections have grown from \$19,800,000. on sugar. Mr. Foster claimed credit for in 1895-96, to \$25,138,248 this year. Inthe increase of our trade with the Mo-ther Country for his N. P. tariff. To-day this tendency is to buy more from land revenue has swelled from \$7,900,-000 to \$9,885,000 in the same period. In 1895-96 a Conservative government was the United States and :ess from Bri denounced for taking \$27,750,000 of taxtain.

ation from the people. But to-day min-isterial supporters are dumb when the By the lowering of the iron duties Canada is paring out to the United States ten million dollars for goods Minister of Finance, with perfect equanimity, announces to his subservient folwhich we could just as well manufac owers a taxation of \$34,000,000. Was ture ourselves. We have destroyed, too it not the member for North Norfolk our trade with Germany, where it pro (Mr. Charlton), who once said that the mised to be remnnerative. The Conserv-Liberal party, if in power, would reduce atives had criticized the 1897 tariff as the public expenditure, and effect other minous to Canada, and they were right savings to the extent of five millions a But the government in 1898 amended year, without injuring the efficiency of and improved that tariff very materialthe public service? In the name, then, of all that is economical, if they could Trade with Britain had decreased by \$2,600,000 after two years of the present administration, on the average of the two preceding years. With British Guiana our trade has fallen off 70 per was \$36,600,000 in 1895-96. It is \$46, 600,000 to day. Yet Sir Richard Cart-wright in 1896 is on record as saying cent.; and 33 per cent. with the West Indies.

that it was an outrageous and mon-Mr. Sifton was right when he said the strous thing that any government should tariff would stand. The declaration of ask from this country \$37,000,000 to be the Minister of Finance that no tariff expended upon the public services. Mr. Fielding had spoken of buoyant changes are contemplated this session proved that Mr. Sifton was right after revenues. Whence do they come? 'Mr. all. Napoleonic in everything, that gen-Fielding had given one reason; but the tleman had not taken back what he had business men of Canada would, he apsaid. The whole thing forces one clear prehended, have quite another cause to conclusion: "That! the question of proallege." The Minister claimed the credtection for the industries of Canada it to his government: the business man settled, and settled for many years to would say that the buoyancy was due to come, and it is settled in accordance extra good crops, extra good prices, and with the long-time conviction of the Conan extraordinary mining development. servative martinuon the line of protection Other sources of wealth have remained in which Conseivatives will stand shoulder to shoulder with Liberals to keep the The government had claimed credit line of protection intact, and to make building of the Crow's Nest that line still stronger where to-day it Pass Railway. But if it had not been is not so stronglas it ought to be for the for the Conservative party there would bencht of nucloual industries. have been no O. P. R. . . . . . . . . Somewhat Personal.

fw ai The Tariff. But, sir, what did the hon. gentlement Mr. Foster next produced an arrange ment to establish that the tariff reduccome in to do? They came in to curse and, lo, they have biessed. They came tions made by the Liberal government were not what they purported to be, a in to destroy, and, lo, they have been mpelled to huild up in most instances large reduction in the taxation. From 1980 to 1987 the average customs rate and they have destroyed as little as posin dutiable goods for home consumption sible. But other things they came in was 26.24 per cent. From 1888, after to do. They came in to lower taxation; the increase of iron duties, until 1896, they have raised it \$5,300,000. They the average was 30.82 per cent. Either came in to lower expense; they have of these was an abomination to all free raised it \$10,000,000 in a total revenue traders. The N. P. was then in force. taken from the people of \$35,000,000 as In 1896, under the N. P., the average compared with that taken in 1895. They rate of duty was 29.94; in 1897 it was came in to stop an increase of the debt, 29.96; in 1898 it was 29.22, and for the eight months of 1899 it was 28.90 per cent. For the month of February it the debt is going up despite the immense surpluses and buoyant revenue; the debt is going up notwithstanding that, whatwas 29.58 per cent. Under Conservative ever they may say, they are not making rule, then, from 1888 to 1896, the dim- | larger expenditures on canals and rail-

hon. friend left the back to congratulate upon the introduction political philosophy greatly it was in own heart.

THE GOVERNI Sir Richard Cartwr

Foster's Sir Richard Cart reply, said he was i gize for the actions of to justify it and to

which have been pou ernment. The chief speech was that in reckless extravagance government. Here at small shadow of su though, as he would service for service genuine saving to the ada. He was quite the advice which he expenditure when the four millions might 1 day with a population lions. The rapid gro might warrant the int ferent policy under The Liberal party ha outlay, though it had ly, too, all useless ex

Test of Nation

There was one true tional prosperity wh apply to solve the qu prosperity. This was of our population. tion which he had pr nection would put th fore the House and iod between 1871 and enue tariff, there ha in nopulation in Pri of 16 per cent. From der the full sway of there had been no gro Brunswick, for the fo velopment had been per cent., in the latte Mr. Powell-No. Sir Richard Cartwr friend is right. The

thirty-two persons, the inmates of a St lum.

In Nova Scotia th thirteen and a half 1871 and 1881. From official returns, thoug showed an increase ter per cent. In Que period, the increase, cent. and in the latt In Ontario, during, the development was while under the Nat succeeding decade it and three-quarters per in face of the large was reported to be pe As evidence of the to-day, Sir Richard qu tion of settlers' effect value of \$2,850,000, homestead entries from 4,800 last year, and the inmigrants (according turns), the majority maining in the coun sales in the west to a ounted in 1895 to 55, to 66,000 acres: 1 acres, and last year or more than five time five years earlier. Manitoba & South-We also increased from to 106,000 acres las

one times, from all of"

that the increase of the

last three or four years

or treble what it had

Sir Richard then proc

oration of his satemen

service the expenditure

creased by this govern

outlay was due to extra

under which the coun Leaving out of consid

1896, which was in not

poses of comparison of

ter's having starved t

in that year, cutting of

nual drill, refusing ne

the public works, and

the public accounts to

ance, Sir Richard fixed ture for 1895 as a fai

parison with the outlay

the expenditure was \$3

the next year the gove

500.000. If this latter

be analyzed and taken

Expenditure K

Redistribution Bill. Sir Charles Tupper had several questions to ask the government before the orders of the day were proceeded with. The first was that unless the government's redistribution bill was speedily brought down there might be trouble in proceeding with supply and other items of business before the House. It acknowledged, technically true and yet would greatly facilitate public business

held, extraordinary, and formed no just There would be no cause for such tactics, however, as the nature of the measure would show, when it was brought Sir Charles Tupper thought this all nually.

Alaskan Modus Vivendi,

Sir Charles Tupper quoted a London | Finance had been recounting revenue despatch to the effect that an agreement had been reached with the United per annum the Liberal members seem States with regard to a modus vivendi tor a provisional Alaskan boundary. The Premier replied that the govern-But this money came out of the ment had received no instruction to pockets of the people. The customs col-

## Japanese Labor.

## THE TRANSVAAL.

Unhappily there appears too much reason to fear that the British Empire is through a railway commission. The not far off another of those terrible dis- proper final solution of the transportaputes with that stubborn people, the tion question would no doubt be the government ownership of railways. At the Boers of the Transvaal, With the mersame time in Canada to-day such a proits of the quarrel in the present instance posal is hedged around with so many we out here are not so familiar as we all difficulties as to place it outside the field could wish, but it seems to be plain that of practical politics. Its cost alone the old trouble about the Uitlanders and | would prove an insuperable barrier. In their rights in the Republic is at the Canada to-day there are 16,870 miles of railway, constructed at an average capbottom of the disturbance.

tal outlay of \$55,244 per mile, or in all-The attitude of Mr. Kruger is un- \$937,066,280. It would take, he computchanged; he is the same defiant, and ed, a thousand dollars from each family somewhat tyrannical man with whom in Canada to meet the cost of these lines the diplomats of Great Britain had to do in the unlucky campaigns which ended in the one case with the death of that the Canadian railways had never equalgallant and much misunderstood hero, led the working expenses. Therefore the Sir George Pomeroy Colley, at Majuba Hill, and in the other case with the mis-erable surrender of Dr. Jameson and the splendid fellows who served under him splendid fellows who served under him rying freight at cost, could not serve to and deserved a better leader. Paul Krucheapen through freights. The Maniger is the diplomat of the century; no toba & North-Western Railway had, he man living is his equal in the arts which understood, an arrangement with the C. make a politician and an ambassador; P.R. to hand over all its traffic while rethere is the highest testimony to those facts, but it is strange that he does not. Pacific, which occupies the same position for the sake of his country, mingle a litas a government line would occupy in tle more of the suavitur in modo with his conduct of the negotiations that the Rainy River country. The govern-ment lines would be tied up through inmean so much to the Transvaal.

nean so much to the Transyaal. The patience of the British authorities ability to gain profitable connections un-til a railway commission forced them to seems to be nearly exhausted, and, judg- do what is in the public interest. He ing by the concentration of troops at the believed, however, that the government Cape, it is evident that Great Britain should control rates on the Rainy River does not intend to be taken again at a road.

disadvantage. In the event of an out- The Minister of Railways had acknowbreak of hostilities between our Govern- ledged that he was not satisfied with the ment and the Republic, it is not saying powers vested in the railway committee more than reasonable expectation war- of the Privy Council. The record of rants, to predict that the imperial gov-ernment will go into this war with the fixed determination of settling the Britain and in the United States the Transvaal question once and for all. On tribunals had shown themselves of subthe other hand it cannot be denied that the Boers have not been losing any time The railway commission in Canada

or any opportunity to strengthen their defenses; it goes without saying that they will fight to the death, and that our troops will have the satisfaction of meet- have control over the exchange of freight ng foemen worthy of their steel. The Transvaal stands as the one bar-criminations and the supply of cars. In ing foemen worthy of their steel.

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arraditas da la construcción al la construcción al arraditas en arraditas das construccións da arraditas en lasgue da construccións en altere construccións en lasgue da construccións en altere construccións en arraditas en alteres da construccións en alteres da construccións en alteres da construcción da construc

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rier to British progress in South Africa. the west to-day Dr. Rutherford charged With it absorbed as British territory, its probable fate, the imperial schemes of large grain dealers. Another grievance statesmen like Cecil Rhodes would have in the west was the inefficient cattle full play, and the great South African guards along the railway lines, which inempire-or republic-which he hopes to volved the slaughter of many cattle and live long enough to see established would horses. The tribunal should be composed

16 Stor 1 6 162.

1.5 deres lent.

be within measurable distance of ac-complishment; for events move in very commercial lawyer, who could advise the rapid succession nowadays.

> The Carling in light

the same rule should apply to their ves-tions of large expenditure had been so loud in their opposition days? That

not be required to enter at

men are in league with the C.P.R.

ernment ownership of railways.

from committee.

When the House reassembled at eight

o'clock the order of business changed.

tual provision for the punishment of se

duction and abduction, was reported

in this country for some form of railway control. No better means of exercising the matter was probably the work of such control could be discovered than some understrapper. He would have the of the policy of the great Conservative matter brought to the attention of the party. Minister of Marine.

K. The House rose at 8:30 p.m.

Ottawa, May 5.-The debate on the Budget was continued in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by Mr. Foster, and in the evening by Sir ter calculated that the estimates on con-Richard Cartwright. The absence at solidated fund alone for 1899-1900 the evening session of both Mr. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper caused considerable comment, and the suggestion was heard on the government side that the ex-Minister<sup>3</sup> of Finance had followed the example set by Sir Charles Hibbert taking into account either railway sub-Tupper in not waiting for his answer.

- Preliminary Business,

At the opening of the House the Speaker announced that the returns pointed to an estimated expenditure for had been received for the election of Mr. W. H. Comstock, as member for out taking any account either of rail-Brockville.

Bills respecting the Bedlington & Nelson Railway Company (Mr. McIn-nes) and to incorporate the Canadian then, has three short years wrought in Birkbeck Investment & Savings Comnany (Mr. Bertram.)

Yukon Investigation. Replying to a question by Sir Hibbert

Hath His Ill Day.

A doctor's examination

might show that kidneys,

liver and stomach are normal.

but the doctor cannot analyse

the blood upon which these

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints. **Rheumatism**—"I believe Hood's Sar-saparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." MRS. PATRICK KENNEY, Brampton, Ont.

Bad Cough - "After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla

built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." MINNE JAQUES Oshano, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoint

organs depend.

11

"Every Well Man

The Estimates. Mr. Foster next turned his attention to the estimates for the next year's

public services. Taking into account the probable amount of supplementary estimates yet to be brought down, Mr. Fosamounted to \$43,367,232, which would be four millions in excess of the first estimates for the Liberal regime. In capital expenditure there has been an increase in the same period, without sidies or bounties, from \$4,698,900 to \$5,847,882. Taking both capital and ordinary expenses together, Mr. Foster next year of \$49,215,114, and this withway subsidies or bounties, and all this is the face of Liberal pledges for reducthen, has three short years wrought in the sentiment of the men who hold the reins of government to-day. Against a total expenditure of \$42,900,000 in the first year of the Liberal administration, we now have a contemplated outlay of \$50,688,000 for the current year's ser-

VICE A computation of the expenditure in the years from 1895 on taught him that the per capita rate was in 1895, 7,53 per cent.; in 1896, 7.21 per cent.; in 1897, 7.39 per cent.; in 1898, 7.41 per cent., and in 1899, 8.00 per cent. Taking into acount the capital experiment. Mr. Foster declared that the total per into acount the capital expenditure centage of taxation had been raised from 8.48 per cent. in 1895 to 9.84 per cent. in 1898, or in three years an increase of 1.36 per cent. -0-

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Some Canadian History on the Subject of Surpluses.

From the way in which the Minister of Finance had spoken of his surpluses, the public might be led to the concluthat they were a discovery of the Liberal party. From 1868 to 1875, however, there were surpluses of \$12,-000,000, with only one to the credit of the Liberals, in 1875. From 1881 to 1883, there were \$18,250,000 of surpluses, an average of \$4,500,000 each year. The year 1886 saw a surplus of \$97.313. From 1888 to 1892 there were \$9,500,000 of surpluses, an average of 22375,000 per annum. In 1897-98, there was one surplus credited to a Liberal government. . The total surpluses from Confederation down were \$41,500,000, and of these only \$2,500,000 are credit-

inution in duty amounted to 88-100ths of wiys than we made during the last five one per cent. Under Liberal rule the or six years of our term of office. They came in to destroy protection; they have embraced it. a some They came in to purify and elevate public life, Let the promise that Langelier heid in his pocket, which was signed by the right hon, gentieman himse,f and by means of which he was dra-

gooned into voting for what he did not like for two sessions in this housethat promise testify to the purity that the right hon, gentleman has introduced into public, life. .... (Applause.) And let the fact that, when Langelier stand it no longer and kicked, the right hon, gentleman joined to such an extra ordinary view, as to the way of puritying public life-a most deplorable weak ness-for either he should have imple A man who neglects his health is sailing domearous seas. He mented his promise at first or he should have had hackbone enough to let th his craft of life in dangerous seas. He cannot too soon awaken to the fact that he is imperiling his most precious endowman kick and refuse to implement that promise if there, was reason for doing so He was going to purify public life and 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 month of the man who has lost his health. prevent the virus of bribery from spread ng among the electorate, but he sent a letter signed, by himself to Mr. Mig-neault, and Mr. Migneault read it to the Keeping healthy means looking after the disorders that ninety-nine men in a hun-dred neglect. You cannot get the average, every-day man to believe that indigestion electors, that he was going to subsidize certain roads, that ran through the sev eral contested counties. This is the way the right hon gentleman takes to purify sness, or costiveness or headache or billousness, or costiveness or neadacne or loss of sleep or appetite, or shakiness in the morning and dullness through the day amount to much anyway. He will "pron, pooh" at you, until some morning he wakes up and finds himself sick abed. public life no Burify public life? have been gentlemen sitting behind him put upon his committee to do his bid ding, men who knew just as well what Then he will send for a doctor and find out their reward would be if they did 'right. 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.<sup>1</sup> It may be consumption of merv-ous prostration of malaria or rhenmatism 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 ap-petite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure, the nerves steady and gives sound and refreshing sleep. It is the great blood-maker and fiesh-builder. as they had that reward already in the hands. They did what they were expe ed to do and they have got their ward.

But these things now, under the new philosophy do not count. The Bouras sian policy has been introduced. th Pourassian method has become current (Laughter.) | Now it is to be recognize in Liberal politics that consistency do not mean consistency, that if a It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of con-sumption. In fact bronchial, throat and promises to do a thing this very moment and if two minutes after he is minde lung affections generally yield to it. Med-ieine stores sell it. not to do it. or to do another thing. One or two at bedtime cure constipation —Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regu-late and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels., By all medicine dealers. has been consistent both times, he h worked according to his intention; an the plaudits that that peculiar philoso phy received from the hon. gentlemet opposite, and the way in which my right

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would, however, be for therein were a number which there are not found in the accounts! Yukon there is now re \$\$14,000, though under ministration of the Mi terior the return is suc actual charge whatever The charge in connect tension of the Intercol Montreal and the deep Lawrence canals mean dollars outlay, though these sources would, he a net loss of \$50,000 of to the public. Then ag half a million dollars sinking funds and of \$35 on the canal expenditure years should all be ded the comparison, so that increase of \$700,000 in ment year to be account dred and sixty-three the crease has been made in

migration, which he ha be expended to very goo increase of \$113,000 hat through the extension of system and other brand culture Department. 1 les, chiefly to the advan as a winter port, had 'a the outlay; \$132,000 ha the militia vote, largely the Imperial authorities. ance of a garrison at Es increase was called for tion for the governmen West Territories and \$4 for lighthouses. If the improper in these app thing that the Opposition lenge, let them do so vote. Leaving out of then the extra services referred in the foregoi was proud to announce

per capita percentage of stood at \$7.62 in 1895,

Hood's Pills care liver ills : the

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