of the First Ninth

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that the seseen applied for tive. The rertage la Prairie

orial discussing etirement from residency and didates, which dent Cleveland vantage from a lement of the The Times also for British and ining fuller in disputed settled

[Copyright, 1895, by Macmillan & Co.] CHAPTER V.

Promising to make his story as short as he possibly could, Don Sanchez be-

"On the coming of our present king to his throne, Sir Richard Godwin was recalled from Italy, whither he had been sent as embassador by the protector. He sailed from Livorno with his wife and daughter Judith, a child 9 years old at that time, in the Seahawk.

"I remember her," says Evans. "As stout a ship as ever was put to sea." "On the second night of her voyage the Seahawk became parted from her

convoy, and the next day she was pursued and overtaken by a pair of Barbary pirates, to whom she gave battle." Aye, and I'd have done the same,' cries Evans, "though they had been a

"After a long and bloody fight," continues Don Sanchez, "the corsairs succeeded in boarding the Seahawk and overcoming the remnant of her com-

"Poor hearts! Would I had been there to help 'em!'' says Evans.

"Exasperated by the obstinate resistance of these English and their own losses, the pirates would grant no mercy, but tying the living to the dead they cast all overboard save Mrs. Godwin and her daughter. Her lot was even worse, for her wounded husband, Sir Richard, was snatched from her arms and flung into the sea before her eyes, and he sank crying farewell to her.

'These Turks have no hearts in their bodies, you must understand," explains Evans. "And naught but venom in their

"The Seahawk was taken to Algiers, and there Mrs. Godwin and her daughter were sold for slaves in the public market place.

"I have seen 'em sold by the score

onion a head." "By good fortune the mother and daughter were bought by Sidi ben Moula, a rich old merchant who was smitten by the pretty, delicate looks of Judith, whom he thenceforth treated as if she had been his own child. In this condition they lived with greater happiness than falls to the lot of most slaves until the beginning of last year, when Sidi died, and his possessions fell to his brother, Bare ben Moula. Then Mrs. Godwin appeals to Bare for her liberty and to be sent home to her country. saying that what price (in reason) he chooses to set upon their heads she will pay from her estate in England—a thing which she had proposed before to Sidi, but he would not hear of it because of his love for Judith and his needing no greater fortune than he had. But this Bare, though he would be very well content, being also an old man, to have his household managed by Mrs. Godwin and to adopt Judith as his child, being of a more avaricious turn than his brother, at length consents to it on con-

dition that her ransoms be paid before she quits Barbary. And so, casting the steward—you have shown who then remains but this Thomas Godwin finds a captive whose price has been paid about to be taken to Maggiore, and to him she intrusts two let-Here Don Sanchez pulls two folded sheets of vellum from his pocket. and presenting one to me he says: 'Mayhap you recognize this hand,

Mr. Knight?' And I, seeing the signature Elizabeth Godwin, answer quickly enough, "Aye, 'tis my dear cousin Bess, her own hand.' 'This,' says the don, handing the

meaning of it I know not, for I can't | cheap. tell a great A from a bull's foot, though it be in printed English."

'Tis an undertaking on the part of Bare ben Moula," says the don, "to de- her daughter shall be redeemed from liver up at Dellys in Barbary the persons of Mrs. Godwin and her daughter against the payment of 5,000 gold duc- that he should have the handling o ats within one year. The other writing | this fortune rather than me.

tells its own story. Mr. Hopkins took the first sheet from by this that I shall not dispossess you with it, lead us whither it might. of your fortune (more than my bitter I but come home to die in a Christian mother's son, and I a most seeming subcountry and have my sweet Judith stantial man (so that the very stableman where she may be less exposed to harm | took off his hat to me), and on very than in this infidel country. I count up- good horses a long ride to Chiselhurst. on your love—being ever a dear nephew | And then coming to a monstrous fine

and loving aunt, Elizabeth Godwin." returning the letter. "You have been ing fine house he told us this was Hurst

to Chiselhurst. 'I have," answers the don, "and there I find the estate in the hands of a ed. most curious, puritanical steward, whose honesty is rather in the letter than the a square, plain house, the windows all spirit. For though I have reason to be- | barred with stout iron, and the most like lieve that not one penny's value of the a prison I did ever see. Here Don Sanchez estate has been misemployed since it ringing a bell, a little grating in the

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild | cold room, with not a spark of fire on Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the the hearth but a few ashes, no hangings

demption of his mistress, saying that the letter is addressed to Thomas Godwin and not to him, etc., and that he hath no power to pay out moneys for this purpose, even though he believed the facts I have laid before him, which for his own ends doubtless he fains to misdoubt.'

"As a trader, sir," says Mr. Hop kins, "I cannot blame his conduct in that respect, for should the venture fall through the next heir might call upon him to repay out of his own pocket all that he had put into this enterprise. But this Mr. Thomas Godwin, what of him?"

"He is nowhere to be found. The only relatives I have been able to discover are these two gentlemen."

"Who," remarks Mr. Hopkins, with a shrewd glance at our soiled clothes, "are not, I venture to think, in a position to pay their cousin's ransom. "Alas, no, sir," says Jack. "We are

but two poor shopkeepers of London undone by the great fire."

"Well, now, sir," says Mr. Hopkins, fetching an inkpot, a pen and a piece of paper from his pocket, "I may conclude that you wish me to adventure as in this here place for comfort." upon the redemption of these two ladies in Barbary upon the hazard of being repaid by Mrs. Godwin when she recovers her estate." And the don making him a reverence he continues: "We must first learn the extent of our liabilities. What sum is to be paid to Bare ben Moula?"

"Five thousand gold ducats -about £2,000 English."

"Two thousand," says Mr. Hopkins, writing. "Then, Robert Evans, what charge is yours for fetching the ladies from Dellys?" "Master Hopkins, I have said £1,-

500," says he, "and I won't go from my word, though all laugh at me for a madman.

"That seems a great deal of money, says Mr. Hopkins. 'Well, if you think £1,500 too much

for my carcass and a ship of 20 men you can go seek a cheaper market elsewhere. "You think there is very small like

lihood of coming back alive?" "Why, comrade, 'tis as if you should go into a den of lions and hope to get there," says Evans, "and fetch but an out whole, for though I have the duke's pass, these Moors are no fitter to be trusted than a sackful of serpents. 'Tis

ten to one our ship be taken, and we fools all sold into slavery. "Ten to one," says Mr. Hopkins-'that is to say, as you would make this voyage for the tenth part of what you ask were you sure of returning safe. "I would go as far anywhere outside

heart.' Mr. Hopkins nods his head, and, setting down some figures on his paper,

the straits for £200 with a lighter

says: "The bare outlay in hard money amounts to £3,500. Reckoning the risk at Robert Evans' own valuation (which I took to be a very low one), I must see reasonable prospect of winning £25,000 by my hazard.

"Mrs. Godwin's estate I know to be worth double that amount."

"But who will promise me that return?" asks Mr. Hopkins. "Not you?" (The don shook his head.) "Not you?" turning to us, with the same result. "Not Mrs. Godwin, for we have no means of communicating with her. Not win, who cannot be found? If," adds he, getting up from his seat, "you can find Thomas Godwin, put him in possession of the estate, and obtain from him a reasonable promise that this sum shall be paid on the return of Mrs. Godwin, I may feel disposed to consider your proposal more seriously. But till

then I can do nothing." "Likewise, masters all," says Evans, fetching his hat and shawl from the corner, "I can't wait for a blue moon, other to Evans, "you may understand." and if you can't settle this here busi-"I can make out 'tis writ in the ness in a week I'm off of my bargain Moorish style," says Evans, "but the and mighty glad to get out of it so

"You see," says Don Sanchez when they were gone out of the room, "how impossible it is that Mrs. Godwin and captivity. Tomorrow I shall show you what kind of a fellow this steward is

Then presently, with an indifferent, careless air, as if 'twas naught, he gives me and read it aloud. It was addressed us a purse and bids us go out in the Mr. Thomas Godwin, Hurst Court, town to furnish ourselves with what Chiselhurst, in Kent, and after giving disguise was necessary to our purpose. such particulars of her past as we had Therewith Dawson gets him some sea already heard from Don Sanchez she man's old clothes at a Jew's, and I a writes thus: "And now, my dear neph- very neat, presentable suit of cloth, etc. ew, as I doubt not you (as the nearest | and the rest of the money we take back of my kindred to my dear husband after | to Don Sanchez without taking so much us two poor relicts) have taken posses- as a penny for our other uses, but he. sion of his estate in the belief we were doing all things very magnificent, would all lost in our voyage from Italy, I do have none of it, but bade us keep it pray you for the love of God and of against our other necessities. And now, mercy to deliver us from our bondage having his money in our pockets, we felt by sending hither a ship with money for 'twould be more dishonest to go back our ransom forthwith, and be assured from this business than to go forward

Next morning off we go betimes ircumstances do now require), so that | Jack more like Robert Evans than his -and am your most hopeful, trusting park Don Sanchez staid us before the gates, and bidding us look up a broad 'Very well, sir,' says Mr. Hopkins, avenue of great oaks to a most surpris-Court, and we might have it for our own within a year if we were so mind-

Hence, at no great distance, we reach has been in his hands, yet will he give | door is opened, and after some parley we nothing-no, not a maravedi-to the re- | are admitted by a sturdy fellow carrying a cudgel in his hand. So we into a curative powers of Wild Cherry, Hyponhosphites to the windows, nor any ornament or of Lime and Soda, and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in perfectly palatable form. It is the best for coughts, colds and all lung troubles, less than the windows, nor any ornament or comfort at all, but only a table and half a dozen wooden stools, and a numbrice 50c and \$1 per bottle. ber of shelves against the wall full of

sundry padlocks. And here, behind a tableful of papers, sat our steward, Simon Stout in faith, a most withered, lean old man, clothed all in leather, wearing no wig, but his own rusty gray hair falling lank on his shoulders, with a sour face of a very jaundiced complexion, and pale eyes that seemed to swim in a yellowish rhenm, which he was

forever a-mopping with a rag. "I am come, Mr. Steward," says Don Sanchez, "to conclude the business we were upon last week."

"Ave." cries Dawson, for all the world in the manner of Evans, "but ere draw out of my share in the project. we get to this dry matter let's have a bottle to ease the way, for this riding of horseback has parched up my vitals confoundedly.'

"If thou art athirst," says Simon, 'Peter shall fetch thee a jug of water from the well, but other liquor have we none in this house." "Let Peter drown in your well," says

of it. Let's get this matter done and away, for I'd as lief sit in a leaky hold "Here," says Don Sanchez, "is a master mariner who is prepared to risk | for I will none. his life, and here a merchant adventurer of London who will hazard his mon-

daughter from slavery." "Praise the Lord, Peter," says the steward, whereupon the sturdy fellow with the cudgel fell upon his knees, as to write here. Then, being done, they get up, and the steward, having dried

ey to redeem your mistress and her

his eyes, says: "So far our prayers have been answered. Put me in mind, friend Peter. that tonight we pray these worthy men



"If they succeed, it will cost your mistress £27,000."

Don Sanchez in bewilderment. Then getting the face to speak he gasps out, 'Twenty-seven thousand pounds,'' and still in a maze asks, "Art thou in thy right senses, friend?'

The don hunches his shoulders and turns to me, whereupon I set forth in pretty much the same words as Mr. Hopkins used the risk of the venture. etc., to all which this Simon listened with starting eyes and gaping mouth.

life of thrift and care and earnest seeking."
"Tis in your power, Simon," says Don Sanchez, "to spare your mistress

"Twenty-seven thousand pounds!"

this terrible charge, for which your fine park must be felled, your farms cut up and vour economies be scattered. The master here will fetch your mistress home for £1,500. 'Why, even that is an extortion.

"Nay," says Jack, "if you think £1,-500 too much for my carcass and a ship of 20 men, you may seek a cheaper market and welcome, for I've no stomach to risk my life and property for less."

struck by his honesty in not seeking to ment of the Monroe doctrine. He con affright the steward from an honest course, but rather tempting him to it by playing upon his parsimony and ava-

Simon, putting it down in writing, that three centuries, on effective occupation he might the better realize his position. and on a treaty. But you say, friend merchant, that the risk is as seven to one against seeing thy money again."

no less," says I. part how then?"

nine." savs I. me, friend sailor, that you stand in danger of being plundered by these infi-

"Ave, more like than not." "Why, then all is lost, and the peril s to be run again, and thus till all is

In this manner did Simon halt be wixt two ways like one distracted, but only he did mingle a mass of sacred words with his arguments which seemed to me naught but profanity, his sole concern being the gain of money. Then he falls to the old excuses Don Sanchez had told us of, saying he had no money of his own, and offering to show his books that we might see he had taken not one penny beyond his bare expenses from the estate, save his yearly wage and that no more than Sir Thomas had

given him in his lifetime. And on Don Sanchez showing Mrs Godwin's letter as a fitting authority to draw out this money for her use he first feigns to doubt her hand, and then says he: "If an accident befalls these two women ere they return to justify me, how shall I answer to the next heir for this outlay? Verily," clasping his hands, "I am as one standing in darkness, and I dare not move until I am

account books and papers protected by better enlightened. So prithee, friend, a grating of stout wire secured with give me time to commune with my conscience.

Don Sanchez hunches up his should ders and turns to us.

"Why, look here, master," says Daw "I can't see that you need much enlightenment to answer yes or no to a fair offer, and as for me I'm not going to hang in a hedge for a blue mcon. S if you won't clap hands on the bargain without more ado I throw this busines overboard and shall count I've done the best day's work of my life in getting out of the affair."

Then I made as if I would willingly "My friends," says he, "there can I scarce any hope at all if thou wilt me hazard thy money for such a prodigiou advantage." Then turning to Peter a his last hope he asks in despair, "What shall we do, my brother?"

"We can keep on a-praying, friend Simon," replies Peter in a sniveling voice

Dawson, with an oath; "I'll have none "A blessed thought," exclains the steward in glee. "Surely that is more righteous than to lay faith in our own vain effort. So do thou, friend," turn ing to me, "put thy money to this use

"I cannot do that, sir," says I "without an assurance that Mrs. Godwin's estate will bear this charge."

With wondrous alacrity Simon fetches a book with a plan of the estate, where-

"Very good, sir," says I. "Now you must give me a written note, stating

But this Simon strongly refused to his right to the succession should our venture fail.

This put the steward to a new taking, but the don holding firm he at length agreed to give us this note upon Don Sanchez writing another to the effect that he had seen Mrs. Godwin and her daughter in Barbary and was going forth to fetch them, that should Mr. Thomas Godwin come to claim the es-

tate he might be justly put off. And so this business ended to our great satisfaction, we saying to ourselves that we had done all that man could to redeem the captives, and that it would be no harm at all to put a cheat upon the miserly steward. Whether we were any way more honest than he in shaping our conduct according to our inclinations is a question which tronbled as then very little.

[To be continued.] VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

London, Feb. 5.—Clements Markham. F.R.S., president of the Royal Geohe says again. "Why, friend, 'tis half graphical Society, contributed a two Packages. of all I have made of the estate by a column letter to the Times this morning, minutely describing all the cartographic Provisions, viz., butter, cheese, lard map room which bears upon the Guiana from 1570 of Guiana from onwards. By the treaty of 1814 the Tobacco
Dutch ceded a portion of Guiana, in- Watches, and parts thereof. cluding the Essequibo basin, to Great Wood, and manufactures thereof. Britain, and Spain, then the sov- Wool, and manufactures thereof. ereign of Venezuela, was a party to the

'As the inheritor from Spain of that overeignty," the letter goes on to say, the Venezuelan republic is bound to adhere to the treaty of 1814, which secured to Great Britain the sovereignty

of the whole of the Essequibo basin."

After detailing Robert Schomburg's "To the £1,500 you must add the explorations, Mr. Markham contends ransom of £2,000. Then Mrs. Godwin and her daughter may be redeemed for valley, which was British territory, to £3,500 to her sowing of £23,500," says Venezuela, shows that nothing could have been further from the thoughts And here Dawson and I were secretly of English statesmen than an infringecludes that even if the territory which Venezuela claims were adjudged not to belong to Great Britain it does not follow that it belongs to Venezuela. Great Britain's right, he claims, rests on 'Three thousand five hundred," says discovery; on a Dutch possession of

The Times remarks in an editorial on "I will run the risk for £27,000 and by ex-Chief Justice Daly of New York. o less, "says I.

"But if it may be done for a seventh can be set aside. That we should be willing to submit any part of such a con-"Why, 'tis your risk, sir, and not troversy to arbitration is a signal testi-

> BOWMANVILLE, Feb. 5.-Mrs. Sarah is dead at Bowmanville.

## **Always** Taking cold, is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood and it often leads to serious troubles. The

remedy is found in pure, rich blood.
"I am not very strong and sometimes need a tonic to help me battle against sickness. I find that two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what I need.
I have taken it occasionally for several
years and do not have any doctors' bills
to pay." Miss Janie Higgins, 55 Beautain St., Charleston, S. C. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1;6 for \$5.

How the General Tariff Revision Affected the Revenue of the Past Year.

The People Profited on Sugar Alone More Than the Whole Deficit -The Outlook.

In rising to present the Budget in the Dominion House of Commons on Friday evening last the Finance Minister, Hon Mr. Foster, was received with ministerial applause. He said: Last session the budget speech was delivered at a late period of the financial year, namely, May 3rd. That was only a short time before the expiry of the current year, so that it was possible to estimate the revenue for that year with contimate the revenue for that year with considerable accuracy. To that extent the exposition that I am

low about to give will lose somewhat in in-

terest to those who I ave followed the course of events described in my last budget speech. At that date, I estimated the revenue for that year would be \$33,800,000. I reached that figure by estimating for a betterment in the period between 20th April and 30th June, for that year, over the corresponding period of the preceding year, of \$419,724. My honorable friend op-posite, Sir Richard Cartwright, took exby he showed us that not a building on the estate was untenanted, not a single form him and the house that I was quite likewise did. Simon, and both in a snuffling voice render thanks to heaven in words which I do not think it proper ductions made was £65,000.

tenant in arrear with his rent, and that the betterment, which was even greater than 1 had expected, reached the sum of \$597,851. (Applause.) The revenue for the year was made up as The revenue for the year was made up as follows: From customs we received \$17,040,466, or a decrease of \$1,557,648, as comwhat you have shown, with your sanction to my making this venture on Mrs.
Godwin's behalf, that I may justify my claim hereafter."

But this Simon strongly refused to

he would certainly hunt all London through to find that Mr. Richard God-win who was the next of kin, hinting 1893—4, whereas the exports decreased \$3,-886,146 in that period. There is, however, this fact to be noted, namely, that the ex-ports exceeded the imports by \$2,857,121, win who was the next of kin, hinting that he would certainly give us such sanction as we required if only to prove another than the work of the heaves of the prove the sanction as we required if only to prove the sanction as we required in the theory of the balance of trade may, there-fore, be placed this year to the credit of our business interests. Now, a word with reference to the customs duties. There were considerable reductions in the total duties paid on numerous articles. The amount of

the reduction of duties, as compa the preceding year, was as follows: ed matter.
Cement.
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medi-9,921 59,860 Embroidery . Fancy goods . Fish, and products of.
Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of Fruits and nuts, dried. Fruits and nuts, green. Furs, and manufactures of. Glass, and manufactures of. Gloves and mits. Juttapercha and indiarubber, man-oils, coal and kerosene, and pro-Oilcloth Paints and colors Paner and manufac 42,553

THE INCREASES. As against these decreases there were the following increases: Arrowroot biscuit, rice and mac-54.515 Jewellery..... Leather, and manufactures of.....

rinting presses..... 7.822 

Duty. Decrease 2,545,054 gals. \$3,870,752 \$260,635 ..50,659,627 lbs. .. 105,528 lbs. igarettes.66,628,440 lbs. Tobacco and snuff. 9,568,487 lbs. 2,267,738 96,415

slight increase, .09 per head; tobacco, 2.163 lbs. per head. Whether this decrease was mony to the prevailing desire among us to risk. And you tell by a preposterous quarrel."

The providing desired among us from reasons of economy, or from changes to prevent the peace being endangered by a preposterous quarrel."

The providing desired among us from reasons of economy, or from changes of ideas, I am not here to say. Both reasons may have had somewhat to do with it. In the miscellaneous receipts, as I have me tioned, there was falling off of \$263,559. In may add that the total revenue received Burk, widow of the late Senator Burk, was the smallest since 1885-6. The customs revenue was the smallest that has accrue since 1879-80, ane smaller, by six and one-third millions, than in 1889-90, when the diminution in duties was commenced. Taking up the question of customs taxa-ion per head of population, Mr. Foster howed that the average under the last

iberal administration was \$3.44 per head. n 1874-5 it was \$3.91 per head, and in 1894 95 it was \$3.52 per head, or 39 cents less than 1874-5, and only eight cents greater than the average from 1874-5 to 1877-8. (Applause.)
The decline in miscellaneous receipts was

as follows: Post office ublic works, including railways... 111,056 Casual..... Premium, discount and exchange. Dominion lands..... The gains were: Interest on investments... Patents
Fines and forfeitures 11,499 Penitentiaries ... THE EXPENDITURES.

Coming to the expenditures, he estimated, in May last, that they would amount to \$38,300,000, but, by strict super-Hood's Pills easy to buy easy to take vision during the remainder of the year, they were kept down to \$38, 132,000, or \$170, below the estimate. The increase in him. He is somewhat better to-day.

expenditures for 1893-4 over the preceding vear was \$546,979 and was entirely covered by the increased charges on debt, increased subsidies to provinces and what might be called capital expenditure in the defences at Esquimalt, although it had been paid out of the consolidated fund. The expenditure out of consolidated fund for the last eight years had been remarkably steady. In 1887-8 the amount was \$36,718,494, and the average for eight years was \$36,908,862, an increase of less than \$200,000. Then it an increase of less than \$200,000. Then it must be remembered that the charges on debt, subsidies to provinces and the amount laid up in sinking funds had largely increased, so that this showed that the expeuditures had been kept upon a pretty even basis of about \$37,000,000 per year. The expenditure in 1894-5 was \$38, 132,000, and the revenue \$33,987,129, leaving a deficit of \$4,153.875, of which \$2,002,311 had gone into sinking funds, so that the actual deficit was only \$2,151.564. The deficit tual deficit was only \$2,151,564. The deficit of \$4,153,875 was less by \$550,000 than Mr. Foster anticipated in delivering the budget speech last year. Adding this to the deficit of 1893-4, the two made up a total of \$5,365,-207, but against this, it must be remembered that the saving to the people by the re-

(Cheers.) If the government had not re-lieved the people by that remission of tax-ation, the expenditures would have been met and there would have been a surplus of \$100,000 or \$200,000 Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—Assuming that the importations were not less.

Mr. Foster—Yes, assuming that the importations were the same. But there is a margin left for considerably less importa-

tion, and the price of sugar is so low that the amount imported was not likely to be much affected. Mr. Foster then showed that, under the oresent administration, there had been decits of \$5,364,207 and surpluses of \$3,746,-275, leaving a net deficit of \$1,617,932, while, under the last Liberal administration, there were deficits of \$6,426,958 and surpluses of \$6,256,441,000 for the surpluse of \$6,256,441,000 for the surpluse of \$6,426,958 and surpluses of \$6,256,441,000 for the surpluse of \$6,256,441,000 for the surpluse of \$6,426,958 and \$6,426,958 for the surpluse of \$6,426,958 for the were deficits of \$6,426,958 and surpluses of \$935,644, leaving a net deficit of \$5,491,314. (Cheers.) The Liberals remitted no taxation, but put on extra taxation, while the Conservatives, on sugar alone, had remitted upwards of \$19,000,000. (Renewed cheer ing.) The net debt had increased, during 1894-5, from \$246,183,029 to \$253,074,927. The increase from 1890 to 1895 was \$15,544,880, and during the period \$16,092,:01 had been spent on the Intercolonial and the C.P.R., and the canals, so that the country had got good value for its money. (Hear hear)

to prosper in their design."

But this Simon strongly refused to do, saying his conscience would not allow him to sign any bond (clearly with the hope that he might in the end shuffir at the fortune about to turn from him. His jaw fell, and he stared at Don Sanchez, losing patience, declared he wold are strongly refused to do, saying his conscience would not allow him to sign any bond (clearly with the hope that he might in the end shuffir the hope that he might in the end shuffir the fortune about to turn from him. His jaw fell, and he stared at Don Sanchez, losing patience, declared he wrote into for the fiscal year 1894-5, as compared with the preceding year, was \$2,396,563.

Sir Richard Cartwright—When did the French treaty come into force?

Mr. Foster—About May. The imports for othe fiscal year 1894-5, as compared with the preceding year, was \$2,396,563.

Mr. Foster then turned to the consideration of the amount of interest carnied on the public debt. In 1887-88 the amount for home consumption, in the year 1894-5, as compared with the preceding year, was \$2,396,563.

Mr. Foster—About May. The imports for the fiscal don the canals, so that the Cu.P.R., and the canals, so that the country had god value for its money. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Foster—About May. The imports for consumption, in the year 1894-5, as compared with the preceding year, was \$2,396,563.

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Mr. Foster—About May. The imports for consumption in the year 1894-5, as compared with the preceding year, was \$2,396,563.

Mr. Foster—About May. The imports for home consumption, in the year 1894-5, as compared with the country had god value for its money. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Foster—About May. The imports for home consumption, in the year 1894-5, as compared with the preceding year, was \$2,396,563. slightly less than the amount paid in 1887-88. The amount paid in 1894-95 was \$9,330,-247, and taking this amount in comparison with the population of country, it was found that, while the amount of interest paid per head in 1887-88 was \$1.90, in 1894-95 the amount per head was \$1.83, or a decrease of seven cents per head. (Hear, hear.)

THE FUTURE,

The Finance Minister Expects a Return of Prosperity-The Estimated Revenue.

Coming to expenditure and revenue for the current year, the year was not yet sufciently advanced to make an estimate certain. It was impossible to say with accuracy yet, how the business of the country might develop during the balance of the period. He would, however, give an estimate as nearly as it was possible to calculate. The revenue of the country for the period from July 1, 1894, to Learner 1997. period from July 1, 1894, to January 20, 1895, had been \$18.080,197, and the expenditure had been \$19,833,399. In the same year, from January 20 to June 30, the revenue had been \$15,937,931, and the expenditure \$18,298,605. In the present fiscal 14,708
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38, 42,553 up to January 20, 1896, had been \$19,302, 66,979 244, and he estimated that during the bal ance of the year, up to June 30, 1896, there would be expended \$17,697,756, which, added to expenditure up to January 20, would 11,466 mean, in round numbers, \$37,000,000, so that he estimated that, for this year, the revenue and expenditure would about balance. (Applause.) This meant that the country had passed successfully through the late period of depression, and had, as he last year prophesied, turned the corner, and was coming to a more prosperous days.

Government applause.) "I think I may say," said Mr. Foster, that from now on we will find that the times will be better, that we will have an 70,752 increase in our revenue, that trade will con-21,520 tinue to pick up, and that from this period 18.085 on and into succeeding years, times of de icits are over for the present administra-tion and that the time of surplus has come

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Turning then to the estimated expendi-759,929 190,886 ture on capital account, he said that, up to 190,886 ture on capital account, he said that, up to 190,886 ture on capital account, he said that, up to 190,003 190,886 ture on capital account, he said that, up to 190,000 190,000 I had been \$225,051 less than 181 year, and the total estimate for the 190,000. If that estimate was carried out, 190,000. If that estimate was carried out, 190,000 I had been \$25,051 less than 182 year, and the total estimate for the 190,000. Ingliauthority and his conclusions are in substance identical with those reached by ex-Chief Justice Daly of New York. It is not easy to see how his arguments can be set aside. That we should be willing to submit any part of such increases, some of which would be large though the increases would, in many cases, be over the amounts of last year in items on which reductions had been made. The increase in the sinking fund would be \$250,983; public works showed an increase of \$247,270, and Indian appropriations an increase of \$80,263. The Northwest Mounted Police had been increased \$30,000. In this department the establishment of a post on the Yukon had been made, which would be a valuable addi-tion and a benefit to the country. Customs showed an increase of \$25,095, and the post office an increase of \$240,780. The latter was large, and was due to the continual demand for the openiug up of new lines, and for greater frequency and thoroughness in the service, which were found to be necessary. There was now a deficit of about sary. There was now a deficit of about \$800,000 between the receipts and expenditures of the postal service, and this, he feared, would make the time somewhat distant when the reduction which had beer asked for, a decrease in the cost of postage, could be granted. Taking into consideration the vast distances covered, and the difficulties overcome, in carrying on the postal service of the country, there was no doubt that the carriage of letters, parcels and newspapers was cheaper in this country, then in the country that the carriage of letters, parcels and newspapers was cheaper in this country.

other country in the world. (Applause.) Sir Donald A. Smith Sick

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.-Sir Donald A. Smith was seized with serious illness yesterday, which was rather alarming during the greater part of the day and compelled the cancellation of the invita-tion to Madame Albani to dine with