country what the result of expending that wealth and value of the properties thereby developed; and, after taking some considerable time to examine it, he gave it to me as his opinion, and as a very conservative estimate which he supported by very ample proof, that in all human probability the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway under the government subsidy of \$3 .-300,000 had resulted in developing wealth (Cheers.) He went on to show—and this is of importance, ladies and gentlemen, to all of you—by constructing that railway we had developed industries from which at this present moment something like three or four millions are being expended in wages and in the purchase of necessaries for enterprises which could by no been no losers, but, on the contrary, very great gainers, by the amount which we sunk in that railway.

## A Paying Investment.

Our capital charge on this \$3,300,000 amounts roughly to some \$80,000 or \$90,000. Sir, the return that we get in added cus- \$16.70 per head in the United States. (Retoms duties and in added excise duties is, in all human probability, a matter of \$500,-000 or \$600,000 a year from that source that the dutiable goods imported into the alune-(cheers)-and probably in three or United States in 1898 amounted to \$396,four years, or five at the utmost, the add- 844,966, and the amount of percentage on ed receipts to your customs and excise those goods was 52. The percentage on arising from the construction of that same goods imported into Canada amounts to a railway will amply recoup you for every little over 28 per cent., very little more farthing that has been spent. Now, I call | than one-half of the percentage imposed in that good political economy. (Hear, hear.) the United States. That bears on a quescall that a wise expenditure. I say that | tion which has been brought forward, not if I am able to spend \$90,000 and put infrequently, namely, the allegation that \$500,000 or \$600,000 a year into the treas- the present tariff is a highly protective ury I do a good thing for the people of tariff. There is an easy method of dis-Canada (Cheers.) I only wish it were tinguishing between a high revenue and a possible for us to invest, not three mil- high protective tariff. Ours is a high ions, but thirty millions of your money revenue tariff, it is true. But there never equally profitably, and if I could I would was a protective tariff under which the do it to-morrow. (Hearty cheers.) Why, imports increased as fast as those of Cansir, within three years the revenues of ada have done in a single year. Look at British Columbia, for customs alone, have the American tariff and you will find that risen from about a million to two and a lafter the passage of the Dingley bill Am- of the cross entries that I have alluded quarter millions, and, although a large crican imports fell from \$750,000,000 to to, your annual expenditure appears to share of that is undoubtedly due to the under \$700,000,000. Remember this, too, have been increased by two or three nildevelopment of the Klondike, a very large that in imposing the tariff it is quite pos- lion dollars. share of it, as our customs returns suffici- sible for you, under a high revenue tariff, ently show, is due to the expansion of to impose a higher duty on American Rossland and the Kootenay country and goods without prohibiting importation than the rest of the regions that have been you can impose on British goods. (Apopened up by the Crow's Nest Pass. Why, plause.) American imports will bear as a sir, to-day the excise revenue in Rossland revenue tax a higher tariff than British and Nelson alone would more than pay the goods will bear, for reasons apparent to whole interest on the capital that has all, and if there was no other good reason, been expended by us in constructing the and none other is wanted, for the prefer-Crow's Nest Pass; and I only trust that ence which we have extended to the the expenditure which you are now about | Mother Country, that should be sufficient. | to undertake for the purpose of opening up (Loud applause.) I may add that it is a Prince Edward Island, when we had no New Ontario and developing the Rainy great mistake to suppose that the reduc-River, will prove half as useful and half tion of taxes which has taken place in our west Territories, and when we had no Prudence and Economy.

Gentlemen, remember this: I do not for one moment desire or pretend that all this is any excuse for extravagance or waste. that the volume of our trade with the On the contrary, the greater the revenue the greater the occasion for prudence and economy in laying it out; but I do contend that it is a justification for liberal expenditure for worthy objects. Sir, if (Applause.) there were any one of you who found his income within three years suddenly doubled. I think that that man would and reckless in adding to the capital charges of one million of dollars, and no more, as Mr. Fleiding asks for new, which the next few years, during which setting province—we have 1894, 1895 and 1896. (Cheers.) Canada's Enormous Wealth.

And here you may very fairly ask, if you see fit: Granted that this country has increased enormously in imports and exports; being in the annual income of its citizens. what fair ground is there for believing believe that we have barely scratched the possesses. I think there is every reason to elieve that within the course of the next | committed, and in all human probability few years the gross mineral products of when the 1st of July, 1900, is reached the Canada, of all sorts, from her coal mines, cebt per head of the population of Canada iron mines, nickel mines, gold and silver will be less than in 1896 or 1897. Supposmines, will likely equal something like one ing we had adopted the other course. Suphundred millions of dollars, and I need not point out to you what an enormous source ken to remain without proper government. of wealth, not merely for the miner, not merely for the capitalist who invests his property in mines, but for the Canadian manufacturer, for the Canadian artisan, But the way in which the Yukon Territory for the Canadian grower of produce, which these miners must consume, will be found finitely to the credit of Canada and the in the extension and new addition to the wealth of the country, even if it amount I say, and I believe, that there is no intelto but one-half of the amount which I be- ligent American who would not substantilieve is fairly estimated and fairly calcul-

## Canada's Trade Beats American.

Then we have another and very great source of wealth which up to the present moment we have hardly touched at all. allude to the extraordinary amount of water-power which we possess along the

than the wealth which we expect to extract from our mineral resources; and, genmake a little comparison for one moment for United States of \$26.16-(loud cheers)

somewhat more than double the total volume of trade in the United States. (Applause.) In the matter of exports Canada exports \$25 worth of goods for every man, oman and child in the country, as against newed applause.) In this connection I may observe that it is worth while noticing facturer to reduce his prices to you in United States has not greatly diminished, but the volume of American profits has greatly diminished, and in such case the

Canadian consumer very largely benefits.

Pertinent Questions. Now, I desire to address a question or should, and that you would admit that he two to our opponents in this hall or elsewas perfectly justified in indulging in some where. I would like to know why they expenditures which would have been ab- have considered our proceedings so mon- fact that the income of Canada has insurd for him to have undertaken before. If strous, why they have considered we have to one or two somewhat significant facts, sums they proposed to expend? (Applause.) within the last three years than it had ment in their recent negotiations with the showing how far the accusation is justi- Why have they chosen to conceal from the done in the preceding period. fied that the present government has been people of Canada the fact that for every dollar of the great bulk of the additions in that time? this country. I have here our capital ex- we have made to the expenditure from penditure for the years 1894 to 1899. In year to year we have received cash and give my friend a statement which I see with our own country. But, bar that, I 1894 I find that the late government ex- put it in the treasury, including the his political preceptors have forgotten to know at this present moment of no larger 1894 I find that the late government expended four and a half millions on capital amount we have spent on the Intercolonial tell him. (Laughter.) We inherited obii. account. They added that to the net capi- Railway? Why have they chosen to congations amounting to \$15,000,000 from our unless very good and clear ground is shown a drinking man—a brute when drunk and tal debt. I find that in 1895 they added ceal from you that a large proportion of predecessors, and they were willing to have for believing that it is in the public in \$5,891,000 to our capital debt. In 1896 they our increased expenditure consists simply added six millions more. By 1899 we had terest to do so. added \$5,422,000 to our capital debt; and I of sums expended in the Yukon for the discharged those fifteen millions, and we find that in 1897, under this administra- preserving of law and good order, and have only added six millions to the net tion, we added in all \$3,041,000 to the net every penny of which comes out of the capital debt of Canada. (Loud cheers.) Well, sir, we have done this: over and tion, we added in all \$3,041,000 to the net every penny of which comes out of the capital debt; in 1898 we added to our napockets of the people there and does not where we have made any expenditure, as above what we have done in the way of tional debt \$2,417,000, of which \$930,000 add to your burdens? (Applause.) Why in the case of the Crow's Nest Railway, it developing this country, what we have was simply the discount of a 2½ per cent. have they concealed the fact that the fixed has been, as I have pointed out to you, of done in the way of promoting trade, what was simply the discount of a 2½ per cent. have they conceased the fact that the flat a wholly fruitful character. More than we have done in the way of reducing the fact that charges now paid by the people of Canada a wholly fruitful character. More than we have done in the way of reducing year. I find that in 1899, the year which are scarcely more than \$65,000 over the that, by the reduction which we have taxation, we have settled, and successfully is now closed, our total expenditure has sum demanded by Mr. Foster in 1897? Why effected in the rate of interest, by which some closed, our total expenditure has sum demanded by Mr. Foster in 1831; Why been larger than usual, but the total addibaye they seen fit to conceal the fact that have the fact th tion to our national debt will amount to he asked for almost the same sum for 1897 our debt at a rate of between 2½ and 3 tions of one kind from religious denominaone million of dollars, and no more, as Mr. Fielding asks for 1900? Why are | per cent., we have made provision that the discount of the loan, which is in no adding \$6,000,000 of indebtedness to the respect the ordinary increase of our capital capital amount, and under \$70,000 a year mature, will enable us to refund an inseeing that we obtained the loan at to our fixed, and had not a word to say debtedness on which we are now paying that i do not believe to-day in Manitoba debtedness on which we are now paying that either party takes the slightest notice debt, seeing that we obtained the loan at an extremely low rate, you will find that against the government that preceded us in three years—1897, 1898 and 1899—the total addition we have made to our capital to our debt .(Applause.) I make no between 21/2 and 3 per cent., thereby savdebt amounts to \$5,528,000; being, as near- claim that the present government is a ing between two and three millions to the ly as possible, one-third of the amount perfect one; that it has not committed its | public exchequer. (Cheers.) was added to the net capital debt in errors and mistakes as all governments A voice-What is the debt of the counhave done. There is much still to be try? done, but I take the position broadly and Sir Richard Cartwright--I will give my say that for every new expenditure we friend the figures if he will allow me to have made you have received an ample collect the memoranda I have here. The return. (Renewed applause.) Where we net debt of the country was \$265,000,000 have added one million to the public debt on the 1st of July, as nearly as it is posgranted that it has increased for the time ten millions have been added to the sible to estimate. It is a large debt, and wealth of the people. Where we have as I have had occasion to say before on added one hundred thousand dollars to the the floor of parliament, and I do not hesithat these increases will be permanent? annual dixed charges, we have added five tate to repeat it here, if the people of must, to a certain extent, depend on estivelopment of the country has been greater enormous mineral deposits which Canada than it has even been up to the present

And here, gentlemen, I admit that we or six hundred thousand dollars to the an- Canada in 1878 had chosen to renew their mate and calculation; but, for my part, I (Long continued applause.) The general de- ander Mackenzle in all human probability time. There has been no rash outrage act? pose, for instance, we had allowed the Yu-Disorder would have reigned. Dawson be like Skagway, the nest for every cut-throat and scoundrel in the Yukon

on the whole has been administered is in present administration. (Loud applause.) ate me, that since we took possession of the Yukon and established our government at Dawson there has been less crime, robbery and murder at Dawson, with its population of 30,000 to 40,000, in one year than in Skagway in a week.

The Government's Enterprise. Sir, we might have taken no steps

exclusively on coal as a motive power; but We might have taken no steps to extend (Cheers.) there appears to be very good reason for the Intercolonial Railway-we might have Now, sir, I have pointed out to you that Pass had been in the way of adding to the believing that the huge water-power which left its terminus in a ploughed field as we the apparent increase of expenditure has Canada possesses will shortly become a found it. We might have given you no been almost entirely due to cross entries. source of profit and wealth to its citizens penny post. We might have taken tel that is to say, to expenditures for which and manufacturers equal, possibly greater, years to finish your canals instead of com- we received a full equivalent and which pleting them in three. We might have in no respect add to the burdens of the done all those things, and possibly we people of Canada. And while I am on tlemen, it may interest you perhaps to might have saved apparently a few hunders that point I might say one word about one dred thousand dollars on your annual ex- particular item in our estimates, which between the volume of trade of Canada penditure. But had we done so, your an- has been made the subject of very severe and the volume of trade in the United and income would have been many mil- criticism-that is, the large sum which my to the extent of thirty or forty millions in States. Sir, it is not a matter which any lions less than it is to-day. Had we done friend, Mr. Tarte, found himself obliged the region which was then opened. Canadian, I think, need be ashamed of. I so, the wealth of the people of Canada to demand for the public service in the amount to \$1,924,000,000 of exports, and been less by several hundreds of thousands \$697,000,000 of imports, on which, be it re- than it is to-day. Sir, to my mird, the fact that there are in Canada at this momembered, a duty of \$206,000,000 was col- best test of the prosperity in a country, ment an immense number of public works lected. Canada for the same year has a and more particularly like Canada, lies in total trade of \$319,500,000; so that Canada this fact-is it a country where the people that many of these are exposed to conpossibility have been developed unless this with a population of about 5,300,000 in remain and seek their fortunes in it? Is stant dilapidation, and that they require Crow's Nest Railway had been construct- 1899, as against the United States, with a it a country to which strangers from other to be carefully preserved and protected, ed; and I have in my hand here very ample evidence that so far as the revenues of the same period, has a total trade of a country from which the natives fly? Is date a large expenditure for the purpose Canada are concerned we at least have \$57.73 per head, as against a total trade it a country in which when you bring the of restoring them. More than that, Mr. people to it you find it impossible to re- Tarte when he came into office, besides

> ada in the years from 1881 to 1891? A voice-What about the bye-elections? A second voice-What about the Senate? Sir Richard Cartwright-You may leave the Senate to Providence -(loud cheers)which in its own good time will doubtless take that millstone from off the necks of the people. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Now, sir, as I have said, I cannot but think that those among you who choose to very few other countries have knownthat our population has increased, that our volume of trade has increased, that our exports have increased, that our wealth has increased, that our mineral resources have increased enormously, that everything promises a reasonable continu ance of prosperity if we are only true to ourselves-will. I think, admit that I are fully justified in saying to you that there is no cause for alarm because, by reason

How Trade Has Grown.

And now here let me call your attentio to one or two important facts. Sir, I said just now that I would show you that it was no mere rhetorical flourish but a simple fact when I stated to you that between 1896 and 1899 the trade of Canada had increased as much in a period of three years as it had done before in thirty years. Sir, I go back to the first year of Canadian Confederation, when we had no preferential tariff is confined to the goods imported from England. Bear this in mind, that you compel the American manuvolume of trade was just \$131,000.000.. In ed to \$224,000,000, being an increase proportion. It may be true, and it is true, that long interval of something like \$92,-000,000. Since 1895 down to 1899 our total volume of trade has increased from \$224, 000,000 to \$319,500,000, being an increase of \$95,000,000 in those three or four years, as compared with an increase of \$92,000, 000 from 1868 to 1895 (Loud cheers) 1 call your attention also to the fact that the gross income of Canada has increased from \$34,000,000 in 1895 to \$46,000,000 and better in 1899. I call your attention to the creased in all human probability-I mean

A voice-How much did the debt increase Sir Richard Cartwright-I am going to

confidence in honest and sagacious Alexeverything we have done since would have been done then, and the debt would have been well under \$200,000,000.

The Alien Labor Law. A voice-Sir Richard, why does not Sir

Wilfrid Laurier enforce the alien labor Sir Richard Cartwright-Because, inassent moment a very great number of ou. people at various points on the frontier are being employed in the United States, of one single United Lates official in a neighboring city, and because two or three ployment. (Loud cheers.)

A voice (interrupting)-Why did you put the law on the statute book?

lately I had occasion to inquire of a gentle- St. Lawrence and its tributaries. Up to promote immigration. We might have then we will assuredly enforce the alien have procured for them, if Canadians will man very well conversant with that whole the present time we have depended almost taken no steps to develop British Columbia. labor act against anybody and everybody.

Expenditure on Public Works. Now, I want to call your attention to the

-probably 500 or 600 of various sorts; -the total volume of our trade being thus them? What was the position of Cau- finding that a great many public works afraid that Canadian interests will be sac- dosa and Hartley, playing the had been allowed to get into a condition rificed or that Canadian honor will be alwhich called for urgent measures of repair, Mr. Tarte found, as I testify also, tions with any power in the world. (Great minster in bringing West the chan that in a very considerable number of applause.) Sir, it may be that we have Eastern team. the other which had the misfortune to re. for my part that the example which we turn Liberals during the period from 1878 have set is going to have, and that at no to 1896, no works at all had been carried distant day, very great and important resions landed in the province some 10.4% out, no matter how urgent the wants of salts. I, for my part, hold with Mr. Kipthe locality might have been, and that to ling, that when we took the step we did men, and Mr. McKellar, of the del a very great extent the public works that we set an example which will ring from ment of agriculture, is daily in receipt study these questions intelligently and had been previously constructed in them one end of the world to the other: carefully, those among you who well rehad been previously constructed in them. We have proved our faith in the heritage member that within the last three years, Mr. Tarte did as Mr. Mackenzie had found as I have said, Canada has advanced by himself compelled to do under somewhat leaps and bounds in a manner such as similar circumstances—he determined to remedy the injustice that had been commit- But we, we are first in the battle, ted; he determined to repair the works which had been allowed to go into disuse, and he demanded for that reason a rather unusually large sum, it is true; but let me recall to the minds of my elder auditors the fact that under similar conditions with far fewer public works to do, while Mr. Tarte demanded a little more than \$3,000. 000. Mr. Mackenzie had found himself compelled in 1876 to ask for \$2,791,000-a sum in proportion to the number of public works under his control at that time quite as large as the sum which Mr. Tarte has Future Expenses Lighter.

There is no reason whatever for expecting that after these works have been put in proper repair and that justice has been ne to these localities who were punish ed by the late government for their fidelity to Liberal principles, there is no reason whatever to suppose that any unusual or abnormal expenditure will be required for public works; and, in any case, as I have said, it is fair to conclude that while we have a full treasury there is good ground and fair ground for making a reasonable expenditure for reasonable public purposes. If they can show that this expenditure is extravagant or misplaced, then, gentlemen, they will have very good ground for attacking the present government; but it is noteworthy to observe that while they charge Mr. Tarte with all manner of extravagance they only backed their opinion in the late parliament to the extent of about \$32,000, for that was all that they voted to reduce his estimates by, (Cheers.) More than that, I have told you our future obligations by the end of the year 1900 are at present entirely insignifi-

United States, and will in its long result munication through our own territory sentence to some extent.

A Business Administration. And now, sir, what else have we done? settled, one of those dangerous and burntions of another, dividing race from race, plause.)

proud of. We have shown, sir, that we gerous man under arrest. Captain Wrightat any rate believed in the unity of the er preferred charges, and McVeigh was member, is to put a premium on Chrisempire, and we have done more for the kept confined from May 4th until July tianity and a discount on Churchianity, purpose of developing a wholesome im- 16th, on which day he was tried and senperial sentiment between Great Britain tenced. Liberals were prepared to do what Conrate were prepared to recognize and deal at times for refusing to do duty, striking fairs it has always taken a prominent much as our predecessors contrived to last word about that yet. because I be- 'bad man' among his comrades, and most of Quebec and Saguenay; and also iden send millions of Canadians into exile into lieve that the example we have set is of them carefully avoided him." the United States, and because at the pre- likely to be followed by every English speaking race, by every English colony, by every English dependency from one-quarter of the habitable globe to the other we do not desire, on account of the acts (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And, sir, while these gentlemen ask us: 'Why didn't you neighboring city, and because two or three land? Why didn't you attempt to get a be far slower, and the negotiation of Lake prices for delivery next spring is all the prices for delivery next sprin drive a huckstering bargain with Eng-

send to England goods such as they ought to send, worthy of Canada, goods such as we are able to send, goods which will command and retain the preference that they now have in the English market, they may make their own terms and command their own prices without the need of any treaty or any agreement

whatever. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Canada in the Lead.

More than that, sir; for the first time in her history, Canada has asserted herself. Canada has become to all intents and purposes a real factor in the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) When before was it heard (Hear, hear.) When before was it neard that in conducting negotiations with the An Ontario Christian Scientist United States, England permitted four Canadian plenipotentiaries to be associated with one representative of England? (Hear hear.) And here let me say-as it is only justice to Sir Charles Tupper to say-that I think the result of those negotiations have proved to you that although we do desire, as we have a right to desire, to establish the most friendly relations with the great republic beside us; yet, in the hands of the Liberal government and of the Liberal party you need never be lowed to be set on one side in any negotia- The Winnipeg club will assist New Wes counties from one end of the Dominion to builded better than we knew. I believe

By more than the word of the mouth, Those that are wise may follow When the world's war-trumpet blows, Said Our Lady of the Snows."

(Loud and prolonged cheering, the audience rising and waving handkerchiefs.)

## Sentenced

Story of an American Volunteer Who Threatened to Kill His Captain.

The Trans-Siberian Railway Still Far From Completion.

In the second cabin of the Empress of China were a number of American volunteers returning from the Orient. Copies of the Manila Times of late date brought Perry and Margaret McDonagh as two by them contain the the following story of an American volunteer now held at 1896, and Rev. J. H. Malott identified Manila under sentence of death: "A well Perry and Ann Dempster as united in authenticated story has been reported to Orillia on August 14 last. The first wife us from the Wyoming Infantry Battalion who is the second cousin of her husband Company of that command, who has been person else, though she had lived with court-martialed for striking and threaten- one Myers here. The second wife swore ing to kill his company commander, Cap- that, sne thought Margaret McDonagh tain Wrighter, now rests under the sen- was married to Myers at the time she tence of death. The sentence will not be was supposed to have married Perry carried into effect until President Mc- This was the line the defence followed. Kinley has approved of it. So far as can | Magistrate Ross sentenced Perry to one It is true that the conduct of the Senate, be ascertained this death sentence is the year in the county jail here with hard a merchant's capital was suddenly doubled been so extravagant, so careless, so indifa merchant's capital was suddenly doubled he would be justified in taking ventures which would have been foolish in the ex
when they have carefully concealed from what is person, to construct a railway communication he income of the people concentive symmetric transfer and speak too harshly—the unfortunate concentration and, duct of the Senate in refusing to all the construct a railway communication here.

Speak too harshly—the unfortunate concentration and, duct of the Senate in refusing to all the construct a railway communication here.

Galt, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Edward Robinson, the construct a railway communication here.

Filling the prevailing the prevailing the prevailing hostilities with the construct a railway communication here. which would have been roolen in the extreme for him to have undertaken before.

Now, sir, in this connection of capital exNow, sir, in this capital exNow, sir, in this capital exNow, sir, in Now, sir, in this connection of capital expenditure, I desire to call your attention in fact, if I were to add the additional

something more than 100 per cent. faster doubtedly gravely embarrass the governthan 100 per cent. faster doubtedly gravely embarrass the governmore in their recent percept and the something more than 100 per cent. faster doubtedly gravely embarrass the governmore in their recent percept two at Santiago, Cuba, and one at Chica- er was called, the family being all believmauga, all afterwards reprieved. The geners in Christian Science. A noted Scienentail upon us a very considerable ex- eral opinion among the Wyoming men is tist healer from Toronto arrived on Monpenditure for the purpose of opening com- that the President will modify McVeigh's day and ministered to the patient. She "The circumstances that induced Mc-

> quite a genial sort of fellow when sober. He had reasons to think that Captain Wrighter was abusing him-at least he thought he had, just as every soldier does who hasn't a strong enough will to restrain a propensity for getting into tronole. McVeigh's imagined wrongs rankled him when he was under the influence of liquor. So on the 4th day of May last, towards evening, McVeigh happened to be eturning to the Wyoming camp after a day's carousal with some kindred spirits belonging to the 14th Infantry in a disgusting state of intoxication. Happening by chance to meet Captain Wrighter, Mc. Veigh accosted the officer in an insultingly familiar manner, and, upon receiving a rebuff, grew violently angry, and finally, losing all control of himself, he assaulted the captain, calling him in the meantime vulgar and disrespectful names and also Taen, sir, we have done another able opportunity. Not wishing to engage thing, which, I think, all true Canadians in a tussle with the drunkard, Captain will agree with me is one that this gov- Wrighter drew his revolver and kept Mcernment has a right to be proud of, which Veigh covered until the guard, which had step, certain to call forth much comment the people of Canada have a right to be been called, came up and placed the dan-

> and her colonies than has been done by "An inqiry into McVeigh's past has re- erhood of God and desire to extend the all the talk, all the bluster, all the jing- vealed the story of a stormy life. In the oism, with which this place and others first place, McVeigh had no business in the tention to social regeneration. have resounded for the last twenty years. army, as he had been dishonorably dis-(Hear, hear, and a great cheering.) When charged from the 8th Regular Infantry we gave a specific preference to English some time previous to his enlistment for life has been despaired of for some time manufacturers, then, sir, we showed that service in the Philippines. He has been past, died this morning at 10 o'clock. He constantly in trouble since arriving in was in his 60th year, and has been servatives had only been prepared to talk Manila, having served a term in Bilibid member of the Senate since 1888. Mr. about. (Hear, hear and laughter and and a good many long days in the guardcheers.) We showed, sir, that we at any house. He has been court-martialed sever- Quebec, in whose business and social affairly with the country which dealt fair- non-commissioned officers, and running part. He was the surviving partner in ly with us; and we have not heard the away from the guards. He is known as a

Mr. Slumberger, who arrived by the Empress after making a trip over the trans-Siberian railway, says: "The great rail- struck Montreal with a vengeance. With way is by no means so near to completion as the innocents imagine. True, the lines ings in which structural iron is used have been laid as far as Irkutsk; but be- will have to be suspended until next preference in English markets? Why Bajkai is only one among many formidable way from 75 to 150 per cent. over the didn't you get them to impose duties on obstacles which bar the way to Vladivothe products of other races?' I reply to stock; moreover the haste and carelessness ed by the increased demand all over the Canada and Canadian manufacturers and the rallway unsafe and unsuitable for seriwith which the work has been done render | world. Sir Richard Cartwright—But if we find our lenlency is abused and that advantage is being taken to introduce foreign laborers here to the injury of Canadian artisans, ers here to the injury of Canadian artisans,

## News of the Dominion

Workmen Still Insufficient to Gather the Great Harvest in Manitoba

Pays For Her Faith With Her Life.

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—Professor Saunder of Ottawa, director of Domini mental farms, is in the city on h to Indian Head and Agassiz. Four visiting lacrosse teams city, from Port Arthur, Holland The board of trade recommend the es.

tablishment of flax grades. In spite of the fact that recent excur farm laborers, there is still a shortage letters asking for farm hands. The greatest demand at present is from the Mennonite reserve.

W. D. Scott, one of the Canadian con missioners to the Paris exhibition, lef last night for Ottawa. He has visited all centres in Manitoba, the Territorie and British Columbia, and made complete arrangements for representative exhibits of the resources of Western Car ada. These will be forwarded to Montreal, and will be shipped from there to Paris about November 1.

An event in which all Brandon was interested took place there this afternoon when Miss A. E. Paisley, second daughter of James Paisley, of the Dominion lands office, was united in marriage to Mr. Stephen E. Clement, son of the senior partner in the legal firm of Clement & Cle

J. H. Ross, minister of public works for the Territories, who was one of the commissioners to the Northern Indians has arrived at Edmonton on his homeward journey. Deputy Commissioner Dennis will leave Regina to-morrow t meet his chief at Calgary, and Mr. Ross will then go to East Kootenay, where Mrs. Ross now is. After a short rest he will return to Regina.

Barrie, Aug. 31.-William H. Perry was tried to-day for bigamy, the charge or which he was arrested a week ago. Rev. J. T. Caldwell, of Mimico, indentifie o the effect that Private McVelgh, of G swore she had never been married to any

seemed better vesterday but was weaker this morning and died about 11 o'clock. Veigh to take the rash step that now imdergone the treatment earlier she would still be alive. A husband and seven children survive. Mrs. Robinson was thor oughly versed in the Science doctrine, and took a leading part in conferences and conventions.

Montreal, Aug. 31.-The Allan Line steamship Parisian, Capt. Brown, from Montreal for Liverpool touched the side of the dredged channel through St. Mary's current when outward bound this morning, owing to her steering gear getting out of order. The Parisian proceeded, but later it was discovered that she was making water. The steamer came to anchor at Contrecour, and tugs and lighters were sent down to lighten her cargo. The steamer will proceed to Quebec in the morning, when it is expected a day's detention will enable repairs to be made.

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.-The Maple street Congregational church, in the adoption of a new constitution at the annual business meeting, has taken a very radical in church circles. The aim of the new movement, as explained by a prominent to make the church a simple working brotherhood of man, giving special at-

Quebec. Aug. 31.-Senator Price, whose Price's family is one of the oldest the extensive lumber firm of Price Bros., tified with other commercial and financial concerns.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—The iron famine has one or two exceptions, the large build-

Windsor, Aug. 31.-Mrs. Coldwell is dead, aged 80. She was the wife of Major Coldwell, and lived in Windsor for the past twenty-five years.

The Ala

What the Lone of the Pre

Clear Statemen tions of th the I

The Alaskan b reached an acute principal advantag that all parties t recognize the urgen to some definite c Anglo-American e he difficulties which nexion with some were in a fair way disposed of. The solution has been tion of the entran trict involved by head of Lynn Cana principal difficulty i ranges.

It was in 1825 th Russian negotiated the interpretation friction. It was in States bought out for itself all Russia ada, as a nation, d The upper and lo Atlantic border had Pacific coast. In Canada was create or two the jurisdi government extende he other. The hi toundary question turally into two to these dates. The ooundary strip in ment of important i Yukon district at may be said to ha period. Taking thes will be found to con gree with, and to s or, the three sides tion may be appro sides, taken in the tion, are-first, the lared the other Laurier to be impre disputed by any m proach the subject ondly, the case of lared by Senator dent of the Americ a journey taken to pose of full investi less"; thirdly, there promise between the extreme rights of eit The case for Cana reaty of 1825, is e ummarizing it as i frid Laurier was, wing from full knowle reaty itself, but of amplifying the inte iators, which has be this correspondence i the British goverr.m to accept in treaty

which would depriv jesty of the sovereign and creeks and inl Canning, in a dispa written in July of 182 the line of the Russ run parallel to the w stipulates that it sh way as never to give of coast a greater b rine leagues from th ically explains that inscrted in order to p Being carried too fa wording of the treaty demarcation shall be coast and its windin tance of ten marine so that the said line never extend furthe leagues from the phrase defined "coas the Pacific ocean. of the treaty makes between the "ocean' nlets, and creeks. like the Lynn Can nearly a hundred mile ing fresh water at i utside consideration winding of the coast basis from which to 1 ed ten marine league cling the whole inde Canal with a sweep of inland measured fro pears, as Sir Wilfrid man approaching the mind that the intenti to provide for the de rossing such channe at a distance of ten their outlet in the oc

nterpretation of the ing-places at the hea would lie in Canadian possible, in this plac full examination of th e said with little f that, so far as the upon the rights secu ons of 1825. Sir Wilf tified in describing i Canada is somewhat roached in Americ marplot," putting di of a peaceful settler eave the Lynn Can ukon in American must be admitted, nsist upon full recogn points in her case. For the support of mericans depend uent to the treaty that, although the f mited, nevertheless ince the date of the was shown as goi across the Lynn Cana upon the Russian

f the cession of the Inited States in 1867. dians settled on the al were, the American as Russian subjects. ession of the territor Inited States, a cruis assist in the cerem American flag, went