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OTTAWA LETTERS.

The Closing Speeches of the **Budget Discussion.**

Tarte's Hour of Glory, When the Kettle River Railway Bill Was Sent Into Oblivion.

Temperance People Getting Concerned About the Plebiscite-Petitions Pouring In Asking for a Straight Vote For or Against Prohibition-What Sir Wilfrid Promised to Do.

OTTAWA, April 14 .- Sir Richard Cartwright's reply to Mr. Foster was plentifully interspersed with epigrams and clever sayings, and was a bright and incisive attack on the late government and on transactions of old times. It was not so effective as & defence of his own colleagues or of himself. To begin with, he defends in a sort of half-hearted way the reduction in Savings Bank interest on the ground that two-thirds of the money on deposit belongs to 26,000 people, who must therefore have deposited on an average of one thousand dollars apiece. Sir Richard thinks that a man with a thousand dollars in the Savings Bank does not need any paternal care on the part of the government, and then jumps to the wrong inference that it is right to pay him less interest than is paid by the government to the money lender in London, who may be worth millions. To make the average \$1,000 there would probably be 13,000 depositors with less than that amount. Some might think that a man who after say twenty-five years of saving may have got from five hundred to a thousand dollars laid away for his old age is not altogether a bloated millionaire.

Sir Richard admits that the tariff reduction of last year brings the average rate down from thirty and half to twenty-nine and a half per cent. only, which with large increase in the excise, and with the Savings Bank interest reduced, with great additional importation and no surplus. does not indicate much relief to the taxpayer. But he explains that the comparison does not cover the whole ground because some goods are admitted which were previously taxed so high they did not come in at all. If Sir Richard had told the house what goods these were it would have been edifying. We should then know what Canadian industry has been wholly or partly extinguished. Sir Richard says that he never found fault with the late government for its debts and expenditures alone, but for such management as caused values to fall, the

people to be poor and the exodus to grow. He declares there is no exodus

not accept the defence of increased expenditure on the ground that money was required for the operation of the mial extension to Montreal. This expenditure could bring no retu.n and was absolutely wasted mon-ey. The Drummond deal, if put through last year, would have cost the country one million dollars more than it would now, which sum the enate had saved. But in any case the plan of extension was a bad one, and Sir Charles fears that it was only undertaken because it was necessary to deliver goods to a friend from whom value had been received.

n government. Sir Charles

Sir Charles replied promptly to a request to state his own plan of railway extension. It was this: The Quebe bridge would have to be built. This government was pledged to contri-bute to it notwithstanding the Drummond deal. The late government was also pledged. He would have been willing to vote a million dollars, or whatever part of that sum would be essary to gain access to Quebec Then he would have said to the Canadian Pacific: "You have the right to run trains from St. John to Halifax on the Intercolonial, give us the same right to run from Quebec to Montreal." In that way, at the expenditure of a million dollars or less, which this government had to spend after all, we would have had a better connection than the government gets at

an expenditure equal to seven milions. We would have had the same access from Montreal to St. John and Montreal to Halifax that is obtathed now, and not a dollar of this additional annual expenditure would have been called for.

Sir Charles does not accept the Cartwright view of savings banks. He does not agree that a short loan from our own people should cost less than a long loan abroad. While Sir Richard thinks that a loan which may be repaid in a few years ought to draw less interest than one running for forty years, the English investor pays the higher price for the longer loan. The leader of the opposition seems rather to doubt whether the minister

of trade and commerce is genuine in his defence of Mr. Fielding's expedient for capturing an additional half million. Time was, Sir Charles says, when Sir Richard could exercise some influence with his party. Before the elections Sir Richard fold an audience that when the government came he would be finance minister. But the party found that this would not do. They muzzled him and he was not allowed to go on the stump during the campaign. "The people dreaded him as they would a pestilence," said Sir Charles. "and though he is now in the rovernment he is placed in a position where he is content to be the mouthpiece of the man who got his place and who reversed his policy." In the campaign "they had to chain him by the leg," and now he was merely the apologist for his inferiors.

Sir Charles replied conclusively to Sir Richard's charge that the increased expenditure of last year would have en required if there had been no

mean that she is happy. It is a woman's province to please, and she will bravely en-deavor to do this under the most ds of who are considered happy, and charm-ing, and entertain-0 ing, secretly endure ing, secrety endure suffering that would drive the av-erage man to a mad-thouse. In almost

every instance the If 'every instance these sufferings are due to disorders of the distinctly feminine or-ganism. They rob a woman of her health, her beauty, her amiability, her usefulness as a housekeeper, her capability as a moth-er, and her charm and power in the social and relicious world and religious world.

There is a safe, sure, speedy and perma-nent remedy for these troubles. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts di-rectly on the delicate and important femi-nine organs that bear the brunt of matern-ity. It endows them with health, strength, vigor and elasticity. It allays inflamma-tion, heals ulceration, soothes pain and stops exhausting drains. It banishes the maladies of the expectant months, and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourith-ment. It fits for wifehood and mother-hood. Thousands of women who wire almost hopeless invalids have testified to their recovery under this wonderful medi-cine. Medicine dealers sell it. Accept no substitute or inferior imitation.

"For seven years," writes Mrs. Louisa Ar-thurs, of Ostwalt, Iredell Co., N. C., "I suffered untold agony from female weakness. I then commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-scription and improved very fast. It saved my

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no human being could tell what other changes would take place before the first of August.

And again. If Mr. Fielding had told the people of England that while he had advanced the English duties in order to make a reduction, he had reduced the American duties on some important articles, would there have been the same burst of enthusiasm ? The duty had been taken off corn, which we get from the United States only, and binder twine, which we get from the United States free. than a jubilee reduction had been made in bread stuffs which we import from the States. The duty on the larger iron goods which come from a foreign land had been cut down very much more than the preferenc reduction to England. The jubilee tariff had increased the imports from the States much more than from England, but Mr. Fielding did not tell the people of Bristol so last year. Neither did he tell them what Sir Richard had told the house that very evening, that the government went first to the United States to seek reciprocity, that being in Sir Richard's view the most important market and the most useful country to secure for a commer-

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN," N. B., APRIL, 28, 1898. ent had no ies in the governm on Wednesday got the gag into his mouth again. It is necessary to keep Mr. Dobell gagged because when he in an-a wo-loes not ks he not only makes himself idiculous, which is a matter of little insequence, but makes all his colagues ridiculous, which they greatly resent. As the gag was not adjusted in time, he interposed by trying to Thoucirexplain away the premier's change of base, which would be a task for able man. Mr. Dobell thought that preference was only to be obtained on a basis of free trade within the empire, and therefore Sir Wilfrid could not adopt it. Evidently Mr. Dobell had not read Sir Wilfrid's Ontario speech, quoting Mr. Chamberlain as declaring it was a revenue tariff which the government would establish. . Sir Charles pointed out that Mr. Chamberlain at the jubilee meeting invited the expression of views on preferential trade without even suggesting a free trade basis. But Sir Wilfrid had denounced the whole preerential idea and had himself commended free trade as much better than the preferential system. Mr. Dobell still could not see. Sir Charles

> rose with an amused look when Mr. Dobell had exposed his ignorance and remarked, sympathetically, "I can quite understand the member for Quebec West not seeing into the matter, though I certainly could not under-stand any other member of the house failing to do so." Mr. Dobell rose again to observe

that Sir Wilfrid could properly accept the Cobden medal because his tariff was in the direction of freer trade. But Sir Charles produced the speech of Lord Farrar, the president of the Cobden club, who in giving Sir Wilfrid the medal, had told him that it would not have been bestowed if the Canadian tariff had not admitted all countries equally with England on the favored terms. Now, said Sir Charles, "the policy is reversed, the other countries are not included, and the Cobden club, if the transaction had been a commercial one, would be in a position to prosecute the premier for obtaining goods on false pre-tences." Sir Charles argued conclusively that if instead of going to England denouncing a preferential scheme Sir Wilfrid had asked for an advantage for Canada and the other colonies in the English market, he would in this jubilee year have obtained it. The imperial government had met him half way by asking for a proposal and he took this vital occasion to strike a blow at the policy which he was pledged to support, and which would have been the greatest advantage both to this country and to the

The true inwardness of the West Indies tariff was explained by Sir Charles Tupper. The finance minister wanted more money, and this afforded him an excuse to increase the sugar tax. That was one thing. The other was that the West India merchants were protesting against the destruction of their trade by the present tariff. Mr. Fielding, interrupted. "I never heard of the protest." "Then," said Sir Charles, "the finance minister is al ally "When America furned the only Nova Scotian who never heard of it. Did he hear nothing from Mr. Geo. Mitchell, or Mr. A. G. Jones on this matter ?" The truth was that something had to be done to prevent the total loss of this business, and to get some more money. So under the pretence of doing something grand for the empire, the government has taxed the people from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand more. Sir Charles quite approved of the reduction on West India sugar, but the same result to trade could have been secured by admitting the West India sugars at a lower rate without increasing the duty on others. He saw no reason except the want of money why this West India tariff should not be put in force at once. The treatles did not stand in the way in this case, and the only reason why а. the remedy was deferred to August was because the government wanted to get all the money it could now out of West India sugar and all other

empire.

suitable reward for the past if the opposition should hammer away at the budget, talking over the whole region of controversial politics for four or mer away at the five weeks. They prefer to allow the once loquacious members of the front government bench to get their chastisen ent in another way. This year, if the chastisement is not something lingering, it is at least sufficiently severe. The record of these two years amusing financial administration has been pretty well exposed and it see unnecessary to prolong the agony.

Never was heard such shouting in the house as that of the controller of customs, whose voice seems to increase in magnitude as his ideas grow fewer. "Big Thunder" was out in force after Sir Charles Tupper, but in this case the thunder was accompanied by very little lightning. Two features of Mr. Paterson's speech deserve attention. Replying to Sir Charles Tupper's statement that the government before making the preferential reduction on British goods (or was it the goods of all the world) had put on as much duty as he intended to take off. Mr. Paterson gave a list of 107 articles, whereof he said one hundred were used by the farmer. in respect to which there were reductions of duty under the reciprocal tariff. This list contains seven articles which on made free and were figured out by Mr. Paterson as showing a reduction of one hundred per cent. to the farmer. The list includes books on agriculture, rape seed, mushroom spawn and seed beans from Great Britain. Clarke Wallace had fun with this list, especially the mushroom spawn, which he thought was a magnificent achievement of statesma description of a farmer who having paid a few dollars more duty on sugar or on tobacco and found his interest in th Savings Bank cut down several dollars a year, should console himself with the reflection that his winter supply of mushroom spawn was now

The list read by the minister of customs includes such articles as scythes, hoes, chovels, pails, brooms, binder twine, axes, cut and wire nails, hay forks, and other like coods, none of which come from Great Britain, and are therefore not entared under the reciprocal tariff. That is to say, the mportation from Great Britain is not of sufficient importance to be worth considering. For example, as Clarke Wallace showed, we imported last vear of sythes. \$15:200 from the United States, and \$400 from Great Britain. Of shovels the value was \$20,340 and \$1,601; of clothes wringers, \$6,804, and \$14; of farmers' forks, \$3,605 from United States and \$3 from Great Britain; of pumps, \$85,506 from United States and \$1.085 from Great Britain: of pails and tubs the values were \$13,545 and \$82. Now, when Mr. Paterson made an argument by showing that the farmer was a great gainer by the 25 per cent. reduction in the duty on these

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articles from England, his roaring was very unfair roaring. For instance, in the article of pronged forks, of which \$3 worth were imported into all Can-

FIRST PART.

States was the one country interested in destroying preferential trade, his conclusion was inevitable. "I say I cannot arrive at any other conclusion until the premier gives what he has never yet given, the reason for this sudden change from a pledged supporter."

At this point the minister of customs declined to listen farther, and the chair called Sir Charles to order. The minister said that Sir Charles was abusing the courtesy of the chair. Sir Charles insisted that he was only answering a question put him by the minister, though the minister had ceased to be anxious to hear the answer. The deputy speaker of course supported the minister, and Mr. Foster interjected the remark to the effect that Mr. Paterson was fonder of asking questions than of hearing the replies. For a few moments the house was in an uproar, with Mr. Paterson shouting and his friends calling order, and Sir Charles Tupper hurling across the house at the minister of customs again and again the statement, which could be heard above the din: "You are afraid to hear your answer." On a later occasion Sir Charles took occation to point out to Mr. Paterson his error, in which the minister was supported by Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright, all of whom had denied that last year the leader of the opposition had pointed out the neces. sity of taking some action to restore the West India sugar trade. The remarks were found in last year's Hansard, and led to a discussion between Sir Charles and Mr. Fielding, which kept the speaker in the chair a quarter of an hour after his usual dinner time.

The postmaster general has behaved much better this year than last. He s much less cavalier in his treatment of members who ask for information about his department, but is still a good deal of a bully. Yesterday he got disciplined by Mr. Taylor, who wanted an answer to some questions about a village postmaster. The uestions were proper and were asked with the usual notice. But Mr. Mulock refused to answer them categorically and asked Mr. Taylor to move for a return. Now, in the first place, the motion, for a return could not be reached for weeks, and the answer might not be forthcoming till next year. It was only an hour afterwards that Mr. Martin of Prince Edward Island pointed out that several papers ordered last year had not been brought down yet. Besides, Mr. Taylor's questions were simple ones, requiring an answer of yes or no. Howover, the conservative whip consented that it should be as Mr. Mulock said, if the minister would promise to bring the papers down without delay. Mr. Mulock would make no promises and insisted on going on with the business. Sir Wilfrid and Mr. McMullen supported him.

At this point the ministers struck a snag. Mr. Taylor calmly observed that he did not propose to be bluffed by Mr. Mulock, and that he would have his answer or the promise of the papers before any business could be done. Mr. Mulock on his part said it

wilfrid on th the discuss and he thou bers should made by their leaders them and asleep. D ion that he s quire any in they should they and the well together jects altogethe house by lea sides, unless chamber, who at the time. mits that Si the premier th ers would pro they wanted but pointed count on a la ing taken by lans, Lemieux Frosts. which the bud. It came to had to speak

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now. The people are all staying home and more are coming in. He ventures the prediction that the next census will show a different state of affairs in Mr. Foster's province than the last one did, as the people are now remaining there and multiplying with rapidity, all on account of the new government.

Sir Richard, following his old lines of attack, said that the late government's policy had led to a continual decrease in the importations from Great Britain and an increase in thos from the United States. He was able to prove by figures that such a change had taken place. But he neglected the statistics of his own department for the first nine months under the new tariff. Sir Charles Tupper supplied the deficiency later, and Clarke Wallace gave some further returns. showing that the new tariff, so far from changing the current of import trade toward England, had increased the imports from the United States much more than from England

Sir Richard's explanation of the increase of debt and expenditure was that the late government had set an example from which it was not easy to escape. He also contended that Mr. Foster's accounts for his last year were not the proper basis of comparison, inasmuch as he had starved certain services and left the public works of the country in a demora dition. This was the best explanation Sir Richard had to offer for an in creased expenditure of \$1,400,000 the first year, with a continual advance during the second year and in the es-timates in the third. He says that there are new services to come for which the late government did not have to provide, and therefore there may be continuous increase both in debt and taxation.

Sir Charles Tupper began speaking at 9.30 and held the attention of the house till half an hour after midnight. His review of Sir Richard's financial exposition was in much the same tone and with all the strength and vigor exhibited more than twenty years ago, when Sir Richard was financ minister and Sir Charles the chie firancial critic. In these great days Sir Charles did more than one man's share to crush the ministry which had come in with the assurance of a quarter of a century of power. To-day he seems to rejoice over the op-portunity which Cartwright afforded him. His voice was almost as strong as of old, and only in the last fifteen minutes did he show any signs weakening. In was a delight to friends to see with what vigor and force he retorted upon every min who interrupted him.

Sir Charles began with a reference to the charge of Sir Richard that Mr. Foster had cooked the accounts: SI Charles only knew of one finance min ister of Canada who had perform this culinary operation. That was Sin Richard himself, who transferred the half a million dollars from capital account to current account in order to cook the statement of the preceding year, and make it tell in favor of his

change of government. Sir Richard would prove it by the old estimates, but Sir Charles says that the estimate was not an estimate at all. It was merely a draft, not even approved by the governor general, and not brought down to the house. It had no validity, and was subject to reductions, and was not such a paper as could be discussed in the house at all. Mr. Field-

ing interposed with the remark that he had known cases where estimates not yet brought down had been mentioned by a minister on public occasions. Sir Charles admitted that he could himself recall a case, when during a provincial compaign a dominion minister/wrote a letter telling a local politician what the estimates would contain. "I refer," he said, "to the minister of railways, who wrote a letter during the Ontario election, promising a vote to the Trent Valley Canal twice as large as it had been made before. The letter with the beautiful picture of Mr. Blair appeared in the local press, and it was read all over

the district, with the advice to the people to vote for the government candidate and one million and a half to the Trent Valley Canal." Sir Charles did not add that the people voted against the government candidate and that the estimate of a million and a half was cut down to six hundred thousand. But the election returns and the estimates set forth the facts.

The leader of the opposition went a little into detail. The ministers used to protest against expenditure for Rideau hall. They have increased it. They protested against the cost of civil government. They have made it larger. And so on through the whole programme of complaint and promise and repudiation, the leader of the oposition pursued the ministers. Then he took up the trade policy and the

amusing changes which had taken place. "We treat all countries alike," was the declaration made over and over again in this house last year. "Is that your policy today," he asked, adding, "Who knows what your policy will be tomorrow ?"

Last year the minister of finance delighted the people of England with illusory statements. He told them that Canada was moving in the direction of free trade. He told them that one-eighth of the duty had al-ready been taken off articles imported England. "Do you think that if nance minister had candidly told copie that his second from En the people that his government had first raised the duty on articles from 0 per cent to 35 per cent and then taken off one-eighth, leaving it still little higher than it was before, he would have created such a furor ?" Sir Charles then gave a list in which this precise change had been made. Mr. Fielding interrupted with a persistent plea that Sir Charles should

take a quarter off and not an eighth, as that would be the full reduction But Sir Charles insisted that as he was talking about what had happen ed last year, and was referring to Mr. Fielding's declaration that the change was already in force, he should take things as they were and not as they would be. Besides, the whole arrangement had been changed now and

deaf ear to us," Sir Richard said, "we did not turn our cheek to the smiter, but set our face toward the mother land." Mr. Fielding did not tell England that America was the government's first choice, and that the resort to the mother land with the great jubilee tariff was only a last refuge after the ministers had been snubbed at Washington. Perhaps that candid statement would not have called out the burst of enthusiasm of which Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding now boast-

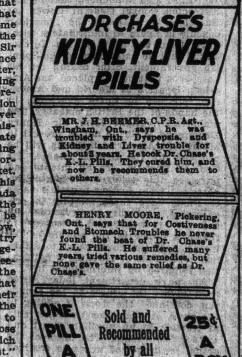
Sir Charles made short work of the claim that the denunciation of the Belgian treaties was the result of the Canadian tariff of last year. The best authority on that point is the minister who denounced the treaty, and Mr. Chamberlain himself made statement in the case which settles the question. Mr. Chamberlain did not say that the Canadian tariff had anything to do with it. He did not sugars in the meantime. So the reeven mention that piece of statesduction was postponed for three manship. What he did say was that months, while the increase goes into the treaties had been abrogated on effect now. the request of all the premiers as-

sembled in convention, a unanimous demand which the government did not feel at liberty to refuse. "This," said Sir Charles. "gives the lie direct to the finance minister's statement that the tariff caused the removal of the treaties." Mr. Fielding objected to the use of the phrase and suggested that Sir Charles should substitute the Nova Scotia expression that Mr. Fielding's statement "lacked the esential element." Sir Charles accepted the suggestion, observing that the phrase had never been more appropriately applied in its whole checquered history. The leader of the opposition disagrees with Mr. Foster n one point. They can neither of them find any good reason Sir Wilfrid had for declaring and advising against preferential trade the moment he reached England after giving in Canada the strongest assurance that he would do all he could for that movement. Mr. Foster thought some influence had been exerted over the premier after he left Canada. Sir Charles believes that the influence vas exerted on this side of the water, and from a foreign country. Nothing could be more explicit than the prenier's declaration before the election that if his party came into power he would at once appoint a comm sioner to go to England and negotiate a preferential arrangement, giving Canada a discrimination over foreign countries in the English market. Nothing could be clearer than his declaration in England that Canada did not want a discrimination in the English market, and that it would be a mistake for England to give it, Now, argued Sir Charles, "the one country which would lose by such an arrange ment is the United States. In the elect tion campaign the premier had the support of the whole press of that ountry and the sympathy of all their diticians. I cannot escape from the onclusion that he bound himself to ome party in that country to oppose and prevent the imperial policy which he had solemnly agreed to carry out."

Mr. Dobell had only returned from England a day or two ago and his

In closing, Sir Charles agreed that last year's tariff was received by the country with a satisfaction never seen before except in 1879. The joy over the establishment of a national policy was only equalled by that occasioned by the announcement that it was not to be wholly destroyed. And the joy in England over the lovalty of the present ministers was only an illustration of the rejoicing over a sinner that repenteth. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 15 .- If the budget debate is ended this week it will be about the shortest in ten years. The liberal conservative members having set the example of short budge ches, are now setting an example of shorter debates. It would be a



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ada from England, the difference in the duty would be about 42 cents, to be divided among all the farmers of Canada. The saving would hardly pay the salary of the clerk of the commons during the period that Mr. Paterson was talking about this item.

As to the larger reductions, such as that of binder twine and barbed wire, corn, bar iron, pig iron, these were all removed from goods chiefly imported from the United States. In most cases the reduction is for the benefit of Canadian manufacturers of farm machinery of a class on which the tariff has not been lowered at all.

The item of corn was discussed at some length in the debate. The farmers in the house are not agreed upon it. There is this certain result that the imports of corn have been enormously increased. During the six months from July to January the value of corn, entered for consumption over \$3,000,000, which is more was than ten times the value in the same period last year. One government member says that the increased import has not done the farmers any harm because it has enabled them to expert their oats. In this way he proves that the free admission of corn loes pot destroy the market for the coarse grains of Canada. One would think that the proof was the other way. If the farmers have to export their oats it would seem that the home market had been taken from them to that extent. Then there are certain counties, such as Essex and

Kent, Ontario, which grow corn and are exposed to a merciless competition from a country which does not admit any Canadian grain except under a high tariff. While Canadia parley, which is required in the United States, is shut out by a prohibitory duty, the United States farmer is offered the free market of the whole of Canada. And the queer part of it is that the government which throws off the whole duty from the United States product is boasting because it removes a quarter of the duty from British products.

Mr. Paterson is given to rhetorical questions. He waxed indignant over the imputation of Sir Charles Tupper that the prime minister was bound to oppose preferential trade in the interests of the United States. "I would ask the honorable gentleman in all

sincerity to explain this sentence his," said Mr. Paterson. "Does the honorable gentleman wish me to answer him now?" said Sir Charles. Mr. Paterson said he did. Whereupon Sir Charles rose and explained that Sir Wilfred Lauried had given solemn pledge to the people of Canada that one of the first acts of his government would be to send a commis sion to England to negotiate for preferential trade, and yet as soon as he got to England he took the strongest ground against it, declaring that it would involve protection, which had been a curse to Canada, and would be a curse to England. Sir Charles added that as Sir Wilfrid must have renounced his obligation to the Canadian reople before he left Canada, and as the United States, and as the United that Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Fos-

was not consistent with his own selfrespect to yield to threats. So he found himsalf involved in a discussion The case in question was that of the removal of a village postmaster presumably to make room for some office eeker, with the result that most of the people in the village had petitioned against the change, which was greatly against the convenience of the town. Mr. Mulock took occasion to say that Mr. Taylor had information from some secret source, which showed that some members of the staff were talking. The member for Leeds assured him that everything he knew he learned from the people in the town, and that it would not be necessary for Mr. Mulock to discharge part of his staff and put grits in their place because of these disclosures. Finally Mr. Bennett took the postmaster general in hand, discussing his visits to Simcoe and his interview to the country postmasters there during a by-election. The discussion led up to the criticism of the appointment of the deputy postmaster general, who was a doctor in Mr. Mulock's riding and a close observer of the voters' lists before his appointment. This, according to Mr. Bennett, was his principal qualification. The other reason for his appointment was said to be that he aspired to represent the district and to crowd Mr. Mulock out So he took him into, the service at \$3,200 a year, retiring the efficient deputy on a good allowance, and was left with no rival at home.

The discussion became so personal that Mr. Mulock saw danger in it. It might soon have led up to Mr. Mulock's own fitness for office, as demonstrated by his management of the Farmer's Loan Company, and as Mr. Mulock was not getting much support from his colleagues, who like to see him thrashed once in a while, he suddenly became humble. Within an hour and a half after he had refused to answer Mr. 'Taylor's questions he had taken them up one after another, answering each one more fully than the conservative whip could possibly have ex-pected in the first place. Mr. Taylor commended him for his complacency, but suggested that a good deal of time would have been saved if the minister had done as he was told in the first S. D. S. place.

OTTAWA, April 16 .- The budget discussion closed at four this morning with a speech from Dr. Roche of Manitoba. There were other members who would like to have spoken but the body of listeners had gradu-ally diminished to about a dozen, if even these could be called listeners, seeing that many of them were asleep. Dr. Roche is one of the cleverest young men in the house, but in the twelfth hour of the day's debate it was hardly to be expected that mem-bers who had gone to bed would get up to hear him. He was addressing his constituents a thousand miles away, who can hear him just as well when the eastern hills are turning red as at any other time. Sir Richard Cartwright peremptorily, though with courtesy, declined to allow the debate he had in the contest the sympathy of to stand over another day. He said that the farm get it as che to be relieve admission There was the monopoly the Kingston Toronto cen governmente whenever the for sale by derers were one Hobbs, the governn dinary twin lars, while C ought to h was given a tender. He was given a ently having his price the returns sho tually delive tender. Wor self putting ers to \$5.75. have to pay twine than the duty w ican compe that too, fo into another agency for bire, and co Canada. Un ent firm na pears to be with the go the farmers Mr. Frost of the gove been made er as "the whatever Sproule sug particularly He was o count by th officer, who hands befor fore action makes heav. joys the same had under the duty re There is warmth of and he chee that as a b joiced over form. It Fros. has benefit fro perity, and tate to tell Mr. Frost isters and