Dominion Parliament

Mr. Foster Rebuked by Premier For His Indulgence in Personalities.

Precautions Taken Against Introduction of Bubonic Plague on Pacific Coast.

Mr. Russell's Able Speech on Preferential Tariff Resolution Disturbs Sir Charles.

Effect of Preferential Trade on Relations Between Britain and Canada.

Ottawa, March 14.-The entire sitting of the House of Commons yesterday was consumed in the discussion of a motion for adjournment proposed by Mr. Foster to give him a chance of pitching into the government for not allowing the order paper to be turned upside down Recently a vessel with a number of Oliver said he believed the introduction question of abrogation of the Belgian for the passage of the resolution favoring an investigation of the Brockville and West Huron elections. A practice the government sometimes followed has been to run over the order paper for the adoption of unopposed orders for papers, etc., on which there was no call for debate. The notice for the reference to committee of the Brockville and West Huron cases stands well on in the list but the desire of the opposition was that it should be dealt with at once as an unopposed motion. The government's refusal to sanction this procedure had led to a good deal of hard feeling a few nights ago, which was all repeated today. As an incident to this unlooked for turn of events there was no business transacted at all, and many private members who had matters they wanted to dispose of in a few words will now have to wait for a chance next week, which may slip by them in the same | fax).

Sir Charles Tupper announced that he had received a communication from the agents of the Ocean Accident Guarantee Company to the effect that the one million dollars' insurance placed on the members of the first Canadian contingent was not to be understood as covering those who are now going out as

On the motion for adjournment Dr. Russell (Halifax) gave notice that when the government again moved the House into committee of supply, which will probably be to-day, he would propose an amendment to the preferential tariff.

New Bills. system to prisoners in jails and reforma- (Cheers.) Supreme Court of the Northwest Terrispecting the Oshawa Railway Company Royal Marine Insurance Company.

West Indian Steamship Service. Mr. Fraser (West Lambton) made enand the British West Indies.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that steps had been taken in conjunction with the British government to obtain a fast service. The service would commence on July 1st.

A Question of Order.

When the next order, notices of motions, was reach Sir Charles Tupper asked that the list be run over first and unopposed motions allowed to pass. The Prime Minister was sorry that his courtesy in this matter had been shamefully abused by the opposition,

the other evening, in an attempt to force through under the head of unopposed motions one for investigation into the last bye-elections in West Huron and paper be taken up in their regular order as they stood on the order paper.

Protest From Mr. Foster.

This announcement brought Mr. Foster to his feet with fire in his eyes and a protest which occupied nearly an hour's time against what he termed gross injustice at the hands of the government and an attempt to foil an investigation into the West Huron election, in which irregularities had been proven at last on's enquiry. Mr. Foster went on to indulge in some personal remarks applied to the Prime Minister, for which he was called to order by the chair.

A Rebuke From the Chair. Mr. Speaker said he was sorry to see Mr. Foster starting a line of discussion which would be sure to lead to a bitter

debate. Sir Charles Tupper said he had never known the Chair to interfere in a debate unless prepared to show what rule of order had been violated. The Chair would have to adopt a strictly impartial and independent spirit.

The Premier's Explanation. The Prime Minister-I have just to observe, Mr. Speaker, that there are offences against decency, against pro-

priety which may not come exactly within the rules of the House and it is the Sir Charles Tupper said the members

The Prime Minister replied that with they are before the country, as they will Chamberlain said such a policy would a sense of the duty he owed to parliable before very long, they seek to induce increase the cost of living, which would ment he would not be drawn away from the part he should play in the House withdraw its confidence from the govhis own dignity by the re-

plause), to Mr. Foster, who was welcome to them. Every member on the floor of parliament was equal and the make. motion Mr. Borden had supported for an investigation into the West Huron straight and clear. If the opposition campaign before the electors advocate a jected any proposition for preferential could not be dealt with as gentlemen, but abused the courtesies offered them, then the government had no alternative the word. (Hear, hear.) This could be away dream. As Mr. Chamberlain had but to strictly adhere to the rules of the

Mr. Borden Makes Charges. When Mr. Borden (Halifax) rose he charged that the government wanted to election. Why otherwise had they not

mittee to pass? Mr. Britton (Kingston)-We intend to ppose it as to Brockville!

At this interruption the opposition shouted that the cat was out of the bag. Mr. Borden went on to say that a prima facie case had been made out be free fulfilled? of shameful wrongdoing as the result of the enquiry of last year. Mr. McMullen denied that the oppo-

sition had last session made out a single The discussion was kept up till within an hour of midnight, when the House

IN THE SENATE.

plague. If it found a place in Canada | could not be made, but that the tariff ! it would be terrible.

The Hon. David Mills read a letter from Dr. Montizambert stating that the diated by the leaders of the Liberal C. P. R. steamship lines were not carry- party during that campaign. Dealing ing steerage passengers from infected with the action of the government upon parts, and that stringent measures were assuming power, Mr. Russell said that being taken to prevent the importation he had anticipated a uniform reduction of the disease. He pointed out that all of the tariff, applicable to every country the time occupied on the voyage was from which we received importations, greater than the period of incubation. but he himself had misgivings how a It was not proved that the plague was policy framed on these lines would be carried in merchandise. He thought the received, when it must necessarily run House would see that proper precautions had been taken.

Ottawa, March 15 .- The chief feature of the proceedings in the House to-day brought by Mr. Cleveland's message, and was the amendment to the motion to go | the intense eagerness for war on the part into supply, offered by Mr. Russell (Hali- of the United States, which nearly pre-

St. Patrick's Day Observances.

the government had given orders per- policy which would at that time have mitting the militia of Canada to take given to the United States any greater part in the celebration of St. Patrick's | concession would have been absolutely Day, and also that throughout Canada | condemned by the people of Canada. At the royal standard or the Irish flag on United States were twice as much as that day. He reminded the House that from the Mother Country. The time At the opening of the House the this gracious act had been taken as a has now gone by, said Mr. Russell, Prime Minister introduced a bill from recognition of the loyalty and courage amid cheers, when the organ of any the Senate extending the ticket-of-leave of the Irish troops in the Transvaal. government or the leader of a govern-

gret that Mr. Quinn had given him no the worse for British connection. tories. Mr. Hurley introduced a bill re- intimation of his intention to bring the matter up. He, however, appreciated and Mr. Charlton one to incorporate the the sentiments which had inspired him in his frank utterances, and agreed made the statement. with him that the action taken by Her Majesty will probably have a great ef- pudiated that statement upon the floor fect in deciding the differences which of the House. quiry whether it was the intention of have existed for many generations in the government to take steps to improve the relations between Ireland and Engtransportation facilities between Canada land. There is no race in the world, he said, more amenable to an act of kindness than the Irish. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the practicability of the suggestion made by Mr. Quinn, in reference to the participation of the militia in the St. Patrick's Day parade, he such a statement can be repeated. would refer him to the department of militia. With respect to the suggestion that the Irish flag be hoisted on all the public buildings on St. Patrick's Day, he was afraid that the stock of Irish flags would not be sufficient "We can have the shamrock however, and I shall be most happy to convey his sug-

gestion to the department of militia," said Sir Wilfrid, amid cheers. Preferential Tariff Amendment. On the motion to go into supply, Mr. Brockville, on which the government had Russell (Halifax) moved the amenda word to say. He would therefore have ment of which he had given notice reto ask that the motions on the order specting the preferential tariff. Speak, Fielding, who announced it to the public, ing in support of his amendment, Mr. by a single stroke had been accomplish-Russell said expressions had been made ed a change in the relations which had use of from time to time by the mem- existed between this country and the bers of the opposition which indicated their opposition to the preferential feature of the government's tariff policy, although he was not aware that rny member of the opposition had ever proposed distinctly to repeal that feature. He, therefore, proposed to move an mendment that would give these gin-So many things have happened since The present government might have this government assumed the reins of wasted time in the same way with impower, such enormous strides have been practical and illusory proposals, and with made in the development of the country, as little result. The day might come and such important departures have been when British people would abandon free Canada within the past few years, that such a change was in sight. it might require an effort on the part of ne members to carry their minds back to the conditions under which this country stood at the time this government assumed power. The government had that nothing has been more persistently conditions. No accusation has been duty of the Speaker to point gentlemen the tariff upon which they secured power. promise of tariff discrimination in our of the government were responsible for it will no doubt be so in the future. This speech at the Canada Club, February breaches of order.

Speech at the Canada Club, February breaches of order.

Mr. Bergeron-That is true, election would be reached in its fair that statement a most emphatic and said by any process of exegesis. Mr. ity of the people by asking them to beurn. In waiting for the motion in its absolute denial, The campaign records Russell also examined Mr. Chamberown proper turn Mr. Borden lost no right will show that this party did not in the lain's speech at the Chambers of Comand the government's course was quite fall of '95 and spring of '96 in their merce meeting, in which he entirely repolicy of free trade either as it existed in trade except that of an Imperial zollver-England or free trade in any sense of ein, and this he spoke of only as a farproven by absolute and incontrovertible himself said, every country had two poli-

Sir Wilfrid's Montreal Speech.

burk the enquiry into the West Huron '95, in which Sir Wilfrid laid down his men, by the Times and by other great policy upon this and other questions, allowed the motion for the reference to when he said that he was going to re- to the talk about the Duke of Devonform the tariff and reduce the duties, and Mr. Russell contended that both branch- trade preference, Mr. Russell quoted the absolutely fulfilled. (Cheers.)

ier's promise that coal and iron should

Mr. Fielding-Show us where he made party is free trade as it is in England," changes must be gradual. The idea of a fiscal revolution was emphatically repucounter to the feelings which had been engendered by the hostile and unfriendly attitude of our republican neighbors to the south. The position of affairs cipitated a conflict with England, were referred to by Mr. Russell, who said that a conflict was only averted by the Mr. Quinn, referring to the gracious wise diplomacy of the British statesmen. act of Her Majesty in deciding to visit The Canadians had not, he said, forgotgiments to wear the shamrock on the on. The Dingley bill, the main object of the 17th March. He asked whether the same year (St. George's Day). Any

> Mr. Foster asked when the statement was made by Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Russell replied that the Mail

Mr. McNeill-Sir John Macdonald re-

Mr. Russell, continuing, said that in a statement by Sir Hibbert Tupper, a minister of the Crown, which had not been repudiated, he had taunted Britain with having been driven out of the forcing her wares at the point of the bayonet. The time has gone by when

Growth of the Imperial Idea. Mr. Russell referred to the growth of the Imperial idea in Great Britain and in Canada. While the Conservative party had been for years and years parading its loyalty and palavering over this question of preferential trade, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, immediately after assuming power, had taken the first effective step towards the commercial unification of the Empire. By the spirit in which that movement was conceived and by the manner in which it was executed. and by the magnetic personality of Mr. mother land that at once attracted the attention of the whole world and gave to this country a position it had never before occupied in the estimation of the world and in the estimation of the Empire. (Cheers.)

After recess, Mr. Russell said that commercial unification had been much lemen an opportunity to go on record. talked about by Conservative leaders. taken in respect to the general policy of trade, but there was no evidence that

The Imperial Preference.

It had been asserted that overtures had been made from England looking towards inter-Imperial preferential trade. acceded to power under conditions which The opposition speakers endeavored to compelled the government to certain assert that in 1897 the Duke of Devonlines of procedure with reference to the shire and Mr. Chamberlain had offered cy, and he was bound to say a trade preference to Canada. The evidence in support of this assertion, as it misrepresented than the nature of these | related to Mr. Chamberlain, he had never been able to follow. He had patientbrought against the government more ly listened to Mr. McNeill to hear him frequently than that they have not ful- read something from Mr. Chamberlain's filled the pledges for the modification of speeches which would hold out some This has been the campaign stock in favor, but he must say he had listened rade of the opposition in the past, and in vain. Mr. McNeill had referred to the ernment of the day. The charge is cost of production, which would put Eng-

policy or make the substantial changes | Neill and Sir Charles Tupper were enin the tariff that they had promised to deavoring to pump into Mr. Chamberlain's speech expressions and meanings which were not there, and which could Mr. Russell, continuing, said he gave not be extracted from anything he had cies, its future and ideal policy and its present practical policy. Mr. Chamberlain spoke only for himself even then, Mr. Russell then quoted the speech of and not for his colleagues, and his the Premier in Montreal in December, statements were criticised by other public organs of public opinion in England. As shire offering to Sir Wilfrid Laurier a es of this promise had been literally and Duke's letter to Mr. Mulock, which concluded with the words: "It was no doubt Sir Charles Tupper-Was the Prem- my speech at Liverpool that was referred to, and my admission that free trade had not done all that was required but, while I congratulate Canada on the proposal for reduced rates as an important step

Mr. Russell, continuing, said that the in the direction of Imperial unity, I had "You are told the policy of the Liberal kets." Mr. Russell said that he did not believe that the population of the Old but he went on to say that in the present | Country, some 40,000,000 people, should adition of thing it is not possible for be called on, after all they had done for Canada at the present time. Mr. Rus- us, to tax the very food they ate, and The Hon. Mr. MacDonald (British sell also quoted from Sir Oliver Mowat's their commerce, the life-blood in their Columbia) drew attention to the letter of March, '96, which could approveins. He referred to the great impetus necessity of taking every precaution to printely be taken as a statement of the given to our trade with the Mother Counkeep the bubonic plague out of Canada. views of the Liberal party, in which Sir try by the preferential tariff, and to the coolies on board had arrived, and now of the protective system was a mistake, and German treaties, which had been within fifty miles of Victoria, on the but that he recognized that under the brought about by the action of the pre-United States coast, there was bubonic existing conditions revolutionary changes sent government in granting the preference to British goods,

Mr. Russell's Resolution. He quoted freely from English papers to refute the charge that the preference given to England was not a real Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster contended that the tariff had not been altered. Mr. Wallace complained that the tariff had been so reduced as to admit the government which has warmed the was here a struggling people, and Can-American goods. He agreed with this hearts of the people of Great Britain, ada had to look for her own trade and view of Mr. Wallace's to the extent that | by giving them unconditionally a prefer- protect her working people. The proper there had been a material reduction in ence in Canadian markets, which has thing for the government to do was to the burdens of the people. He quoted figures to show that under this tariff unity by inaugurating Imperial penny tion moved by Mr. Foster in 1897. That there had been a much greater increase in the trade between Canada and Great Britain than between Canada and the United States. He moved the following the field and in other unmistakable ways resolution: "That this House regards the principle of a British preference in the that Canada shall take Great Britain by Canadian customs tariff as one which in the throat and demand concessions its application has already resulted, and which the people of the motherland are will in an increasing measure continue Ireland, and also ordering the Irish re- ten these events when the elections came to result, in material benefit to the Mother Country and Canada, and which has 17th of March, drew the attention of which was to annoy and exasperate the already aided in welding together the ties the government to the fact that the people of Canada, was finally passed in which now bind them, and desires to ex-Lord Mayor of London had given or- April, 1897, and the government's tariff press its emphatic approval of such Britders for the Irish flag to be floated on was introduced on the 23rd of April of ish preference having been granted by the parliament of Canada.'

Same Old Charges. Sir Charles Tupper said that the pro fessorial essay to which the House had the public buildings be decorated with that time the importations from the just listened displayed more audacity and temerity than wisdom. It was surely a spectacle to see any man getting up in the House with the face to claim that the government had respected its pledges. Sir Charles charged that the ment could say: "If the tariff was in- government had won in 1896 on a policy other bill respecting the Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his re- jurious to British connection, so much of free trade, and then adopted protection; that it had blundered into the preferen tial tariff. The leader of the opposition expressed his faith in the policy of inter-Imperial preferential trade.

Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. Maxwell seconded Mr. Russell's motion. He pointed out that Sir Chas. Tupper had not said whether he was soldiers. Most nations depended for trade success, and England especially. Maxwell said: "We have given somethe will of the people at the pells. thing for nothing in a sense, but in a deeper sense it is not true, for Britain leave it to the House if he had violated been a marked success. The opposition has given us something for something. She gave us here this magnificent land: it was her soldiers that fought for this land and gave it as a free gift to the What reason had he to ask for a privilnations that now inhabit it. She has ege? If he should he would abide by a pretty hard thing to convince a man been fostering us, and she has, as a the rules. Mr. Foster said his conduct that the tariff had not been improved result of this policy of the Liberal government, given us more than ever before; she has given us her heart, and what the heart of the mother can give will, I believe, be freely given towards the encouragement and well-being of Canada and the Canadian people." The Conservative party took a different stand and practically said: "If you, the mother, give me a preference in your market, I will give you a preference in mine. We will give you a preference in our markets refused to allow the motion to go if you give us ten thousand times more than we give you." This was one of the most infantile remarks. If the motherland could be induced to grant us this the motherland to-day than ever before, for the production of papers would be one with her in all that made her great | taken up. Mr. Borden's motion was not and strong, and our life in hers would a motion for papers. He had endeavoryet make the world to learn as never ed to act courteously to every member

Ottawa, March 17 .- Although the disnot yet been concluded, it is now clear that the British preference as therein provided will be opposed by the opposi-Russell, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. McMullen and Mr. Campbell, it was made clear that not only does the tariff provide a substantial preference to Great Britain and one which has resulted in a large increase in the importations of British goods, but that it has resulted in a great tion to adjourn was lost. advantage to the Dominion as the result of improved appreciation of Canada in had been appointed to command the milthe motherland, and of Canadian pro-

per cent. of the tariff in favor of Brit- ing gone back on their old profess

Great Britain or to Canada. The Conservative leaders have furthermore chosen to impose upon the credullieve that despite the positive statements | the number, not of new Liberals, but of Mr. Chemberlain and other Imperial new Imperialists who found it por statesmen Great Britain was in 1897 and still is prepared to renounce her the breeze of Imperialism. The great free trade policy and erect a tariff wall against importations from foreign coun- tion of protection. The rate per Canadian and other colonial products. 29.94 per cent., in 1899 it was 28.74 per Liberal speakers had replied by acknow-ledging that a preference in the British former figures represented what the market would be a good thing if Great Britain's consent could be obtained and ter representing what the Liberals if preference could be conceded without prejudicially affecting the commercial ascendency of the heart of the Empire. They had, however, accepted the words in 1899 it was 16.57, or 1.71 per cent. of the British statesmen that the time for granting this concession to the col- ence in the two policies. onies, involving as it does a tax upon food products, is for the present entirely out of the question. Appreciating Canada's obligation to the motherland, and and actions of Mr. Chamberlain in supthe practical results which have flowed port of his scheme of Imperial inter-colfrom Canada's generous action, the government has not regretted the free will the day dream, the charming myth, the Premier in order to guard against the no authority to offer, and did not offer to offering made in the preferential tariff. will of the wisp, which the member for possibility of being misunderstood said: Canada, any preference in British mar- That the opposition takes issue with this view shows the wide difference between the high-sounding protestations of devo- its real object was to produce campaign tion to the Empire and their perfor- literature. He challenged the governmance wherein opportunity of minimizing the credit due to political opponents is corcerned. All through the opposition had widened Canada's markets, brough speeches there was the same note, that more people to the Northwest, or put Canada should insist upon a quid pro one dollar in the pockets of the people quo, a course which would obviously At the same time he denied that Britain tend to put Canadian sympathy with the had obtained any advantage under the Empire at a discount on the other side preferential tariff. brought about by the action of the pre- of the water. The ungenerous nature | Canada had done much for the Emof such a course was pointed out early pirc, he admitted, having refused to disin the debate upon Dr. Russell's resolu- criminate against her, and helped her in tion, but to no avail. The Conservative | time of trouble, but matters of trade speakers have gone on record in behalf were a different thing to matters of of a demand for a return from Great sentiment. To-morrow Canada would Britain, and it now seems clear that the be ready to put up its last dollar and one, and pointed out that while Sir opposition members will record their its last man to defend the British flag. votes in that behalf.

project to a practical issue, by sending | would give her a preference. liberal assistance to the British arms in the Conservative leaders are insisting not prepared to give, and which the leaders of thought there declare to be manifestly and greatly prejudicial to British interests. The Conservatives when in power taked much about what they were prepared to do for Great Britain and did never tried to handle the great question little or nothing. The Liberals when in opposition promised to do their utmost to promote the interests of the Empire, it was taken by the present government. and since coming into office have redeemed these promises by important and unequivocal legislation. Now the opposition leaders are prepared to undo a part of that patriotic legislation and still have the effrontery to assert that they and they alone are truly loyal to Great

Britain and the Empire. Debate in the House.

The debate on Dr. Russell's resolution | manufactures to Great Britain, and the expressing approval of the government's general returns were more satisfactory preferential tariff policy was continued to the people than ever before. The all day yesterday. There was a very | Conservative government had given Engslim attendance of members, the major- | land a slap in the face, but this governity of the Quebec and Ottawa men hav- ment, by its policy, made friends of the ing gone home, and at the evening sitting country which was made an enemy by there was not a quorum present.

Mr. Foster again moved the adjourngoing to support it or not. He pilloried ment of the House in order to protest been guilty of one wrong act yet. That the sham loyalty of the Conservative | the position taken by the Premier in re- | was the kind of government the people party, and exposed the hollowness of its gard to unopposed motions. He said that of this country wanted. They were not pretensions. There were other means he intended to keep protesting until the so particular as to expenditure, what by which Canada could promote the present embargo was removed and there they wanted was an honest return for markets of the world, and said she was unity of the Empire than by supplying was a free channel of information for the taxes they paid, and they got this every member of the House. The posi- now. There never had been a governtheir success on their trade relations and tion of the Premier became a crime be: ment in Canada which fulfilled so many cause it was preventing enquiry into the of the promises it made on the stump Having passed the provisions of the misdeeds of the government officials, within four years as this. It had made preferential tariff in brief review, Mr. who had prevented the expression of the people prosperous, happy and united,

any rule of the House. Mr. Foster was angry because, as leader of the House, business men of Canada when they were he had refused to grant a privilege. asking for their votes that there had was un-British. Was it un-British to in his favor when he was getting for stand by the rules? It had long been a one dollar what used to cost four, when habit to take unoposed motions, that is, five dollars would buy what formerly motions for the production of papers. At cost ten. a late session of the House he was asked to go through the unopposed motions, and was followed by Dr. Sproule, who and did so. When Mr. Borden's motion member had a right to do. The following day he was attacked because he had icy. through. In order to avoid this being done again he had said he would abide by the rules. If Mr. Foster wanted fair play they would follow the rules, preference in her market she would only but if he wanted, for the convenience of e constrained to do so by an impulse of the House, to set aside these rules he ove born of gracious deeds on Canada's | would be ready always to do so if it was part. We were nearer to the heart of understood that only unopposed motions before that there was life in the old land of the House, but he had a right to expect that when they granted a depar-Dr. Montague moved the adjournment | ture from the rules of the House it of the debate, and the House rose at should not be made a weapon of attack against them

Sir Charles Tupper rose to propose a modus vivendi. He said that because cussion upon Mr. Russell's resolution one member had brought up a subject commending the preferential tariff inaug- that had caused a good deal of feeling, urated by the Laurier government has Sir Wilfrid would not consider it desirable that every other member should be punished. It was quite within the right of the Premier to cause the motion to tion members. In the speeches of Dr. stand as any member could by saying it Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was quite

willing to follow the usual course if it was understood that Mr. Borden's motion was not to be considered unopposed. After some further discussion the mo-Col. Prior asked if an Imperial officer

itia.

ish goods has not been a gain either to and policy. In the old days, when the Empire League met in the parliam buildings, a Liberal was rarely seen there. The other day it was difficult and profitable in these days to ride promise of the Liberals was the destruc thus discriminating in favor of on dutiable goods in Canada in 1896 m Conservatives called protection, the lat clared to be the destruction of protection tion. On dutiable and free goods togeth. er in 1896 the rate was 18.28 per cent... decrease, this difference being the differ-

A Quid Pro Quo Policy. Dr. Montague went over the speeches onial trade, which he declared was not Halifax said it was. Coming down to the resolution, the hon. gentleman said ment to show where the present prefer ential tariff, which he called one-sided

but when it came to trade matters, Can-Here then is the position in a nutshell: ada had as much right to ask a quid pro While they are assailing the loyalty of quo from Britain as anyone else. There done valuable service towards Imperial adopt the policy outlined in the resolupostage, by bringing the Pacific cable when England gave us a preference we

The Tariff a Success.

Mr. McMullen (North Wellington) said that Dr. Montague had carefully avoided definite statements as to Mr. Chamberlain's policy, but confined himself to generalities. There was no one in Canada but would admit that his financial position had been greatly improved under the present tariff policy. During eighteen years the Conservative government of securing greater trade relations with Britain. They lost their opportunity, but The member for Haldimand said Canada was getting nothing in return for the preference it gave. This was not so To-day no Canadian went to England but he got a warmer welcome, no one with produce to sell but found the heart of England open and a feeling of cordiality and friendship which had not existed before. There was a large increase in the exports of Canadian produce and

the old tariff. The Liberal government had never and the promise for the future was a Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would bright one. The preferential tariff had would have a hard time to prove to the been no reduction in the tariff. It was

Mr. McMullen concluded after recess, spoke for over two hours. Mr. Campwas reached he asked it to stand, as any bell (Kent) made a brief and effective speech in support of the government pol-Dr. MacDonald (Huron) moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Taylor asked when the budget would be brought down. The Minister of Firance said that a very interesting little budget debate was

now going on and the House had better get through with it before going on with the other. However, he would make an The House rose at 11 p.m.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOC-TOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N.Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for from that part of the country. For safe, by Henderson Bros. wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

marks of Mr. Foster. It was not his practice to deal in personalities; it never had been and never would be. He preferred to leave those methods to the small men of the House (Liberal apsilon) (Liberal apsilon)

The Bo

Open Let Free

Julian respondent Dail

Hermanus Sv Farmer, Field Orange Free Dear Sir,-You etimes leave im when he say shes, or umbrella Well, when I Cape cart with a and you chanced ame away witho You may have b een men and won was walking abo verybody of both hey had, and ca n just their comp ecause an earthq isely eleven verybody was in But, as I was s ooked is what is nd there is not a that it is absu

ft it as A Present to because I did n I asked your ne lighlanders, to fe enever he wen all in return for ng the four-and-t your farm (w were not at b e that you had cobsdal, and the orther correspon you. Colonel inks himself a erve that I am

I want my cart overeigns, not Ki art, because it wo have been in yo hat I am writi lease bring the Iethuen's camp. see you, and v stay with us-t I was much int ountry. It is th my's country that Except (

I liked the Free ext to the worst udan, the very here Lord Meth erbage and folia vas grateful for What a queer p urselves farmer nere lot of cowb Take your ov ple: your "farn ntire valley in w ouse. A coupl ouse is a barbed to corn, figs, n place the size able garden in F rood. Such a pa "farmer;" it ap your valley is and your real e Afridis, Turks

nd surroundings ple. I hope y The little bunch our house made Very Inviting

nd all other such

The more I s

at when we reac ther farm house ours), what did lawn, or flowe or a wide space ne veldt looks 1 ones, discarded attle, putrefying leer-cats, and ru ing about. Those are th mes of yoursel eighbors.

And close beside ouses, you build ounds walled in eep your cattlenglishman—or, ander-would cu orious flower g Then, again, you imitive and me essential l ar, in a people inglish and yet consult their nience. There ork on one cor nakes the house out it is the on at-o'-nine-tails arm hands—that your country.

Boxes Wit doors and your house, ndows at all! essed mud va Will you believ ings help to sh e offered up fo the Past, with sat on your pro-British Af to explain thi make me mor He said that go millions of amed over yo ould not keep