

OTTAWA LETTER.

Liberal Speakers Keeping Up the Race and Religion Cry.

Government Just Now Shouting for Protection.

The Election in North Bruce the Worst Black Eye the Administration Has Received for Some Time.

OTTAWA, March 21.—Dr. B. Russell, the member for Hanra, made his first speech in the session on Tuesday in support of the budget speech. He replied to N. Clarke Wallace, and although his effort was full of eloquence and his flow of language scholarly, his argument was weak.

Mr. Russell first attacked Mr. Wallace for some remarks that gentleman had made in the Liberal position in Quebec. Mr. Russell regretted that Mr. Wallace had made attacks on the premier and the minister of public works. Like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he attempted to make as much as possible of a remark which may have in some way reflected on the people of the province of Quebec.

What Mr. Wallace did say in regard to Mr. Tarte was that gentleman had been loyal in Ontario posing as the most loyal of the loyal. Mr. Tarte had gone so far last Friday as to promise to visit Ontario and accept the nomination from one of the Ontario constituencies.

Mr. Wallace had also some remarks to make in regard to the how minister of finance had been endeavoring to give conservative members lessons in loyalty. He also demanded to know if the first minister, who had said in years gone by that he preferred the American dollar to the English shilling, should constitute himself the minister of course to take the one way.

The interests of Nova Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are alike in this matter. The people of the provinces from Canada will be brought up by independent members in both provinces and every discussion that is held in the session of the two provinces in the union, it will become worse if Nova Scotia secedes.

down by the sea had a unity of interest, and that in co-operation we might bring about results which would go far to make the people of this country prosperous. I believe the people of Nova Scotia will at the approaching elections throw their support to us and that in our province particularly we shall have a grand victory for liberalism and repeal.

Mr. Wallace naturally took a dislike to lessons of the kind that such gentlemen would teach, and rebuked members of the government benches for thrusting their men upon the opposition. His language was most moderate in tone, and yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Dr. Russell both took advantage of the opportunity to make campaign literature for the province of Quebec. It is a fact that in the last election politics were left severely alone in Quebec. The election was run on straight Sir Wilfrid Laurier and race lines. So careful, however, were the men who manipulated this style of campaigning that in the end they were enabled to turn around and make a good bluff at throwing the blame on the shoulders of their opponents.

The leader of the opposition, Mr. R. L. Borden, has given this assurance to parliament and Canada: "I think that to stand up for the unity of the people of this country and to suppress any cry of race or creed that may be raised, is a matter of greater importance to any political party in Canada than is the effort to obtain or retain power. For my part, speaking for the party I have the honor to lead in this house and in this country, I say that we shall endeavor to carry out the principles which we have professed in this resolution and in the principle which we have at all times professed in the past."

One important point made by Mr. Wallace, and answered by Mr. Russell, was in connection with preferential trade. The liberal conservative policy today has one which stands for mutualism in a preferential platform favorable to the United Kingdom. The gentlemen to the left of the speaker cannot see why it should be disloyal for Canada to obtain a fair concession in British markets.

The speeches that have been made in defence of the preferential tariff in the present budget debate are as lame as lame can be. They have been uttered with the grossest insincerity, and even the prime minister's oration of Monday last is being talked of as an address high sounding, but lacking anything that would commend itself to the consideration of thoughtful men.

OTTAWA, March 22.—Can Canada put faith in the men who are at the present time directing her affairs? To the panting mind this question will not appeal, but the thinking man who will take the trouble to look carefully into the policy of the government since 1897 will seek in vain for stability in policy or in the methods of carrying out that policy.

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"Crying for the Moon" Has become a proverbial phrase to express the futility of mere desire. There are a great many people who think they are crying for the moon. They have tried many medicines and many doctors, but in vain.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation by curing its cause. I was in poor health when I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I had stomach, kidney, heart, and lung trouble. I was not able to eat, and I had a cough and hemorrhage of the lungs, but after using your medicine a while I commenced coughing right away. Took six bottles of the "Golden Medical Discovery" and it settled on my lungs, leaving me with a severe cough. I had a doctor, but he could not help me any; so I purchased your medicine again and took it for two weeks. I feel like a new man, and I can do my work again. I feel like a new man, and I can do my work again. I feel like a new man, and I can do my work again.

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During the past few days members on government benches have made protection speeches, free trade speeches, reciprocity speeches, race and religion speeches and speeches on almost every other topic under the sun. In the course of their remarks they contradicted one another, expressed opinions diametrically opposed to those of the premier and his colleagues, until Mr. Kemp is in a whiff of doubt as to what the whole situation really means. Just now the government has its hat off shouting for protection.

Thus on the 8th of February, 1897, Mr. Kemp found that Sir Louis Davies, a member of the cabinet which at present controls the destinies of the country, was in Washington offering the markets of this country to the American manufacturer. Not that he did not fully appreciate that Canadian manufacturers would be injured by any reciprocal arrangement that might be the result of the negotiations of the commission, for his remarks were clearly intended to be interpreted fully convincing on that score; and it seems as if Sir Louis Davies furnished the key for the real situation in regard to preferential tariff. At present the government are doing considerable blowing about the services they have rendered Great Britain in granting preferences to British trade in our own markets.

The government treatment of manufacturers in 1897 does not seem to have changed since then. Mr. Kemp finds that in the past year the government entered in Canada for home consumption amounted to \$138,622,512, and of this amount \$78,873,817 worth, or 57 per cent, were on the free list. Therefore, he considers that the free traders of Canada have little to complain of and that the manufacturer has certainly some reason to feel that his interests should be protected. But what is the actual condition of affairs? Mr. Fielding had referred to the manufac-

turers of this country as a lot of tariff linkers. He warned the country that this class of citizens would be seriously received at Ottawa, and that if they had any grievances they might as well remain at home. Mr. Kemp asks why the manufacturers should be singled out for reflections such as these. He contrasted the treatment of the men who are building up the country and employing thousands of hands with that meted out to great numbers of others who are constantly making pilgrimages to the government, seeking for blocks of work, without tender, such as may be at the disposal of the government. In the house, on almost any day it is in session, another class of people may be seen loading about the corridors—some of them millionaires and multi-millionaires—coming to Ottawa for subsidies to assist them in various enterprises. Still another class to be met with are those who are feeding at the public trough, and who were constantly approaching the government to get whatever might offer itself. Mr. Kemp demanded of the finance minister if the manufacturer should not receive as much consideration as the members of the several classes. He claims that Mr. Fielding did himself little credit when he insulted those who had sufficient confidence in their country to induce them to invest their capital. It should not be necessary for these gentlemen to make pilgrimages to the government in order to be benefited. Mr. Kemp claims that it is the duty of the government to ascertain what duties might be levied in the best interest of the country, and to revise the tariff from time to time in accordance with such suggestions as might be thrown out by the manufacturers to decide what should be the fiscal policy of the country, and if necessary, he would favor the appointment of a competent official who would take the trade and navigation returns and of a careful analysis of them, and of the absence of any guarantee as to the permanency of the existing tariff. In 1897 the same year in which Sir Louis Davies attempted to place the Canadian market at the disposal of the United States, the hon. minister of finance warned the manufacturers of Canada that they must be prepared to accept the resolution of the tariff, and these observations were repeated by the leader of the government on Monday last. Mr. Kemp desired to know what the policy of the government is. He asked the premier to tell the house, whether the liberal party supported the resolution brought into the house by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1878, and read last Monday by the hon. leader of the opposition, or whether they favored Sir Richard Cartwright's free trade resolution which was as follows:—"That it is highly desirable the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in the natural products of either of the said countries should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other. Articles subject to duties for excise or of internal revenue alone excepted." Mr. Kemp thought that it was important the resolution of the manufacturers of this country should be determined. He submits that the feeling of unrest which exists among manufacturing classes today should be removed by the adoption of some definite line of policy by the government.

Another point that Mr. Kemp emphasized was the utter absence of any guarantee as to the permanency of the existing tariff. In 1897 the same year in which Sir Louis Davies attempted to place the Canadian market at the disposal of the United States, the hon. minister of finance warned the manufacturers of Canada that they must be prepared to accept the resolution of the tariff, and these observations were repeated by the leader of the government on Monday last. Mr. Kemp desired to know what the policy of the government is. He asked the premier to tell the house, whether the liberal party supported the resolution brought into the house by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1878, and read last Monday by the hon. leader of the opposition, or whether they favored Sir Richard Cartwright's free trade resolution which was as follows:—"That it is highly desirable the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in the natural products of either of the said countries should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other. Articles subject to duties for excise or of internal revenue alone excepted." Mr. Kemp thought that it was important the resolution of the manufacturers of this country should be determined. He submits that the feeling of unrest which exists among manufacturing classes today should be removed by the adoption of some definite line of policy by the government.

OTTAWA, March 22.—Within the past week four supporters of the government, two of whom are ministers of the crown, endeavored to open up a discussion on the racial crisis which prevailed in Quebec last election. Mr. Sutherland, the acting postmaster general, set the ball rolling when he referred to a situation in North Bruce which was proved to have had no existence. Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier, following the leader of the opposition when the latter gave expression to the hope that Canada had heard the last of such tactics in elections, endeavored to add fuel to the flame by suggesting all sorts of irregularities. Mr. Tarte, the member for Hanra, in his speech in reply to Clarke Wallace, took advantage of references that had been made to Mr. Fielding's earlier views on repeal, and endeavored to prove that Mr. Wallace had been going about the country doing all sorts of horrible things in order to antagonize the people of Ontario against the people of Quebec. Not one of these gentlemen was favored with a reply by members of the opposition. The gentlemen who are in the minority in the house are today proving their claim that they were not responsible in the last campaign with a race prejudice by refusing to countenance it. At no time have they endeavored to bring on a discussion of this kind, and it seems as if Mr. Borden's announcement: "I think that the stand for the unity of the people of this country and to suppress any cry of race or creed that may be raised is a matter of greater importance to any political party in Canada than is the effort to obtain power," would become not a mere matter of sentiment, but an utterance that will bear fruit a hundredfold, in so far as it concerns a better understanding between the English and French speaking element of the Canadian nation.

Mr. Kemp, who was in London last year as a representative of the Toronto board of trade, threw some light on the question of mutualism in preferential trade. During the debate on the budget speech many of the government members have been making misstatements as to the reception accorded to the members of the Empire trade congress by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain. The prime minister is responsible for the assertion that the home government has positively refused to consider the question of a mutually preferential tariff. Mr. Kemp says that this is not so. The resolution of commercial lines which had been prepared by the Toronto board of trade was approved and adopted by the congress. The home government was asked to appoint a royal commission to investigate the question of preferential trade between the colonies and the mother country, and a deputation was appointed to lay a resolution embodying the views of the congress before the government. As Great Britain was on the verge of an election and the South African war was engaging every moment of the time of the prime minister and his colleagues, the occasion was considered inappropriate to discuss trade matters. Subse-

quently Mr. Chamberlain was called upon by several of the Canadian delegates, who were received in a manner which was satisfactory to all present. Mr. Kemp denied that Lord Salisbury or Mr. Chamberlain had ever turned away any gentleman who called upon them on that occasion. He also quoted opinions from the papers of that day, supposed to contain the best accounts of what transpired at the congress, and clearly proved that not only were the trade delegates received but they received a fair amount of encouragement from the British government. A number of leading authorities in the United Kingdom were also quoted to show the feeling in favor of closer trade relations between the mother country and the colonies. Some of the leading men of the day are quite prepared to endorse the policy of mutualism in trade matters, as suggested by the leader of the opposition in his resolution of last Monday. This shows that the government is simply dodging the issue when it says that it is impossible to come to an understanding with Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury. The fact is that no real effort has ever been made to serve the interests of Canada in this matter. England has been presented with our market in return for so much sentiment, and the sensible business men of the country are beginning to see that the time for this is past.

The election at North Bruce is the worst black eye the government has received in many a long day. The Sir Louis Davies Government Hill has been blue for the past 36 hours. A week ago, Mr. Tarte announced that he would pick out some constituency at a future time and show the world that Ontario did not have that regard for the government for which she has been so often crowned. Hon. William Patterson also went to the rescue of the North Bruce government candidate, together with a host of grit members of parliament. Nothing was spared to carry that country. Its effect on the mind of the young member of Kings, New Brunswick. During the time he was on the stump he did yeoman service and was highly congratulated on the result of his efforts. Mr. Halliday, the member elect, has the majority of 24, while in the election of 1896, Mr. McNeill was only a plurality of three, and election was subsequently declared a tie and the by-election ordered. The government spent money right and left, and used every means possible to carry a constituency which meant so much to them, but the spell seems to be broken and it is no wonder that the government is getting anxious these days. Mr. Tarte is absent because he did not stay home. Mr. Costigan, referred to in uncomplimentary terms for introducing his corporation oath resolution; but the government are evidently losing sight of the fact that it is none of these causes for which Campbell's defeat is to be attributed. The reason is that the awakening to broken pledges is taking place and that the government is being called upon to give an account of its stewardship. That Mr. R. L. Borden should receive this support within such a short time after his election as the head of the great protectionist party is a flattering tribute to his worthiness and competency to fill the position which he is discharging with such credit to himself and his party.

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political capital for use of the government in its future Quebec campaigns. He understood his business well, spoke of reports which had come to him from North Bruce, but were promptly denied by Mr. Sproule, and made his every word an appeal to the national pride of the French-Canadians. His reference to Laurier as "a Frenchman," and "the glorious Frenchman," shows that his speech was on lines similar to those made throughout Quebec last November. It is right that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be barred from the premiership of Canada because he is a French-Canadian? asked Mr. Marcell. The house is inclined to think it is not. But why should Mr. Marcell or any gentleman not wishing to create racial strife continually refer to the first minister as a Frenchman? asked Mr. Sproule. The names suggested the other day, it was not the custom in other provinces to go about the country canvassing on nationalities. What would the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Ontario say if their candidates in the different ridings were to ask for support at election simply because the names were possessed of certain national qualities which did not belong to their opponents? That is what Mr. Marcell is doing today, and he cannot deny it when brought face to face with the facts.

It will be remembered that Mr. Bennett accused Mr. Marcell of entering the riding of East Simcoe and endeavoring to stir up racial feeling among the French-Canadians. Mr. Marcell attempted to deny Mr. Bennett's allegations, and started out by a straight contradiction. Mr. Bennett, however, did not allow Mr. Marcell to crawl out of the hole so easily, and invited the peace-loving members of the opposition to read from Hansard the exact words that he (Bennett) had made use of. Twice Mr. Marcell concluded, but each time he was requested to continue, and when he had finished the portion of Mr. Bennett's speech of which he complained, he was unable to contradict one syllable of his worthy opponent's charges preferred against him. The fact was Mr. Marcell was fairly and squarely cornered, and being afraid that affidavits supporting the truthfulness of Mr. Bennett's charges could be made, he sidetracked the whole question by bitterly attacking Mr. H. H. Cook.

Mr. Marcell, like his fellow grits, has no love for Mr. Cook. Since that gentleman broke away from the ranks of the Laurier party and refused to pay \$10,000 for a senatorship, he is being condemned by the French-Canadians as a traitor. Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier, following the leader of the opposition when the latter gave expression to the hope that Canada had heard the last of such tactics in elections, endeavored to add fuel to the flame by suggesting all sorts of irregularities. Mr. Tarte, the member for Hanra, in his speech in reply to Clarke Wallace, took advantage of references that had been made to Mr. Fielding's earlier views on repeal, and endeavored to prove that Mr. Wallace had been going about the country doing all sorts of horrible things in order to antagonize the people of Ontario against the people of Quebec. Not one of these gentlemen was favored with a reply by members of the opposition. The gentlemen who are in the minority in the house are today proving their claim that they were not responsible in the last campaign with a race prejudice by refusing to countenance it. At no time have they endeavored to bring on a discussion of this kind, and it seems as if Mr. Borden's announcement: "I think that the stand for the unity of the people of this country and to suppress any cry of race or creed that may be raised is a matter of greater importance to any political party in Canada than is the effort to obtain power," would become not a mere matter of sentiment, but an utterance that will bear fruit a hundredfold, in so far as it concerns a better understanding between the English and French speaking element of the Canadian nation.

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PROVINCIAL Municipality Several Impos Favor Mr. McK Optional, to be -Other Inter FREDERICTO Mr. Burchill, reported ending the Mad Hon. Mr. Lab Forier (Glover) of erecting a bridge over the main present great brought before members from vincial engineer during the coming his report, given. In the wooden structure for traffic. Hon. Mr. Lab Glastier, said the ing the Mason's square river, coln, Sunbury Messrs. McKen tenders received \$1,794; McKen Joseph A. Noble Robert A. And E. Smith, \$1,547. E. Simmons, \$1, The amount of Hon. Mr. Lab Hazen, said the coal min's, We awarded to the tenders received a given in each of James Carruth saries Robert Keith, M. D., \$8 etes M. F. Kel Johnson, \$1,200; Henry Young as John D. McLan and Thomas Mc Snye and D. T. gies given, \$1, saries A. B. Barnes, \$1,200, the completion of June, 1901. Hon. Mr. Lab Hazen, said the under considera by diverted. The Branch railway of Blissville, Su been a difference cally to wheth out should be t ther the presen as proposed. T made a person washout, and h version of the public works de the party own which the road to prevent the any longer, and soon as practic isting evil. Hon. Mr. Lab Hazen, said the known as the Kenzie, but Wil ville was intere built the bridge satisfactorily de ed by inspect seemed to be qu the freshet, the partner instru near Wetmore t had been done more reported, that the const such a firm and future as work ed, and that the has not been r. Hon. Mr. Lab port had been of work on Th the department with a view of vanced as rapl port has been t of the crossing the time of the until the presen quest from the new bridge bu The department that the contr ber for the ere bridge, South last fall's freshet, the department's inquiries as to gressing. The Bayard bridge Inspector John pleigh July brie at Jemm man bridge, tract with Me September, 189 1st, 1898, and a at the time w parliament, as it fall, to have th ing summer. T informed that tract for the C been compiled the advisabil tract. An act to p of the church in the Andrews. An act to au of Gloucester the amount of county buildi poses. An act to a assembly, 58th. An act to im hospital. An act to s toria, chapter, ing to the sole. An act furth, Victoria, chap regulations. Mr. Johnston with referenc the by road m for Kent Co. Hon. Mr. T perhaps was a money, but it is other thro