SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST JOHN, N. B., MARCH 80, 1901

OTTAWA LETTER. Liberal Speakers Keeping Up the Race and Religion Cry.

2

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 Hants, made his first speech of the session on Tuesday in support of the budget speech. He replied to N. Clarke Wallace, and alough his effort was full of eloque and his flow of language scholarly, his argument was weak compared with the speeches of the finance minister, the premier, or the leader of the sition. It was tame when looked at from a parliamentary standpoint. Mr. Russell did not stick to the question as closely as he might have, was rather inclined to talk about matters which had no bearing on the policy of the country. As usual he related a number of rather humorous

Mr. Russell first attacked Mr. Wallace for some remarks that gentleman had made in regard to the liberal policy in Quebec. Mr. Russell regretted that Mr. Wallace had made attacks on the premier and the minister, of public works. Like Sir Wilfrid Lauvier, 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. But of course Mr. Russell is only following instructions in this connection, for it seems to be the bounden duty of every liberal speaker to suggest something which might be used in later years the against the conservatives of French speaking constituencies. Mr. Russell referred with some degree of pride to the remarks of the hon, gentleman for Bonaventure (Mr. Marcil), who in delivering his speech as sec onder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, expressed the hope that this parliament might be a parliament of peace makers. Mr. Russell hoped that Mr. Marcil would take Mr. Wallace to his bosom as one of the peace makers who are to be so ardently desired. But Mr. Russell had forgotten perhaps that this Mr. Marcil for whom he expressed such kindly sentiments has a past history That is the unfortunate circumstance which surrounds nearly every member on the government side of the house In 1897 this same Mr. Marcil, who aspires to the peace making chammionship, made a journey to East Simcoe, in which riding Mr. Bennett was the liberal conservative candi date. A large French-Canadian vote

is polled in that locality, and Mr. Diarcil took the opportunity of sym-mathizing with his fellow countrymen

ince down by the sea had a unity of interest, and that in co-operation we might bring about results which would go so far to make the people of this country prosperous. I believe the people of Nova Scotia will at the approaching elections throw off the yoke of toryism and that in our province particular-iy we shall have a grand victory for liber-alism and repeal. Mr. Wallace naturally took a dis-

like to lessons of the kind that such gentlemen would teach, and rebuked ambers 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 lection 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. Alhough there were 100,000 votes cast for conservative party out of a total of 230,000 votes polled, the conserva tive party comes back to parliament with seven members out of 65. It is apparent that if the liberals had not esorted to such tactics, Quebec stood a good chance of giving the liberal conservative party a very fair share of support. But passions have been called in to take the place of politics, and those passions are being fed today as they were last November. But it is the opinion of men who have been friends of Quebec that the intelligent people of that province will have fathed the conspiracy against their fair name before another election rolls around, and it is to arrest that reaction that Laurier, Russell and others

are endeavoring to make capital out of any little thing that may be said from the opposition benches.

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 | Toronto, who is one of the rising genor 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 the principle which we have at all times professed in the past." This assurance by Mr. Borden that the rights and privileges of the people of Quebec will be respected has been uttered in a manner that is carrying conviction in all directions. None now better than Sir Wilfrid and his following that the acceptance of this assurance by the people of Quebec means an end to liberal rule, and acordingly they are doing their best to protection speeches, free defeat the proposed reconciliation of divided countrymen. Let us hope that their efforts may meet with that re- on almost every other topic ward which they so justly deserve and under the sun. In the course of which the people of Quebec will ere their remarks they contradicted one long learn to give.

Wallace, and answered by Mr. Rus- in a what is the whole situation really sell, was in connection with preferenon the outrageous way in which policy today is one which stands for hat off shousing for protection. In tial trade. The liberal conservative French-Canadians in Manitoba were mutuality in a preferential platform 1897 Sir Louis Davies, while in Washbeing treated. Like all liberal speakgentlemen to the left of the speaker cannot see why it should be disloval for Canada to obtain a fair concession in British markets. Neither can they see why the government should not take some steps to secure such concessions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in eplying to Mr. Borden, told the house that it was utterly useless for the government to attempt to obtain any priileges in the markets of the motherland. This assurance of the premier's has been reiterated and repeated by nearly every liberal who has yet spoken on the budget speech. Now, Mr. Wallace joins issue with these gentlemen. He reasons that as the liberal party ad promised a mutually preferential colicy, they should make some effort to get it. The principal reason advanced by the government for not even lifting a finger to carry out their mises in this respect is that so long as Canada is a protectionist country and the motherland is a free trading ountry, just so long will it be impossible to induce the home governmen to recognize Canada's claims for advantages in Great Britain similar to those enjoyed by Great Britain in Canada. But the government have evidently forgotten that they came into power professing free trade prin-ciples. They promised that this awful system of protection should be wiped off the statute books of the dominion, and that relief should be given to the oppressed agriculturists, artizans and orers. All that is necessary, they say, is to go to the home government with a free trade policy, and then Canada's claims will be at once recognized. But it is evident from subient remarks, that if Mr. Wallace waits for a mutually preferential tar iff until the liberal government adopts a free trade policy, the writing of his epitaph will be delayed for many years 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 The fact is that the day is going by when Laurier's oratory will serve as an explanation for the evils that exist. Men are beginning of dig beneath the surface of his fine words, and apparently the process is not a difficult one. Unless he expresses himself in a clearer manner than he has so far, there is no doubt that the electors of Canada will begin to doubt the sincerity and genuineness of this much vaunted preferential business, and believe it to be one of those cries to which Mr. Borden had reference when he spoke of retaining power as not being the highest ambition of a selfrespecting political party.



mere desire. There are a great many peo-ple who think it is as useless to hope tor health as to cry for the moon. They have tried many medicines and many doctors, but all in vain. A great many hopeless men and women have been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's

A great many hopeless men and women have been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; people with obstinate coughs, bleeding lungs, night-sweats and other symptoms of disease which if neglected or unskillfully treated find a fatal termination in consumption. "Golden Medical Discovery" has a won-derful healing power. It increases the nutrition of the body, and so gives strength to throw off disease. It cleanses the blood from poisonous impurities and entiches it with the red corpuscies of health. It is not a stimulant, but a strength giving medi-eine. It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic. Sometimes the extra profit paid by cocaine, nor any other narcotic. Sometimes the extra profit paid by inferior medicines tempts the dealer to offer a substitute as "just as good" as "Dis-covery." If you are convinced that "Dis-covery." will cure you accept nothing else. "I was in poor health when I commented Covery" will cure you accept nothing else. "I was in poor health when I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mr. Elmer Lawler, of Volga, Jefferson Co., Indians. "I had stomach, Eidney, heart, 'and lung trouble. Was not able to do any work. I had a severe cough and hemorrhage of the lungs, but after using your medicine a while I commenced to gain in strength and fiesh, and stopped cough-ing right away. Took about six bottes of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' then, and last spring Thad Grippe, and it settled on my lungs, leaving me with a severe cough. I had the doctor, but he didn't seem to help me any; so

commenced your med-ine again and took ree or four bottles of

three or four bottles of the 'Discovery' and two vials of Dr. Pierce's Pel-lets, and that straight-ened me up. I feel like a different person. I cidle accommend your () 0 dly rea to all suffer-know it cured ers, for I know Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stipation by curing its cause.

Dr

not appeal, but the thinking man wh 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. Mr. Kemp from East eration of the conservative party, made a speech on the budget which was listened to with pleasure. Mr. Kemp comes from the manufacturing centres of the dominion, and is competent to express an opinion on the needs of the men who have invested their money in maintaining industries and employing large numbers of men. He is alarmed at the attitude of the government in dealing with the question of tariff, and he took Fielding to task as to the apparent indifference to the fiscal policy of Canada.

During the past few days member on government benches have made speeches, reciprocity speches, race and religion speeches and speeches another, expressed opinions diametrically opposed to those of the premier One important point made by Mr. | and his colleagues, until Mr. Kemp is in a winderness of doubt as to what Just now the government has its

turers of this country as a lot of tariff tinkers. He warned the country that this class of citizens would not 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 another class of people may session, be seen loafing about the corridors some of them millionaires and multimillionaires-coming to Ottawa for ubsidies 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 members of these several classes. He onsiders 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 neces sary for these gentlemen to make pilgrimages to the government, in order to have wrongs righted. 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 to them. It was not the business of 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 by a careful analysis of them decide what might be to the advantage or disadvantage of Canada in respect to tariff changes. Thus Mr. Kemp hopes to see Canada enjoy a tariff which would be beneficial to all classes and which would result in general satisfaction.

Another point that Mr. Kemp emphasized was the utter absence of any guarantees as to the permanency of the existing tariff. In 1897 the same year in which Sir Louis Davies atetmpted 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 get out at any moment. 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 trade 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 inter commercial 10 freedom should obtain between course Dominion of Canada and United States, and that means that the it is expedient that all articles manufactured in the natural products of either of the said countries should admitted free of duty into th of the other. Articles subject to duties for excise or of internal revenue alone excepted." Mr. Kemp thought that it was important in the interests of the manufactures of this country that that question should be deermmined. 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. The workingman who is employed in these factories, and who, perhaps, has his savings invested in a home in the community of which he is a resident has a right to know that his property is safe and that it is guaranteed to him. An American had once asked him (Kemp) if Canada could compare with the United States as a manufac turing country; and he had replied: Yes, we can on equal terms, but not in the ratio of 70,000,000 of people to 6, 000,000; not when we are handicap ped." Mr. Kemp urges upon the government the necessity of removing such a handicap and placing Canada on an equal footing with American manufacturers. He urges that it is of no advantage to this country to have American commercial travelers selling their goods on this side of the border beyond the fact that they pay a small amount for hotel bills. What he de sires is to see Canada cease to be the dumping ground of American over production and that she should take up the production of such commodi ties as are now imported from the If the government United States. would raise the duties and exclude forign wares Canadians would be employed in producing \$60,819,752 worth of nanufactured goods which we importd from the United States last year. Mr. Kemp, who was in London last year as a representative of the Toronto board of trade, threw some light on the question of mutuality 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. Chamberain. The prime minister is respon sible 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 prefer ential trade between the colonies and the mother country, and a deputation was appointed to lay a resolution em bodying the views of the congress be fore the government. As Great Britain was on the verge of an election and the South African war was en gaging every moment of the time of the prime minister and his colleagues. the occasion was considered inopportune 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 copiously 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 encourage ment from the British government. A number of leading authorities in the United Kingdom were also quoted to show the feeling in favor of close. 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 mutuality in trade matters, as sugested 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 th 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 mer 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 air around Government Hill has been blue for the past 36 hours. A week ago, Mr. Tarte announced that he could carry any constituency in Ontario. He also promised that he would pick out some constituency at a future time and show the world that Ontario did not have that regard for correct government for which she has en enowned. Hon. William Paterson 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 local elections being fully appreciated. But from the other side went men who were backed up by their convictions of the wrong doing on the part of the Laurier combination and unhampered by a record of 25 years of inconsist encies. Among those who took the stump for the opposition was Mr. Geo. Fowler, the eloquent young membe 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 elected by a plurality of three, 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 constiteuncy 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 Mr. Tarte is abused because days. he did not stay home. Mr. Costigan the riding of East Simcoe and endeareferred to in uncomplimentary terms for introducing his coronation the French-Canadians. Mr. Marcil atoath resolution; but the government | tempted to deny Mr. Bennett's allegaare evidently losing sight of the fact tions, and started out by a straight that it is none of these causes for which Campbell's defeat is to be at- did not allow Mr. Marcil to crawl out tributed. The real reason is that the of the hole so easily, and invited the awakening to broken pledges is tak- peacemaker of Boniventure to read ing place and that the government is from Hansard the exact words that he ing called upon to give an account of its stewardship. That Mr. R. L. Borden should receive this support within such a short time after 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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St. Stephen, N.B.

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 which 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. Is it right that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be barred from the premiership of Canada because he is a French-Canadian? asked Mr. Marcil. The house is inclined to think it is not. But why should Mr. Marcil or any gentleman not wishing to create racial strife continually refer to the first minister as a Frenchman? As Clarke Wallace very properly 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 elections simply because the nominees were possessed of certain national qualities which did not belong to the opponents? That is what Mr. Marcil is doing today, and he cannot deny it when brought face to face with the facts.

at will be remembered that Mr. Bennett accused Mr. Marcil of entering voring to stir up racial feeling among contradiction. Mr. Bennett, however, (Bennett) had made use of. Twice Mi Marcil 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 the charges which had been preferred against him. The fact was Mr. Marcil 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. Marcil, 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 at every turn. Mr. Cool was Mr. Bennett's opponent in East Simcoe, and Mr. Marcil now finds that it was only Mr. Cook's unpopularity that enabled the present representative to win his seat. Had it not been that Mr. Cook insisted on running, Mr. Maroil thinks that his appeals to the French-Canadians might have been more successful. Nevertheless he has took advantage of references that had not been back to East Simooe since been made to Mr. Fleiding's earlier 1897, and Mr. Bennett and his constituents are, in the opinion of most people, well rid of him. But the most significant part of the debate which Mr. Marcil endeavored to create was the reply of Mr. W. F. McLean of East York, who evidently has a better idea than Mr. Marcil as to the importance of questions which are just now engaging the attention of the house. He positively refused to discuss the amendment of the leader of the opposition, Mr. Borden, from the point of race and creed. Mr. Mc Lean considers that the country at large is more interested in the development of its resources than it is in the matter of race and religious cries mity of the people of this country the matter of rabbited by the member fer Bonaventure, and so the prime minister and his following did not get minister that has following that not get their red hot speeches in denunciation of the French-speaking population of the dominion, which they so ardently longed to hear. Under the leadership of Mr. Borden, conservatives are content to stake their future destinies on a genuine policy. They have refrain-ed from endeavoring to take advantage of elements in race and creed, which enable political heeters to make well timed and fortunate appeals; and it is not too much to hope for that the meeting of race and religious questions, unimportant in their signifi-cance, by methods such as these, will stamp out that objectional feature introduced by the grit party.

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Mr. Burchill, fo mittee, reported ending the Mad Hon. Mr. Lab Poirler (Glouces of erecting a p over the main present great r brought before members from vincial enginee during the com ing his report, given. In the wooden structu for traffic. Hon. Mr. La Glasier, said thing the Nason agornis river. coln, Sunbury Messrs. McKen tenders received \$1,794; MoKenz Joseph A. Nobl Robert A. And E. Smith, \$1,547 E. Simmons, \$1, The amount o Hon. Mr. Lat Hazen, said the the Coal Branc coal mines, We awarded to L. ders received given in each James Carruthe sureties Robert Keith, M. D., eties M. F. Ke Johnson, \$840; Henry Young a John D. McLa and Thomas Mc Smye and D. 7 ties given, \$1, sureties A. B. Barnes, \$1.290. the completion June, 1901. Hon. Mr. Lab Hazen, said the under consider the repairs of Branch railway of Blissville, Se been a differenc cality to whet out should be ther the press be diverted. T made a pers washout, and h version of the public works de the party owni which the road to prevent the any longer, and soon as practic isting evil. Hon. Mr. Lab Hazen, said the known as the Queens Co., was Kenzie, but Wi

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ers who came into that part of the riding, he has never been back. Mr. Marcil made his customary incendiary speech and then disappeared to turn up in the house of commons and in holy horror to decry anything which might have a tendency to create racial or religious ill feeling. And so Mr. Russell gave him a lift along in his role as peace maker, with the evident object of attaching any blame that might arise from recent dissen tions upon the conservative party.

What Mr. Wallace did say in regard to Mr. Tarte was that that gentlema had been up in Omtario posing as the most loyal of the loyal. Mr. Tarte had gone so lar last Friday as to promis to visit Ontario and accept the nomin-ation from one of the Ontario constituencies. Mr. Wallace thought this was rather funny in view of the cours adopted by the minister of public works in Quebeo during the recent campaign, and he promised that if Mr. Tarte would offer himself in any Ontario riding that he (Tarte) would he besten so hadly that he would not inflict himself on the people of Ontario again.

Mr. Wallace had also some remarks to make in regard to the hon. minister of finance, who 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 shil-American donar to the English shift ling, should constitute himself the in-structor of men who had been ever mindful of the duties that Canada owed to the motherland. He did not that the conservative party needed any lessons in loyalty from gentlemen wto had promised commer cial union and would have allowed American goods to exclude British goods from our markets. And he did not think that the minister of finance who had openly advocated the smash-ing of confederation, should be the one to stand up and criticize what he thought fit to consider disloyalty on the part of opposition members. Here is what Mr. Fielding said in his speech in Halifax when his repeal campaign was being carried on in the maritim provinces:

provinces: The interests of New Brunswick, Princ this matter. I trust this question of separa-tion from Canada will be brought up by in fairly discussed. Bad as is the position of the two provinces in the union, it will be come worse if Nova Scotia seceles. Mari-time interests will be weaker than ever at othe New Brunswickers and the lakanders to obtain justice. They will have everything to sain by joining Nova Scotia, and I am satis-field if the movement be taken up with vigor in our sister province. the domand for by Nova Scotia alone, but by the three mar-itime provinces. But if New Brunswick and Prince Bitward Island are content to oc-copy their present position, or the weaker of which they would occupy after the with-drawal of Nova Scotia, they would be per-mitted, of course, to take their own way, We shall take our way, and demand for Nova Scotia alone separation from the dom-nion, thought we value prefer joint action, mean between a separation from the grow-

OTTAWA, March 22 .- Can Canada put faith in the men who are at the present time directing her affairs? To the pantisan mind this question will

Laurier's proposed treaty between the United States and Canada, speaking for Canadians, said this: "On the other hand, nearly everything we need in the line of manufactures would under reciprocity come from this side of the line. Our manufacturer would naturally protest against this competition, but that is to be expected. We have in Canada today a large element whose influence is thrown in the direction of a more extended trade with the mother country as against the United States. We Canadians believe that our trade should flow through natural channels, and this natural channel inclines to this country. If you cannot trade with Am erica we shall be compelled to trade with Great Britain, and once these in timate relations are established with the mother country it will be difficult to Break them. On the other hand, th American manufacturer has nothing to fear; he has everything to gain by such an arrangement as we propose. Thus on the 8th of February, 1897

Mr. Kemp found that Sir Louis Da vies, a member of the cabinet which at present controls the destinies of this 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 inlured by any reciprocal arrangemen that might be the result of the nego tiations of the commission, for his re mark that such results were to be ex pected is fully convincing on that core; and in seems as if Sir Louis Davies furnished the key for the res situation in regard to preferential tariff. At present the government are loing considerable blowing about the services they have rendered Great Britain in granting preference British trade in our own markets. In 1897 Sir Louis was over in Washington telling the Unted States govern ment that the American manufacture had nothing to fear and everything to galin, and that if the United State people failed to take advantage of the opportunities open to them Sir Wilfrid nd his colleagues would turn to Enghand. What a lovely example of loyalty to the mother country this was This is the kind of devotion that Mr. Russell occupied two hoars describing in his speech on the budget. He certainly had little grounds to base his arguments on, and perhaps that is

why he did not say more than he did. The government treatment manufacturers in 1897 does not seem to ave changed since then. Mr. Kemp finds that in the past year the goods entered in Canada for home consump tion amounted to \$189,622,513, and this amount \$76,678,817 worth, or 70 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-

OTTAWA, March 23 .- Within the past week four supporters of the gov ernment, two of whom are minister of the crown, endeavored to open up discussion on the racial cries 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 ex stence. 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, endeavou to add fuel to the flame by suggest-Mr. ing all sorts of irregularities. Russell, the member for Hants, in his peech in reply to Clarke Wallace 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 antago nize the people of Ontario against th 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 cry by refusing to countenance it. At no have they endeavored to bring time on a discussion of this kind, and is seems as if Mr. Borden's announcement: "I think that the stand for the 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.

But we must not neglect to give some attention to the remarks of Mr. Marcil, to whom has been allotted the role of peace maker in chief under this government. The other day we had occasion to refer to Mr. Marcil's attempts at peace making in the earliest part of the session, and his peace destroying tactics in the election of 1897. When it was announced early on Thursday that Mr. Marcil was to speak on the budget a general appeal to the prejudices of Quebeo was predicted, and those who listened to Mr. Marcil for over an hour found that there had been ample grounds for the forecast. Mr. Marcil made a passing reference to the budget, and then struck straight from the shoulder in his effort to make

On the same day that Mr. Marcil held forth, the house had another opportunity of listening to Mr. Roche Halifax. Mr. Roche spoke to 66 auditors, including himself, the speaker and the sergeant-at-arms. The governbenches were decidedly empty ment and the majority of those who listened were from the opposition ranks. Mr.

(Continued on Page Seven.)

neer Wetmore had been done more reported that the const such a firm and future as wou ed, and that the has not been a Hon. Mr. Lak port had been t of work on Th the department with a view o vanced as rap port has been of the crossin the time of the until the pres quest from the new bridge buil The departme that the contra ber for the er bridge, South last fall's fresh the freshet then department is inquiries as to gressing. The Bayard bridge Inspector John pletion July bridge at Jer man bridge, tract with Me September, 1896 1st, 1898, and a at the time w partment, as fall, to have th ing summer. informed that tract for the been complied the advisabilit tract. An act to pr tion of the ohurch in the Andrews. An act to an of Gloucester the amount of county building An act to assembly, 58th An act to i hospital. An act to a toria. chapter ing to the so An act furth Victoria, chay registration of riages. Mr. Johnsto with reference the by road m for Kent Co. Hon. Mr. T perhaps was money, but it in other direc