SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N B. APRIL 4, 1900.

PARLIAMENT.

Sir Charles Tupper Gives the Liberal Party's Record. **Government That Has Violated** Every Pledge Made to the Country When Seek-

Hen. Mr. Borden Did Not Take Much Stock in Col. Domville's Questions-Pro- competed with him, also reduced his ceedings in the Senate.

ing Power.

OTTAWA, March 28 .- The senate took the vote on the gerrymander bill at five o'clock this afternoon, when the six months' hoist was carried by vote of 41 to 19. It was a straight arty vote, except that Mr. Poirier out. paired in favor of the bill. The miniser of justice had the last word and poke for nearly two hours. After the vote he moved the adjournment he house. the commons, after questions, tharlton proposed his motion con-

ing long speeches and long de-

and other dilatory proceedings

and asking for the appointment of a

mmittee to draw up rules of pro-

dure and adopt the closure system.

lessis. Ellis, Russell, Bell, Davin,

Bostock, Bergeron, McMullen, Bou-

assa, Somerville, Craig, Christie and

Messrs. Lariviere, Bell and Sproule

In the evening private bills were

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ner time, when it stood over.

NOTES.

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The transportation resolution was was not luck. The sending of the conup, Mr. McLary and Leighton tingent was not luck. (Hear, hear, McCarthy speaking on the question.

The defeat of the gerrymander bill of trade then quoted at full length the senate today has produced no the cabled reports of the London paurprise and no sensation. The ma- pers' opinions on the budget speech. y of 22 is exactly the same as last He concluded that we had obtained ar, when 50 senators voted, 36 to 14 the good will of the British consumer, year 60 voted, 41 to 19. Senators and advised shippers to take care of uson and Almon are ill here, the quality of their goods. Another Frank Smith and Senator Sullivan counsel he gave was that employers dying at home. Those who were and artisans should do all possible to ent both years, with one exception, avoid strikes. Thirdly, he advised did not change their vote. The excepis Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville, who imposing on the country too many and year voted with the government too great fixed charges. the bill, and this year voted for hcist. 'he papers respecting the repatria- labored and wandering and not up to

of the Prince of Wales regi- Cartwright's usual spirited and vigorat, brought down today, contains ous form, which is partly to be attions from Toronto and other pla- tributed to Sir Richard's failing s, and some correspondence concern- health. ing barrack accommodation in Tor- For some reason Cartwright was nto, together with a minute of coun-

beem to Canadian farmers (cries of Barden said that Colonel Markham had received a che ck of \$240 for care An opposition member remarked that this did not seem to be much cheered on the government side. The minister of trade and commerce wes aware that this amount should The minister of trade and commerce took occasion soon after to say that the opposition members found their protectionist friends left out in the addition to the source of claim. Col. Domville asked whether is the government knew that this

cold. (A conservative member--That is not cheered, either.) Tricing up the statistics of trade, the minister argued that the advan-tage of the British preference was much greater to Canadian consumers than appeared on the surface. The consumers part only got the reduced maney was not paid to Wedderburn, and Dr. Borden said that Wedderburn had so stated the case, but that the department had nothing to do with the matter. Col. Domville asked whether any official communication had been ocneumers not only got the reduced price at which the British producer received from Col. Markham, and Hen. Dr. Borden replied that Col. could sell, but the United States pro-Markham had explained that the ducer and the Canadian producer, who money had been expended according to the regulations. Dr. Borden did not commit himself to the statement that price. This concession had also obtained for Canada the immense advanthe rent of the armory at Hampton tage that our securities were allowed had not been paid, but informed Col. to be bought by trustees, which would Domville that according to Col. Domnever have been accomplished if the ville's statement this appeared to be the case. Before Col. Domville was tariff rreference had not been given. allowed to put the question, the Our increased purchases from the United States showed that we had at Speaker caused him to strike out that last got a revenue tariff in the place part of it which accused Col. Markham of a protective tariff that kept goods of wrongfully end illegally retaining

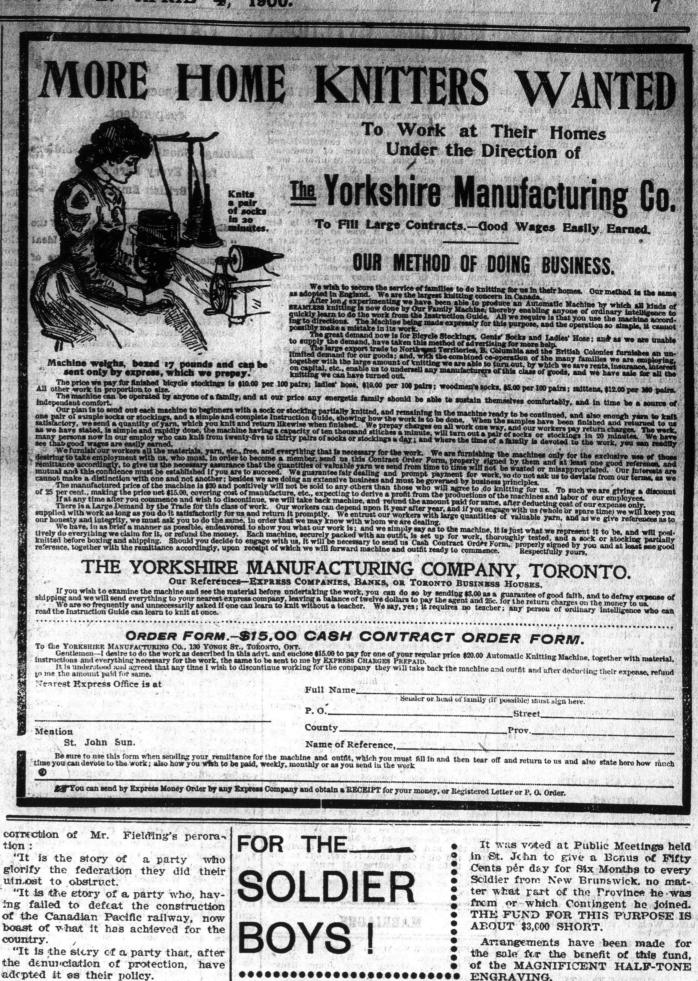
money. Resuming, in the evening, Sir Richard criticized the motion of which

OTTAWA, March 30 .- Sir Charles Mr. Foster gave notice respecting pre-Tupper, resuming his speech, suggested that Mr. Fielding was not too modest in claiming for himself the neither now nor in the jubilee year was there any reason to suppose that credit of bringing about the great British statesmen would give such steel works now building at Sydney. preference. He then went into an The Whitney Coal company was made elaborate argument to show that the possible by the coal duty, against present population of Canada was which Fielding's friends and Fielding larger than appeared in the estimates himself had fought, by the failure of of the customs statistics. He was Fielding to drag his province out of certain that the population had inthe union, and by the iron and steel creased more in the last three years bounties which Fielding's friends had then in the previous three years. denounced and opposed. When Mr. Wandering thence, he repeated the Whitney contemplated the erection of charges he made in 1895 against the steel works he and Graham Fraser of industrial returns of the census of New Glasgow waited upon this gov-1891, reading copious extracts from his iscussed Mr. Charlton's motion to own speech on that occasion. Returnernment and asked for an extension of the bounties. Mr. Fielding absoing to more recent times, Cartwright lutely refused. Shortly after, Sir Charles was 'n Cape Breton and was waited upon by the mayor and a delegation of the board of trade of Sydney. The mayor was an opponent of his, but Sir Charles Tupper told him and his friends that he did not despair of the government reconsidering sion obtained as to our securities in its decision, and that he would him-England was not luck. The minister self wait upon the ministers and appeal to them. It happened, soon after. that he met Mr. Fielding and two of his colleagues at the opening of the St. John exhibition in 1898. He obtained an interview at the Royal hotel, and went with the ministers over the whole matter. They were induced to reconsider their refusal. Mr. Fielding-"Reconsider?"

Sir Chas. Tupper--Yes, because they that parliament should abstain from had absolutely refused. Mr. Fielding-Would the honorable

gentleman give his authority for the statement that we refused? Sir Charles-Certainly, Mr. Whitney himself is my authority. The ministers undertook to inform him (Sir Charles) of their conclusions. They did not do so, and when Mr. Fielding made his budget speech there was

adopted it as their policy. "It is the story of a party who nothing about bounties. Once more pledged themselves to secure recipro-



ar office: The hame of the regito be "The 100th Prince of . Royal Canadian Regiment," at Halifax; one battalion to be Recruits to be enlisted in Cancities and towns and transportval Military College. Non-commed officers and privates now in eus and irstructors.

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charges, an obligation incurred ** 4 00 He said Foster should have d it himself. 1 0 06 0 07% Fuster-Dces the hon. gentleman

hat this expenditure took place 6, as charged by Mr. Fielding? wright-It does not matter whedid or not

hat he was taking about. Mr.

al account, which was decidedly

ing's bockkeeping when he charg-

year 1896 with the St. Lawrence.

Sir Richard defended Mr.

Foster-Will the non. gentleman hat the expenditure so charged et been incurred, or whether the minister is not yet paying inon it?

Richard declined to answer. eding, Sir Richard said he had occused of franking his speeches. culd make a sporting offer to Mr. to have their two speeches d up together and franked as one

ter-Is that sertious? wright-Yes.

ter-And will you frank and send

out together.

wright-Yes.

er-Then I accept on the spot d time. Richard went on to give some

sed cuttay on the Intercolonial, ukon charges and other expenses he said fid not impose burdens

reople, and calculating that it amusement. cents less per head to govern

up the trade policies of the Sir Richard said that he still by what he said in 1888, when he ated commercial union. He was ring to the quotation made by Foster, in which Cartwright had ated discrimination against Eng-End declared that we owed the " country nothing but forgive-Today Cartwright said that our with the other branch of the Saxon race was and would be a r of great importance. The efto bring together the two counwould do a great work. He did y that he would advice Canada, present circumstances, to go to the policy which he formerly ated, but the ideas then advo-

might yet fructify and produce regults. Complaint had been of admission of corn free from mited States. This was a great

il, approved Jan. 17th of this year, in this respect recalling his attacks the following request be sent to on Tupper and Tilley a score of years ago.

ly copious in abu

The minister closed his four hour

speech at 9.30. His speech was rather

admitted that the present government

ministers knew how to take advant-

on the opposition side.) The conces-

lyanced, including Mr. Costigan's to had good luck, but claimed that the

man

SIR CHARLES TUPPER began by replying to Cartwright's unwhile the other is in Great Bri- gentlemanly suggestion that Foster's indisposition, which led him to ask for an adjournment after Fielding's Halifax at imperial expense. Of- speech, was only pretended. That imherceforth to be Canadians from putation came at an unfortunate time when two of Cartwright's colleagues in the government were absent, as giment to be drafted out to oth- was stated, on account of their health, egiments, except 100 to act as a at a time when the conduct of their departments would, if they were here, be the subject of inquiry. Sir Rich-OTTAWA, March 29 .-- Sir Richard and had expressed pity for Foster, ad-

wright resumed his budget speech, mitting that he had seen hard luck aning with scolding Mr. Foster for himself. That was true, but his hard king so long and ridiculing his luck was mainly due to the fact he columns of figures. Sir Richard always had a higher opinion of himd at the beginning, and repeat- self than others had. He left Sir on twelve times during the first John Macdonald's party thirty years that Mr. Foster knew nothing ago because Sir John refused to make him a minister. That was Cartr had made up expenditure com- | wright's strike.

Sir Richard contradicted this state. ons by including payments on ment, and a sharp dispute occurred. Sir Charles stating that he had himself seen his letter to Sir John giving this reason for deserting his party. The opposition leader followed Cartwright's career, and gave examples of his hard luck, ending with his effacement in the present ministry.

Sir Charles objected to Cartwright's charge that the workmen who sought employment in 1878 were more anxious to get drunk, and his other charge of conspiracy and lawlessness against

the Orange body. Passing from personal matters, Sir Charles took up the charge that the late government in 1896 had starved the militia, and was loudly cheered when he showed that Laurier's party in Quebec had issued a campaign pamphlet attacking the Tupper government for buying arms for the soldiers. And these, said Sir Charles, are the same rifles which the war office required our soldiers to use in Africa. Sir Oharles proceeded to review the first of Cantwright's criticism of Foster's speech, and then took up some of Fielding's arguments, show-

ing what were the elements which Il furnish copies of my speech made up the growth of trade, and referring to the achievements of the conservative party and the gloomy risons of his own, deducting the predictions of Cartwright and his colleagues concerning the Canadian Pacific railway and other enterprises, some of the quotations causing much

Shortly after eleven Sir Charles ountry that the cost in 1895. moved the adjournment of the debate.

THE SENATE.

The senate discussed the present school situation in Manitoba a large part of the afternoon. Afterward Sir Mackenzie Boweil

asked whether Canada had joined the Australian colonies in making representations to the home government respecting South Africa. He hoped our government would join in the request that no peace would be made without annexation. Hon. Mr. Mills declined to answer

the question, but expressed his own view that the territory must be annexed. There could be no doubt as to the view of Canada on the matter. Senator Prowse thought there should be some official expression of that view.

NOTES.

Replying to Col. Domville, Hon. Dr. Sir Charles closed with the following by all

Sir Charles pressed the matter on the cal preferential trade between Enggovernment, and finally the bounty was extended. He could forgive Mr. Fielding for the delay, because Sir Richard Cartwright was beside him, steadily opposing the bounty, and he doubtless told Mr. Fielding that the government would be stultified if after denouncing the bounty they should adopt it. Taking up the general question of Fielding's preference, Sir Charles showed that in the last three years, as compared with the previous three, Canadian purchases from the United States increased on the average of over twenty-two millions a year, while the purchases from Great Britain decreased one million. He met Mr. Fielding's charge that he (Tupper) declared in 1897 that the Fielding

tariff would destroy Canadian industries by pointing out that the manufacturers themselves protested against the original tariff and caused him to make some fifty changes in it. Secondly, the original Fielding tariff

gave reciprocal rates to all countries and no preference to England. It was a Cobden medal tariff, whereas the present tariff is one which, as the Cobden club president said, would have made it impossible to give Laurier the medal. The Trinidad resolution of Mr. Fielding met Sir Charles's approval. And the fact that it was necessary showed that the speaker was right when he predicted the failure of the previous West Indian tariff clauses

Sir Charles went into the history of the movement for a mutual prefererce, showing that this was no Canadian demand for a quid pro quo. On the contrary, the policy originated in England and was first promoted by English public men, not in the interest of Canada, but of the whole empire. Following the history down to Laurier's declaration that he would send a commission to London to negotiate, he asked the premier if he did not consider that he was in 1897 invited to make proposals for an inter-imperial arrangement.

Laurier did not answer.

Reading Sir Wilfrid's statement in England that Canada did not want a preference. Sir Charles asked whethe Laurier believed he was correctly stat ing the coinion of Canada.

Sir Charles argued that the imperial authorities in the jubilee year sought from the colonial premiers suggestions as to an imperial trade arrangement. The other premiers were disposed to

put forward suggestions, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the first premier to may that his colony wanted no preference, though he had solemnly promised the Canadian people that he would ask for such preference. Of course there was nothing more to be said after the prime minister of the colony most interested had spoken. In closing, Sir Charles referred to Fielding's claim that his budget story was the story among other things of Canadians defending the empire in foreign lands and observed that this government could hardly claim exclusive credit for that. He called three witnesses, the premier himself, Dr. Russell, and the Bourassa-Monet group, who agreed that the course was forced upon the government by public sentiment, Bourassa, Monet and Angers denouncing

Sir Charles Tupper himself as the author of the amendment of which Mr. Foster gave notice the other day.

land and Canada, and afterwards declared they did not wish that policy adopted.

"It is the story of a party who have violated every pledge they gave to the country when seeking power.

"It is the story of a party who avow ed the policy of promoting trade with the mother country and so changed the tariff as to cause a diminution of the imports of England in three years of more than three per cent, and an increase of imports from the United States of over 37 per cent in the same period.

"It is the story of a party who oppessed sending a Canadian contingent to aid England in South Africa until forced by their oppenents to do so. end new claim the entire credit to themselves.'

Hen. Mr. Paterson followed Sir Charles Tujper at 5.30 and occupied the evening sitting.

THE SENATE. In the senate today the hill for the payment of the Transvaal war expenditure was read a second and third time. The minister of justice in moving the second reading, discussed the rise and progress of colonial selfgovernment and responsible institutions in the world leading up to the cause of the Transvaal trouble.

Senators Allen and Poirier spoke briefly, the latter pointing out that the Acadian municipality of Kent, N. B., had unanimously voted a grant to the patriotic fund.

NOTES. W. J. Brait, the well known merchant of Kingston, Kent Co., is makirg a short visit to the capital.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 1304

THE COST OF ONE LIFE. PEKIN, April 1.-The Chinese gov ernment has "settled" the controversy arising out of the murder on Dec. 3 last of Rev. Mr. Breoks of the Chicago Missionary society on the follow ing terms:

"Two of the murderers will be beheeded, one imprisoned for life, one for ten years, another for two years, a memorial chapel will be erected on the site of the murder and a tablet will be pleced in Canterbury cathedral, England, at the expense of the Chinese government."

The Rev. Mr. Brcoks, at the time of his murder, was stationed at Ping Yin, in the province of Shan Tun. He was

captured in that vicinity by members of the seditious society known as the "Boxers," who had been very active in destroying villages and slaughtering native Christians. The governor of the province had despatched a force of cavalry to the scene of disturbance. but the soldiers arrived too late to save the life of Mr. Brooks.

Before. After. Wood's Phosphodine, Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only relisible medicine discovered. Sis a Serual Weakness, all effects of abuse se, Mental Worry, Excessive use of To-optium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt , one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please, cure. Pamphets free to any address. The Wood Company. Windsor, Ont forms of Serual Weakness, all effe or excess, Mental Weakness, all effe or excess, Mental Worry, Excessiv bacco, Opium or Stimulants, Malles

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in St. John by all wholesale and retail druggists.

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tingent Fund, in my name, one-half of amount enclosed

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FROM CANADA

Mother and Queen, from the golden west,

Take them, Queen of the brave and free They come in their love to die for thee.

Mother and Queen, from farm and mart,

From bank and factory, hill and plain, They gather in love for a noble heart, To lighten its sorrow and bear its pain— Take them, Queen of the brave and free, They come in their love to die for thee.

Mother and Queen, our homes were bright

Mother and Queen of the spotless throne, Lady and lord of the sea and land, Thou makest cur far-born sons thine own By the tender clasp of a women's hand-Take them, Queen of the brave and free, They come in their love to die for thee.

west, From the livers and plains where our children roam,

best, Tako thom, Queen of our heart and home

WITH THEIR OWN WEAPONS.

the Boers with every means the Boers

use in fighting him. He has directed

to be furnished to every British sol-

dier a copy of a paper composed for

use in the field by the primate of Ire-

land. It is a very good prayer-hum-

ble, moderate, and sincerely pious. It

calls the British cause right and great

-but it could not well do less and

still be fit for use by British soldiers.

Though short, it is as good a prayer

es any of President Kruger's. It does

not make you smile when you read it,

even though you sympathize with the

Beers, and that is a severe test.-E. S.

Dr. Crockett will sail on the 12th of

May to spend some weeks in the

leading hospitals of the old country.

He will be accompanied by Mrs.

Mariin, in Harper's Weekly.

Crockett.-Fredericton Herald.

Lord Relierts seems disposed to fight

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

Asking no bounty, favor or fee, They come in their love to die for thee.

March 1, 1900.

We offer in love at the foot of thy throne, All we can give thee, our dearest and best, Flesh of our flesh and hone of our hone—

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H. D MeLEOD Treasurer, St John, N. B.

Rockwood park restaurant will be managed this year by Hiram Belyea. of Greenwich, Queens county, who

has secured the privilege, as well as the right to hire boats on the lake and to run a merry-go-round. Mr. Belyea hopes to make all the features attractive.





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