The Colonist.

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McINNES VS. MILLS.

Mr. W. B. McInnes, the Liberal candidate for the Vancouver Island District, at the meeting in Saanich on Saturday evening said: "It is absurd to say that the Catholics of Manitoba had any right to separate schools by treaty."

Fortunately, the Hon. David Mills, in his exceedingly able speech on the Remedial Bill, dealt with this very objection. He said:

"Let us examine more closely the Manitoba case and see how the question stands. I pass by the so-called bills of rights." [These are the bills to which Mr. McInnes attaches so much importance.] "It matters very little in this discussion whether the bill of rights No. 4 was genuine or whether it was spurious. Those who insist that there was a fourth bill were those who had the best opportunity of knowing; and so I can see no reason for disputing the correctness of the statement so explicitly made by one of the parties. What is the object of decrying the existence of this fourth bill? It is because in the third bill presented separate schools were not mentioned, and it is assumed that if the fourth bill is spurious there is no compact with respect to schools. No line of argument could be well more preposterous. One might as well argue that nothing contained in the treaty could be regarded as part of the treaty unless it was disclosed in the diplomatic correspondence which preceded the negotiations. No matter in which way we decide the question in relation to the genuineness of bill of rights No. 4 it does not in any way affect the interpretation of the section, which is all that we can authoritatively look to. Their lordships of the judicial committee of the Privy Council say:

'The terms on which Manitoba was to become a province of the Dominion were matters of negotiation between representatives of the inhabitants of Manitoba and of the Dominion Government. The terms agreed upon, as far as education was concerned, must be taken to be embodied in the 22nd section of the Act of 1870.' (The Manitoba Act.)

"Of course one must accept this as an authoritative determination of the educational provision found in the Manitoba Act. It is a determination of one of several preliminary matters upon which the decision of the question submitted rests. The Imperial Government took an interest in the subject at the time and sent Sir Clinton Murdoch to the [country to see that the terms of union were such as to satisfy the Red River inhabitants. . . . . Here are delegates, negotiations, terms of admission and a final agreement. How, then, can anyone maintain that that did not constitute a compact. The terms as to education are found in Section 22. Everything embraced there forms part of the compact, and nothing proposed on either side which is not found in this section does, and nothing so omitted can be urged as a basis of any right or privilege."

Now, it is to be observed that the political leader who pronounced beforehand Mr. McInnes' contention to be preposterous is not a Tory or even a Liberal-Conservative. He is a Grit, fully fledged and high in the estimation of his party. It is the Hon. David Mills, who declares that the talk about a subject or the documents drawn up or the memoranda submitted before the agreement or compact is made counts for nothing. When any dispute arises about an agreement, it is to the agreement itself that those concerned must look, and not to any unsanctioned or unauthorized document. This is common sense and honest business, and every sensible man in the country, whether he is Conservative or Liberal, must admit that in this the Hon. David Mills is right.

Mr. McInnes, we see by the report of the meeting, "charged Archbishop Tache with a fraud in recently bringing forward a copy of what was alleged to be a bill of rights wherein separate schools were provided for. This was only 'a ghost story' of the Archbishop's, he said, and like a ghost it was a fraud." We may say in passing that it does not say much for a young man whose knowledge of the subject must necessarily be limited to speak in this way of a venerable dignitary of the Roman Catholic church, and one, too, who rests in the silent tomb. In this, also, it is to be observed Mr. McInnes differs with the Hon. David Mills. That gentleman, who had studied the subject deeply and carefully, does not accuse the late Archbishop Tache or any one else of "fraud." He says: "Those who insist that there was a fourth bill of rights were those who had the best opportunity of knowing; and so I can see no reason in disputing the correctness of the statement so explicitly made by one of the parties." In expressing himself in this way Mr. Mills, besides being charitable in his judgment, said what common sense dictates. This is another exemplification of the truth of the saying that fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

ON HIS OWN HOOK.

Mr. Templeman undertook to enlighten the electors of Saanich on some of the questions before the country. He cautioned the electors present against being "gulled into believing that free trade as it is in England" is the policy of the Liberal party, and he assured his hearers that the protection which the farmers now enjoy would be continued under a Liberal regime. This, of course, is not very definite and Mr. Templeman is not in a position to give the electors any assurance as to what will or will not be the policy of the Liberal party. On that subject he will, to use a simile first applied to the trade question in Canada by Sir Richard Cartwright, be a "fly on the wheel." The motive power of the machine will doubtless be this same Sir Richard Cartwright, and Mr. Templeman will go, as he has all along gone where the wheel carries him. Now, Sir Richard Cartwright does not leave the country in any doubt as to what the trade policy of the Liberal Government will be if this Dominion is ever afflicted with a Liberal Government. In the early part of the late session of Parliament he said:

"It is not merely the policy, but the fixed determination of the Liberal party in the Dominion of Canada to overthrow this system (the National Policy) at all hazards, and after very full deliberation they have come to the conclusion that the best and probably the really only available method which presents itself for that purpose lies in introducing a system of perfect CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE or unrestricted reciprocity with the United States."

The Liberal platform, which used to be in every number of Mr. Templeman's paper, contains this plank:

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

Yet, in the face of the emphatic declaration of the financial leader of his party and the unqualified denunciation of protection in the Liberal platform, Mr. Templeman promises to continue to the farmers of Saanich protection which his party has declared is "radically unsound" and that must fail to afford them any "substantial relief" from their burdens.

PROGRESS UNDER CONSERVATIVE RULE.

The Ottawa Journal, a thoroughly Independent newspaper leaning, if it leans at all, to the Liberal side, is impressed by the review of Canada's progress taken by Sir Charles Tupper in his address. It admits that Sir Charles does not exaggerate and it also allows that the Conservative party is entitled to all the credit that Sir Charles claims for it. This is what it says:

"The strength of the manifesto which Sir Charles Tupper issued as the leader of the Conservative party consists in the national success to which he points, with truth. Compare the Dominion of to-day with the rags and patches of British North America thirty years ago. Compare our compact brotherhood from Halifax to Vancouver with the days in which the term Canadian was a reproach on both coasts. Compare the highroad between Europe and India across our half of this continent, a road planned by Canadian brains and built by Canadian brawn, with the routes over which twenty years ago it took months for fur traders to journey from either ocean to the huts around Fort Garry. Note that the population of Canada is nearly doubled in number and enormously wealthier since 1867. Note that the country ranks incontestably first among the self-governing colonies of the earth's greatest empire. Note that her vigorous people have triumphed over all political problems so far and established in the face of peculiar difficulties one of the most orderly, law-abiding, united and effective nationalities known to the world's history. Bear in mind that all this magnificent advance has been made so easily that the taxation of Canada to-day is little over half per head what taxation is in the British Isles, not greater than taxation in the United States, and far less than in the Australian colonies; remember that this magnificent advance has been made so safely that the financial credit of the Dominion stands near the highest on the earth.

These things do justify the ring of pride and triumph in the appeal of Sir Charles Tupper to the electors of Canada. These things, if they have come from the Conservative party, do constitute powerful arguments for the return of that party to power, unless there are other reasons to the contrary of very grave character.

Do these things come from the Conservative party? And are there things to counterbalance them? . . . . . Perhaps the Liberals could have done better. Such a claim was their proper cue. Instead of making that their cue, the Liberals long adopted the absolutely crazy policy of belittling the whole Confederation. They forced the people to give extravagant credit to the Conservative party. They declared that the Dominion was distressed, starving and a failure. The common sense of the people knew that it was rot, and judged that a party whose leaders had so little brains as to shout what way was really liable to ruin Canada if anything could, had best be kept out of power. So, in election after election, the Conservatives claimed and received extravagant credit as the sole party which either believed in or could achieve the success of the Dominion and won victory after victory on the head of it."

What the Journal says of the policy of the Liberal party is also true. That policy has ever been obstructive. The Grits have really been the mossbacks of the Dominion. They have opposed nearly every improvement and enterprise that has had the effect of increasing the importance and the prosperity of Canada. They have also, as the Journal shows, pursued a most unpatriotic course. They have considered it good policy to belittle and to misrepresent Canada in every shape and way. They have preached blue ruin until many Canadians really believed that the country was going to the dogs. This dismal policy had no doubt an injurious effect upon the country both at home and abroad. It discouraged Canadians and made them believe that almost any other country was better than their own, and it prevented very many who would have made their homes in Canada coming to it and seeing what it was for themselves.

HISTORY CONDENSED.

The Exeter, Ontario, Advocate has given the political history of the Liberal party in a condensed form. Those who are acquainted with the history of Canada for the last quarter of a century or so will have to admit that every statement made in the Advocate's resume is true to the letter. Here it is:

What have the Opposition to the Dominion Government done that they should secure public approval?

1. They opposed the purchase of the Northwest Territories for $1,500,000.
2. They opposed the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
3. They opposed the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, by opposing the public aid given to that enterprise.
4. They left our market open, while in power, to the American farmers, while their markets were closed to us.
5. They advocated in opposition a Commercial Union with the United States.
6. They were ready and anxious to discriminate against Great Britain.
7. They increased our taxes while in power three millions a year.
8. They taxed tea and coffee that every man uses.
9. They increased our debt $40,000,000 and left nothing to show for it but a history of deficits.
10. They increased the superannuation expenditure four times as fast as have the Conservatives.
11. While preaching purity they have practised the most open-faced corruption.
12. They have changed their trade policy almost every year to try and get into power, and have thus shown themselves to be demagogues.

The above, it seems to us, are twelve good reasons why these gentlemen should be kept out of power.

A POINT WORTH NOTING.

Is it true that the N.P. has greatly increased the burden of taxation?

No, the amount of customs taxation in 1875 was $3.95 per head, and in 1895 it wat $3.51, a decrease of 44 cents, although in the meantime the C.P.R. has been built and a large amount spent on the improvement of canals and other public works of great utility.

But has not the price of manufactured goods been greatly increased?

No, under the N.P. manufactured goods are very much cheaper than they were twenty years ago.

FACTS FOR CANADIAN FARMERS.

What has the N. P. done for the Canadian farmer?

1. It has protected, steadied, and extended the home market.

2. It has assisted the farmers in perfecting their products, and in placing them on the English market in the best condition by means of cold storage.

Would a Liberal Government adopt the same policy?

No, the encouragement of any industry is contrary to the principles of "free trade as it is in England."

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

The Montreal Gazette says: "Sir Charles Tupper has already vindicated the wisdom of his course in carrying the war right into the heart of the enemy's camp. There was no more violent and turbulent opponent of the Government during the last session than Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P. for Winnipeg, and in taking his extreme and unruly course he doubtless thought he was commending himself to his constituents. But by this time Mr. Martin knows that he has run against a greater man than himself—a fact he, perhaps, did not know before, for he has a fine large conceit of himself. Mr. Martin in Parliament conducted a kind of guerilla warfare, always on the offensive. Sir Charles Tupper has followed him into his own den and beaten him there. The next Parliament is likely to meet without Mr. Joseph Martin, and, if it does, everyone in it will be happier for his absence."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

What Kamloops Wants From the Canadian Pacific Railway—Cowichan's Creamery.

Backward Spring—Snow on the Mountains Not as Heavy as Usual.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 19.—The annual meeting of the Epworth League opens to-morrow in this city.

Mr. G. W. Cowan's nomination by the Conservative party is to be ratified at a mass meeting to-morrow night.

Mr. Maxwell, the Liberal candidate for Burrard, held a meeting in the market hall last night. Mr. Maxwell declared his platform to be: Opposition to the National Policy, to the Chinese, to the remedial bill and the superannuation fund, and in favor of closer trade relation with the mother country. Mr. Bowser was present and spoke at length in justification of his candidature.

Justice Walkem presided at the spring assizes to-day. In the case of Leach, charged with stealing $100 from a klootchman, a true bill was brought in, as also in the case of Harris, charged with obtaining $5,000 by false pretences from C. B. McNeil. In the case of Barker, charged with arson, on the evidence of his former partner, the foreman expressed indignation that the case had been brought before them with so little evidence, and no bill was brought in. The case of Ah Sam, charged with running a gambling house, is in progress.

The Vancouver and Westminster aldermen have accepted the invitations of Victoria to be present at the Queen's birthday celebration.

The British Columbia Iron Works are to spend $100,000 in new machinery owing to recent big contracts received. They ask the council for exemption from taxation.

W. C. Anderson, of Salt Lake City, has written to the city council stating that he would bring a car load of women to this city if sufficient inducements could be provided. The council decided to treat the communication with silent contempt. The Mayor has recently answered three letters from women who want to come here and get married. The idea that Vancouver wants women is caused by the fact that some Toronto doctor stated publicly that there was an inadequate number of women here.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 18.—The police commissioners on Saturday decided not to dispense with any of the police for the present, contrary to the ideas of Mayor Davison.

A thief stole a gold watch and also a silver watch and chains from W. M. Langton's store on Saturday night while the attention of the clerks was drawn in a different direction.

Miss Duncan, organist of the First Baptist church, was the guest of the evening at a pleasant social gathering held at the residence of Mr. H. H. Welsh on Friday evening, when she was presented on behalf of the church with a handsome silver dish and pepper and salt cruet, in anticipation of an approaching event of great interest.

Mr. Samuel M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company, has acceded to the request of the celebration committee and placed the steamer Mermaid at the disposal of the regatta committee for the 25th instant.

A few nights ago some miscreant broke into the warehouse on the Union bay wharf and "broached cargo," opening small packages and stealing therefrom articles to the value of $30 and over.

NANAIMO, May 19.—John Williams, employed at Haslam's mill, was putting a cant upon a pile yesterday morning, when it fell back on him and fractured his right leg badly. He was conveyed to the city hospital, where Dr. Davis set the limb.

At Union on the 15th inst. a Chinaman named Ah Yuen received fatal injuries, to which he succumbed the following day. He was sitting in the window of a workman's car and as the latter passed the weigh house at No. 4 slope, he got caught between the car and a post opposite.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, May 19.—At the Methodist conference to-day the committee on memorials presented a report which was adopted. The report of the sustentation fund was adopted, but the book room account will be investigated. The Woman's Missionary Society was formally received, the members of conference rising, and their work was warmly commended. The Sunday school committee presented their report.

Dr. Griffin left for home to-day. The Simpson district missionaries have not arrived.

REVELSTOKE.

REVELSTOKE, May 14.—The ore shipments through Revelstoke for the week ending to-day are as follows:

Mine.	*Lbs.*	*Value.*
Alamo	40,000	$ 2,394
Slocan Star	240,000	9,495
Total	280,000	$11,889

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, May 18.—Judge E. Harrison held County court here on Saturday. The securing of a few judgment summonses constituted the business of the court.

The boiler, engine and machinery for the Cowichan creamery arrived on Friday, from Richardson & Webster, of St. Mary's Ontario, and is being erected in place. Mr. C. Marker, the dairy expert, from Ottawa, is at Duncan, and proposes to hold classes for dairy instruction.

A Queen's Birthday picnic, with sports, is to be held on the Cowichan Recreation ground at Duncan Recreation ground at Duncan on the 23rd instant.

The Indians of Cowichan are trying their canoes and getting their crews in training for the Queen's Birthday races at Nanaimo.

Rev. A. J. Leakey preached an anniversary sermon at St. Peter's church yesterday, he having been ten years rector of Cowichan.

The Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club will commence its usual season's practice on Saturday next, 23rd instant. The number of courts has been increased to four.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Sentinel.)

At a meeting of the gun club it was decided to send a team to compete with Donald on the 25th. Five of the following six will be selected: Messrs. Foster, Trickey, Marpole, Carment, Lambert and Grahame.

Judging by the immense show of bloom on the fruit trees and bushes this spring there should be an abundant harvest this year of nearly all kinds of fruit.

Ashcroft will hold a Queen's birthday celebration on Saturday, the 23rd inst. A goodly programme of sports will be provided, and a letter from the secretary of the committee requests the Sentinel to extend a cordial invitation to all Kamloopsians to be present. Doubtless many will go down from here to spend a pleasant day at Ashcroft on Saturday week.

This spring is the most backward that has been experienced since 1894, when the heated spell of early June brought down such disastrous floods from the mountains. There is now great danger of unusually high water this year, but fortunately, according to accounts, in this part of the province at all events the quantity of snow on the hills is not nearly so large as usual.

Promptly at 8:30 o'clock this (Friday) morning, in response to a telegram from Vancouver, a number of the members of the B.C. Inland Board of Trade, put in an appearance at the C.P.R. station, with the object of interviewing Messrs. Boswick and Kerr, the general freight agents of the railway, regarding the freight rates charged at this and other interior points. A special train had arrived with Vice-President Shaughnessy, General Freight Agents Boswick and Kerr. General Superintendent Abbott and others on board. The three gentlemen first named were taken into the waiting room and there interviewed by the members of the Board of Trade. Mr. Strutt had been asked to act as spokesman, and, in the absence of the president and secretary, pointed out the hardship wrought upon Kamloops shippers and others by the discriminating schedule of freight rates now in force. Messrs. Harper, Gordon, Smith and Hull also presented particular phases of the question.

FORT STEELE.

(From the Prospector.)

Parties are continually coming in from the south, looking for land to settle upon, and are met with the answer that there is none open for location.

REVELSTOKE.

(From the Kootenay Mail.)

A. S. Farwell, well known as the original owner of Revelstoke townsite, said in an interview yesterday that the matter of title to this land would probably be settled by June or July next. The method of settlement was: He relinquished to the Dominion government and they would re-convey back to him in part. So that the titles would be vested part in the government and part in him, but just what portion of the townsite would be returned to him he did not know. He would get what the government had not granted, about two-thirds, and each party paid their own costs. When this was done the town would grow by leaps and bounds. It would not be long before the river was opened to the north, and the camps around developed. "Then you will have a town that will compare with any to the south of you. You have been heavily handicapped here by this townsite dispute, but it won't be so any more, and you deserve great credit for sticking on as you have."

There are good reasons to believe that another company are preparing to operate, on a large scale, hydraulic properties in the Big Bend. Full particulars are not as yet to be had.

Raymond Allen has applied to lease eighty acres of land on Cold Stream for hydraulic purposes. He also asks for a water right of 2,000 inches.

An engine on the Arrow Lake branch went off the rails and rolled down the bank last week. No one was hurt, but the engine was badly damaged.

The bridge over the Illecillewaet at Albert canyon has been completed, and work commenced on the second one on North Fork. This camp will soon be heard from.

A transfer of one-eighth interest is recorded in the Morning Star claim, Carnes Creek, from R. Joselyn to J. N. Tyler, of Seattle.

The snow is off at Trout Lake City, but lies to a depth of two feet about a mile from there. The season will be very backward.

A force of six men under J. Clements are now engaged in building additions to the present C.P.R. depot.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

ST. JOHN'S, May 19.—(Special)—The Arctic explorer Lieut. Robert Peary is going North again this summer and a steamer is now being arranged here for that purpose. The object of the expedition is believed to be to secure for the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences the forty-ton meteorite near Cape York, which Lieut. Peary discovered last year.

Another ice blockade has suspended all shipping movements for the past three days.

THE BEST OPINIONS!

Scientific Men Say Diamond Dyes Are the Best.

The best analytical chemists in the world affirm without hesitation that Diamond Dyes are the purest and best dyestuffs for home dyeing. All the colors are fast to light and washing, and will color more goods, package for package, than any other dye in the world.

As there are many imitations of the popular Diamond Dyes, ladies should beware of dealers who attempt to recommend the worthless goods. It should be remembered that the imitation dyes are made up of poisonous and dangerous adulterations, and the hands are often ruined by their use. Diamond Dyes are so easy to use that even a child can work with them successfully. See that you get the "Diamond" and refuse all others.

PARALYSIS CONQUERED.

AT LAST IT YIELDS TO THE ADVANCE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The Strong Testimony of a Man Who Was a Half-Dead, Bedridden Invalid—He Now Rejoices in Renewed Health and Strength—Doctors Admit that Paralysis is No Longer Incurable.

There is nothing in life sadder than to see a strong man stricken with paralysis. Alive, yet dead to the duties and activities that belong to life, the paralytic, until a comparatively recent period, was doomed to pass the remainder of his days in a hopeless and helpless condition. But since the discovery of that wonderful medicine given to the world under the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, those stricken with this formerly incurable disease have now the means of regaining health, strength and activity. Hundreds in various parts of the country who are helpless, bedridden invalids have been restored to health by this incomparable medicine. Among those who have been thus fortunately restored to activity is Mr. Allan J. McDonald, a well known resident of Nine Mile Creek, P. E. I. Mr. McDonald says:—"In the fall of 1893 I injured my back, and during the year succeeding suffered great pain. I had no less than four physicians attend me at different times, but without any benefit. Before the end of the year I was forced to give up all active work and was rapidly falling into a condition of utter helplessness. On two occasions the doctors encased me in plaster of paris, but it did no good. My limbs kept getting weaker and weaker, with a twitching motion and I dragged my feet when I tried to walk. Finally I lost all power of locomotion and absolutely all power of feeling from the waist downwards, and I was as helpless as a piece of wood. In this half dead and half alive condition I laid in bed for eleven months not able to help myself in the least. Physically I did not suffer much, but mentally the agony of those long weary months cannot be described. I was at last told by the doctors that there was no hope for me, and that I was doomed to pass the remainder of my days a helpless, half lifeless piece of humanity. Providentially soon after this I read of a case similar to mine cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It gave me new hope and my friends got me a supply of the pills. After the use of a few boxes I found that life was slowly returning to my limbs. I continued using the pills gradually getting stronger and stronger, until now, after the use of thirty-two boxes, I am able to walk about smartly and do light work, and I feel that I am gaining new strength every day. Words cannot express the thankfulness I feel at again being able to go about actively after passing through that terrible ordeal, and I sincerely hope that my experience may be the means of bringing back hope and health to some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

TEMPLEMAN AND FREE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR:—We are getting accustomed to this gentleman's wriggling on the question of Free Trade, but even to us in Victoria his changes of front are rather too numerous to inspire confidence or to lead to any conclusion but that for a seat at Ottawa he will change like the inconstant moon. When first he stood for Victoria his programme was unrestricted reciprocity with the States. That is to say, that Canada should put itself under the much higher tariff of the States and have her tariff raised by McKinley as he pleased, without our being consulted. The tendency of the tariff legislation in the States, judging by all we read, is to be toward greater protection. Mr. Templeman had better say if he means to follow the States in that direction, or to say what we would have been had we put the Grit party in office at last election and had consummated unrestricted reciprocity. I will give just one sample, which will serve for many articles: Refined sugar has been this month 4⅞ in Montreal; 5½ in New York; 5¼ in Victoria, 5⅞ in San Francisco, and 6¼ in Seattle. Mr. Templeman would explain that to be an advantage to Canada had we been supplied from the States at these higher prices.

Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne are now going to protect the farmers of B. C., but they should put to themselves this modest question, Who is to give them the power? Their party are unanimous in favor of unrestricted reciprocity in natural products of the soil, but they, the glorious party of two, are going to prevent the carrying out of this free trade policy in regard to raw production. These two are to out number and outvote the remainder of the Grit party. Modest men, would they try to stop the advance of the tide with a stable fork?

They now want a revenue tariff with no protection. The words have no meaning. If you have a tariff of say 20 per cent. of customs, unless you impose the same by way of inland revenue on the same articles made at home you protect by 20 per cent. Let them say plainly what they mean, if they mean anything at all but that they want to go to Ottawa. They say they want to have boots and shoes and clothing unprotected. Now there is an easy way to do this—to import all such articles from Hong Kong or to repeal the Chinese exclusion tax and to allow as many Chinese as please to come here and do all the labor of the province. Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne are invited to say if either of these alternatives are what they aim at, or how their newest make shift of a policy can possibly result in any other way than making this province a province of China.

SCRUTATOR.

May 18, 1896.