VICTORIA TIMES, TUERDAY, MARCH 4, 1902.



HARLTON'S RESOLUTION PRESENTED IN COMMONS Vote and Further Discussion Postponed

THE TRADE WITH

Until After the Budget is Brought Down.

was in the following terms:

Ottawa, Feb. 25 .- By far the most in-

structive debate of the session thus far

Mr. Charlton's Contentions."

took place yesterday in the House of

which he had previously given notice from the United States

21st, 1862. e 16th cen-In June, of Beloel. nd was adin 1891, and uty Speaker

during which the pom-pom almost 00 infantry from to reinforce the d in check by the erson adds that rs was estimated rey, Kempts, Celli-ans and Potgetier andant Lemes killed. MOVEMENT.

ndon Times Will Rosebery.

-To successfully ons and prospects movement, under tosebery, would be ch has every politain by the ears. s, however, is able ore powerful inthe surface are that curious set neut which has ebery's re-entrance remarkable atties, already menhes, continues to his Unionist organ the cudgels in bery as against the ho himself is only opposition to his imbued are the lic with the tracould never opgovernment that ces pass almost such comment as the man in the fearfully whispers. sible that th on the governhis was afforded to by one of Lord rs, who is a performer premier, im in politics. He quite true that the a half interest in speaker is a mem-nt) can no longer port, and can only schilds intend to bery's movement and the other reontrol." mily connection s (Lord Rosebery Rothschild), and en dissastisfaction and international abinet, strengthens e statement of the uld stand against denials and means re schism in the accentuated daniated in inner cabis overlooked ar v the leading Con with the Roths there are sev ondon only waitortunity to come Roseberý. HE CITY. ennsylvania 'Road operty During h 1.-The United ls has affirmed the hlsaat's court by ia road was award ty of Chicago for by rioters in the The verdict was te statute holding or damages from aims aggregating ig against the city out of the strike have been tried ersely to the mun ctically been adiable. no ......in - A 33.4 OWN. ani attaile 3.-All grades of uced five points

might force us into annexation. But convinced him that his (Mr. Charlton's) that end is not yet accomplished. Can- position was sound. "But," said the ada's trade was driven into other chan- American senator, "you will find it a nels. Whereas we sent but sixteen mil-lions worth of exports to England in United States Senate." 1866 we send to day goods to the value of one hundred and five millions. Our exports to the United States were in 1866 forty-four millions. They are in reality a little less to day. Baseing on bis second point Mr. Bearing on his second point, Mr. Charlton said that the average duty on ideo that the considerations I have American goods entering Canada under mentioned would weigh with them.

Mr. Charlton-Yes.

They Set Up Against Us

cent. The average rate on dutiable goods from the United States was 24.83 once argued the thing out with the Hon. per cent. On the other hand the aver-age rate on goods from England was the United States' treatment of Canada. 18.2 per cent. and on dutiable goods, in spite of the treatment accorded us by our neighbors we permit their goods to enter this country, paying lower rates than those from Britain. A voice from the opposition—Even in us on fair terms. That is the object of my resolution. If they see any prosspite of the preferential tariff?

pect of its being adopted they might do something. I know my friends on this took place yesterday in the House of While we impose on goods from the Side of the House will say that I have gone stark mad on protection. But forward his proposition for reciprocity of tariffs or reciprocity of trade with our American friends. The resolution of Lagrangian friends and the resolution of

We cannot get our rights with them. and if we cannot get fair dealing with "That this House is of the opinion a wall of 50 per cent, on dutiable lines. them our policy ought to be to look after

that Canadian import duties should be arranged upon the principle of reciprocity in trade conditions so far as may be consistent with Canadian interests; that a rebate of not less than 40 per cent. of the amount of duties imposed should be made upon dutiable imports from na-tions or countries admitting Canadian natural products into their markets free of duty; and that the scale of Canadian duties should be sufficiently high to avoid inflicting injury upon Canadian inter-ests in cases where a rebate of 40 per cent, or more shall be made under the that Canadian import duties should be Surely, said the speaker, these things our own interests." cent or more shall be made under the conditions aforesaid."

ministers of Canada in a proper spirit this country might have had a more "But," said Mr. Charlton, "a compli-The points Mr. Charlton adduced in advantageous arrangement. It was a support of his proposition may be sum- pity we did not approach our neighbors matter of an unexpected character. It support of his proposition may be sum-marized as follows: In the first place, our tariff is one-half lower than the tariff of the neighboring republic, that anticipations as to the success of such tariff of the neighboring republic, that is, permits the admission of American goods into this country almost without impediment, while their tariff effectually shuts out the products of Canada from the United States. In the second place, Into that, notwithstanding the United States's lack of liberality and the the transmission has the transmi he contended that, notwithstanding the United States's lack of liberality and generosity toward Canada, we give to them lower tariff rates than we give to to the rest of the world, even to Eugland herself. In the third place, the Ameri-cans sell to us three times as much as wa sell to them. In the fourth place,

we sell to us three times as huch as we sell to the fourth place, we buy from the United States three is they are not as well known as they we buy from the United States three is they are not as well known as they we buy from the United States three is they are not as well known as they we buy from the United States three is they are not as well known as they we buy from the United States three is they are not as well known as they we buy from the United States three is they are not as well known as they we buy from the United States three is they are not as well known as they we buy from the United States three is they are not as well known as they we buy from the United States three is they are not as well known as they wide divergence of we soll them, if we include cotton, and south. For his own part he had in the it was in 1900, when our population was we sell them, if we include cotton, and two and a half times as much as we sell them if we exclude cotton. In the fifth place, we buy manufactures chiefly from the United States, and are the best customers they have for these goods on the face of the globe. In the sixth we claim the sixth we claim and Mr. Charlton, is that on the face of the globe. In the sixth we claim and Mr. Charlton, is that thing must be done to change the trade conditions of trade between that conditions of trade between that conditions that exist between the United without altering our tariff one iota We Are Entitled We Are Entitled The Smeerwater, which is to releve the thing must be done to change the trade trade to the deductions drawn by Mr. Charlton, the source of the govern-ment to wait for the budget before an-nouncing its policy on the tariff, and this the deductions drawn by Mr. Charlton, the deductions drawn by Mr. Charlton, the source of which she was delayed 24 hours, reach-ing the Bay City. Capt. Hall brought place, while the United States is doing without altering our tariff one lota. this immense business with us, while adjustment of our trade conditions. Nothing short of this would do it, and we are their third best customer for excourse he would adopt in regard to the present motion. When the budget came free trade in the nat factures, we are not allowed to exchange ducts with our neighbors. My position this concession of free trade in natural with them the model and the sector of the sector o factures, we are not allowed to exchange with them the products of our labor for the goods we buy, the very first principle of commercial transactions. The progress of Canada since confed-eration is an unsatisfactory record. While our country has added but 471 per cent of population in thirty years, the neighboring republic has been going forward with leaps and bounds. If a scheme can be devised by which this country can arrest the exclusion tables showed. In 1898 we country can arrest the exclusion tables showed. In 1898 we country can arrest the exous southward of the flower of its rising generation. If an an facturers \$26,732,000 natural wealth of Canada rises. There is not an intelligent Canadian who of the flower of its rising generation, that scheme is surely well worthy of Madrid, Feb. 28 .- The mining regions scheme is surely well worthy of the United States. In 1809 we bought does not believe twice as much to-day study. Bearing on the first point of manufactures \$40,000,000 from Brit. as he did five years ago in regard to are a ferment of agitation. At Albujon and Madredelos rioters have set fire to the mnuicipal revenue offices, and burn-ed the documents they contained. There ain and \$51,546,000 from the United the of his argument, Mr. Charlton referred e fact that Canada imports from Potential Wealth of the Dominion. States. In 1900 we bought \$37,985,000 from Britain and \$62,858,000 from the United States, and this last year our the United States goods to the value of has been another outbreak of disorder We have in Nova Scotia, as American \$119,306.000, and exports to the United at Barcelona. Frequent meetings are iron masters were well aware when I purchase of manufactures stand \$37,270,being held with the object of declaring States in return only \$72,382.000. But, was chairman of the mining commis-sion of Ontario in 1889, in the iron reanother general strike. The metal work 000 from Britain, actually less than the preceding year, and \$05,559,000 from the United States. In spite of the customs stripping the exports of the gold and silver bullion, gold dust from Yukon, etc., ers are constantly assaulting their com gions of Cape Breton, conditions which rades who have returned to work and re we find that our real exports to the United States. In spice of the customs will enable us to produce from a preference our purchase of manufactures lower cost per ton than it can be pro-from Britain are on the decline. Why, for at any other place in the duced for at any other place in the fuse to resume their tasks until all the United States amount only to \$44,000,-000. In other words, imprisoned workmen are released. Our Purchases world, not excepting even Birmingham, Many Persons mand of our market for manufactures. from the Americans amount to 72 per That is the revelation these figures Alabama. That condition will develop ent of our foreign trade. But a glance make. Now, my idea is this. If we at the return show a similar state of cannot sell to them and secure some exuntil we shall supply our own wants and export iron and steel in vast quan-**Cured of Cancer** affairs as regards trade with Germany, change in the products of our own labor tities to compete with the United where our imports amount to 76 per we had better manufacture what we world. where our imports amount to 10 per cent of the foreign trade, and our sales to but 24 per cent. England is the little more on the start, but I am ready world. "We talk about New Ontario. But we have the new Quebec stretching up to have the new Quebec stretching up to States in the neutral markets of the to the United Kingdom last year Canada's export of the produce of the square miles, with admirable soil, with a Surprising Reports Come In of Cases to the United Kingdom last year amounted to \$105,018,000, and our pur-chases from them to \$43,404,000. Can-ada pays tribute to the United States to the extent of three dollars for every dollar we get from them. The time thas come for this arrangement to cease either by encessions on their part or is tates, as far as he could discover, con-Array was and stand and stand and stand a first stand a

fisheries, minerals, resources of tin and agriculture, beyond our fondest dreams of a few years ago. "And, sir, we potter along making an advance of ten and a half or eleven per cent each decade. Shall we continu this rambling pace that we have been pursuing, increasing our po thirty years from 3.600.000 to 5.338.000 Why, it will take us two hundred years at this rate to people the country that awaits settlement. Something needs to awaits settlen be done." Mr. Chariton concluded by reading the resolution of which he had

given notice. Vote Postponed.

evident that a pretty wide divergence of opinion existed in regard to the motion.

NEW RENJEZVOUS

VESSELS WILL REFIT AT BAMFIELD CREEK 7. M. S. Warspite and Amphion Arrive at Coquimbo on Sixth-

Derelict Breaking Up.

day before yesterday; the schooner En- anchor chains of the schooner parting, terpise was at Dodge's cove the same she was driven to sea. Upon returning day, and a third schooner had arrived to San Francisco, Capt. Hohnberg yesterday, the name of which was not learned. Last evening another schooner was trying to get into the same port. Only a barque in ballast was in sight of compared the men at the life station were asleep, or they were so cowardly that Only a barque in ballast was in sight off Carmanah this morning at 9 o'clock. ance. An investigation will be made in

A northeast wind prevailed, with rain. the general interest of coastwise ship WARSHIP GOSSIP. ping. ak H. M. S. Warspile, together with the Amphion, also of this station, arrived at Cognimbo from Esquimalt on the 6th 171.8 1 FIRST FOR DAWSON. In Seattle on Saturday there was held inst. The flagship will here remain until relieved by the Grafton, which is now a meeting of the Dome Commission Co., which operates the steamer Clifford Sifen route to the Pacific. Then she will ton on the apper Yukon river. The Sifproceed to Chatham, where she will be ton is pow lying in winter quarters be-paid off and remain until provision is low Lake In Barge at Hootalinqua, and paid off and remain until provision is made in next year's estimates for her refit. The Grafton, although possessing many modern improvements over the Warspite, is inferior in armamept to many modern improvements over the Warspite, is inferior in armamint to the latter, which is armed with four 9.2 the latter, which is armed with four 9.2 the latter, and it is therefore prob-The steamship Queen, which is due in, breech-loading guns. The Sheerwater, which is to relieve the break-up occurs, and it is therefore prob La Barge COTTAGE CITY SAILS. Steamer Cottage City left for Alaskan port on Sunday morning after receiving considerable freight at the outer wharf. Visions. All hands were on short allow. Drike, shit the engines of H. M. S. ance. She was 16 days out from Eureka, bound for this port, and was badly in need of assistance. A number of her sails had been blown away and her pumps were out of order. She ask: that borne by all vessels of the same as that borne by all vessels of the same for the There were seven shipments in all and general merchandise. As passengers the steamer carried G. Townshey, A. F. Townsley, J. G. Johnston, A. F. Daw-son, D. Rose and J. P. Hughes.

ing the Bay City. Capt. Hall brought news to San Francisco of having sighted towards sending. at noon on February 26th, 49 miles Pacific in substitution for the lost Con-Northwest flying signals of distress; Capt. Hall sent a boat aboard and found the barque leaking badly and out of pro-visions. All hands were on short allow. Dilke, said that the engines of H. M. S. ed Capt. Hall to report her condition and to see that assistance was sent to her. Capt. Hall supplied the Northwest with Capt. Hall supplied the Northwest with supplied the United States revenue cutter McCulloch has gone out in sarch of DIRELICT BREAKING.

VIEW OF SUBURBS OF VICTORIA.

RECENT VIEW TAKEN FROM TH E SUMMIT OF MOUNT TOLMIE.

the unfortunate craft. The Queen, after passing Cape Flat-

tion, and the treasury department will name-board away with him, probably be asked to send out a revenue The derelict was in the path of steam-

Bamfield creek, at the entrance of the Alberni canal, where the schooners Os-car and Hattie and Mary Taylor have

## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT RATES.

There is a rumor abroad that an agree-Captain Seamap of the steamer Czar-The Queen, after passing Cape Flat-tery encountered rough weather, and nearly all the way down the coast the in the afternoon he sighted the derelict Pacific Mail, Oriental & Occidental and steamer was running under a slow bell. At one time the barometer was down to 28.98. Capt. Hall speaks in high praise of the seaworthiness of the Queen. The steamer on the 25th passed the schourwas Laura Pike at 45.07 N., 124.40 N. A Ins put off to the derelict. He found her cabins all gone, her decks lifting up and down with the sea, and the stern seems to be nothing in the rumor. The chooner Laura Pike in latitude 46 going to pieces. The stern was out of only explanation vouchsafed is that north, longitude 124.50 west. She is water and the foremast and fibboom rush of freight is coming this way and considered a serious menace to naviga- were standing. Mr. Collins brought the Hongkong agents may have raised the rates.

robably be asked to send out a revenue cutter to find and destory the wreck. The derelict was in the path of steam-ers between Cape Blanco and the Uma-tilla lightship, and about 280 miles from tilla lightship, and about 280 miles from where Captain Daniels abandoned her, A San Princisco and almost to-came in to the outer wharf almost to-

gether yesterday evening. The China steamer, the Shinano Maru, left Yoko-In order to better cope with the oppo- hama on the 12th. She encountered bad

the rendeavous for a larger number of the the northern run by the C. P. N. Com- At the entrance to the Straits a barque sealing fleet on their way north to Beh- pany will be of American register. It was seen wallowing about in

already gone for orders after putting in sition of the Sound steamers it is said I weather almost the entire voyage. Off from sea in a damaged condition, is to be, that the new steamer to be built for the coast she experienced severe gales.

AMERICAN REGISTRY.