ged the same objection as was last starday, that the exemplification of pro-sedings before the Courts had not been fled with the petition.

Mr. REESOR asked that the order be ischarged, and be made the order for Monlay next. He then gave the notices re-HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, March 28. RAILWAY COMMISSION. Mr. ROBINSON presented the petitions the Toronto Board of Trade and the orn Exchange, praying for the appoint-ent of a Railway Commission.

THE TARIFF THE TARIFF

Mr. RYKERT resumed the debate on the tariff. He said hon, gentlemen on the Opposition benches had said very little that called for a reply, and indeed the peevishness and incoherent speech of the late Finance Minister in his reply to the present Finance Minister were evidences of the weakness of his cause; and the manner in which he smarted during the attack he suffered from the gentleman he had been slandering behind his back for a number of years was only too evident. ner in which he smarted during the attack he suffered from the gentleman he had been alandering behind his back for a number of years was only too evident. Both he and the member for West Elgin had admitted that the leader of the Government had redeemed the pledges he had made to the country. In this the Right-Hon, gentleman had set a worthy example to the hon, member for Lambton, who, though he promised many things and said that a politician who did not carry out in office what he advocated in Opposition, was a demagogue, failed entirely to carry out his principles, except the principle of holding to office as long as possible. Referring to the present advocacy by the Opposition of tree trade principles he pointed outthat before Ministers had taken their seats they were calling for the national policy; that the hon, member for North Oxford, now a strong free trader, had been a strong protectionist, and Mr. Workman, a supporter of hon, gentlemen opposite, had moved that our manufacturing interests, in which so large an amount of capital was invested, should be protected. He denied that the operation of a protective tariff had been injurious to the United States, and adduced as evidence of their prosperity the fact that the Americans had wiped out a large portion of their war debt. One of the benefits of the National Policy would be that it would bring capital into the country and reduce prices to the consumers. The speeches delivered by Mr. Wood, the late member for Brant (Mr. Paterson) proved the same fact. It was necessary to prevent Canada being made a slaughter-market for American goods, and the only remedy was the adoption of a national policy. That policy was a monument to the genius of the Finance Minister, and if the people were true to themselves and took advantage of it it would soen number this country amongst the greatest and freest in the world. One themselves and took advantage of it it would soon number this country amongst the greatest and freest in the world. One evidence of the benefit it was going to be to the country was to be found in a letter he (Mr. Rykert) had received from St. Catharines. The letter said:—

The national policy has done good work here. I have just leased my factory, which has been idle for five years under Grit misrule, to three Americans from Lockport, who are coming here in order to preserve their Camadian trade.

This showed how the policy was going to

This showed how the policy was going to enefit our industries.
Mr. WELDON attacked the Minister of Mr. WELDON attacked the Minister of Finance on the ground that he had induced New Brunswick to enter Confederation by promising a low tariff.

Mr. DOMVILLE said the hon. gentleman reminded him of the criminal who, after his acquittal on a charge of horse-stealing, thanked the lawyer who defended him on the ground that that gentleman had

him on the ground that that gentleman had even made him believe that he was ineven made him believe that he was in-nocent. He (Mr. Domville) had heard even made him believe that ne was innocent. He (Mr. Domville) had heard
gentlemen opposite talk so much from an
anti-Confederation point of view that he
almost believed those gentlemen believed
what they said. The attacks made on the
national policy had been made with a view
to injure the Government and not to benefit the country. The people had decided
in favour of that policy and it now devolved
on hon. members to parfect the list of
duties. It was urged that the tariff
would injure the ship-building interest;
but not one cent of taxation was levied on
ahip-builders. The hon- gentleman from
St. John (Mr. Weldon) had said that there
was too much duty on lumber and that itcould not be produced under that duty.
But supposing the lumber of St. John was
burnt, what would the people in thatbusiness do? Would they starve? No,
they would turn their attention to farming
and manufacturing. So under this tariff
if the lumber trade was injured—and he
did not say it would be—they could turn
their attention to agriculture and manufacturing. Suppose the price of agricultural produce were enhanced, the farmers
would be rendered prosperous. But the
price of flour would not be increased by the
duty, because, according to the opinion of
the leader of the Opposition, the price of that
commodity was governed by the markets
of the world. The people were with the
Government in submitting the policy and
it should receive a fair trial before being
condemned; and if it were necessary it
might be modified next session.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant) confessed that
changes had taken place in the relative
position of parties in the House, and gentlemen were sitting on the Opposition side of
the House, who were fitted by nature to
occupy the Treasury benches. He proposed to review the history of the country,
for a few minutez. In the first place some
kon, gentleman opposite had said that the
Mackenzie Administration had been
thrust from office, because it did
not adhere to its principles. But
they should remember that they were now entlemen opposite talk so much from an inti-Confederation point of view that he

tural products had declined since they took office.

Mr. BUNSTER then proceeded to address the House in support of the national policy. He charged the Opposition with having attacked the tariff simply with a view, if possible, to supplant the Government, although they could not have submitted an equally able policy. The verdict of the people at the polls was that the Dominion must have a national party which would build the Pacific railway and enact a protective tariff. He urged the early construction of the transcontinental railway and complained of the violation of the terms of Union. If nothing was done in the way to fulfil the terms, British Columbia would secede from the Confederation.

The House adjourned at 12.40 a.m.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Epps & Co., Homeopathic) Chemista, London, Eng.

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