Condon Advertiser. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

MANAGER John Cameron.

ndon, Friday, January 21, 1898

r Richard Cartwright's Great Speech.

The Dominion Minister of Trade and ne to refer to the record of the w Government at Ottawa, he was ble to speak with satisfaction of the esults so far attained, and with the rongest hopefulness as to the future. fore the last general election, the atcry of the opponents of Sir Richard and his friends was that Liberal rule in the Dominion would mean ruin our trade-disaster to everyone. Sir lichard thus shows how the preachers "blue ruin" have had their progstications falsified:

"For the fiscal year 1896 the exports Canada had attained the largest gure ever known. I find that in the were \$109,915,000. In the fiscal year 1897, the first of Liberal administration, these exports had risen from \$109,915,-900 to \$123,933,000, all our own produce. ers.) The increase in the first year If Liberal rule is, as nearly as possible, 14,000,000, the greatest increase, so far that time ever taken place in the hismy memory serves, that had at ory of our commerce. I have a furstatement to submit, and I prefer hat these statements should speak for s. I have here a statement of the otal exports of our own products for he five months ending Nov. 30, 1897. for those five months our exports in 896-97 amounted to \$60,739,000. In the irst five months of this present year our total exports were \$74,896,000, being nother increase of \$14,000,000 in the space of five months over the five onths of the other year. Liberals ire not greedy, and I think we may out down as an evidence that Liberal rule has not entirely destroyed the rosperity of Canada the fact that in eventeen months our exports had inreased by \$28,000,000."

Since the new Administration at Otawa took power, it has been called n to settle questions of great importnce to the people. One that has been scussed is the construction of the row's Nest Pass Railway and the ent has been criticised because of its ections in that regard, and Sir Richard says the subject was one that merted searching inquiry. He does not omplain of the action of those who sufficient reason for the action which has taken. The remarks of Sir ichard are worthy of earnest study:

"The attack, I understand, was made on two grounds: First of all, because we added to the expenditure of public money. Next, for proposing that the sum of \$3,000,000 should be expended to secure the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. We had obtained he most ample evidence, I think, that ver was laid before any government the existence of great mineral wealth in that part of the Province of British Columbia. We thought that we promoted this railroad we would w and we knew that if we did not do his, from the conformation of the ountry this wealth would be developof this country would go into United tates channels, and that if that trade ace flowed in these channels it could tally desire. (Cheers.) We saw, also, that it was a matter of the greatest imortance to the Canadian Northwest hat nearby markets should be providd for the products of the farmers of he Northwest, and also that it was deirable that the monopoly of the Can-Certain of our friends who acquiesced fallway, and concurred with us in beleving that the great wealth of the disnct jusdfied the expenditure, comlained rather bitterly through the ress and at various times and places ts way to construct this road as a blic work. Now, my experience of public works constructed by the gov-

reat deal more than if done by private arties. The experience of the construction of the Intercolonial Railway was not of such a nature, nor was it so satisfactory to the people, that they to the people, that they is sold desire to start a new Intercolonial in the Rocky Mountains. It was a clear that if we constructed an acceptance of railway 350 miles olated length of railway 350 miles ong in the Rocky Mountains we would duce a clamor both in the east and the west that we should continue the oad and practically construct a dupli-ate to the C. P. R. (Applause.) To action of miserable jacks in office rather than to the deliberate intention ray is quite enough for the people of canada. (Cheers.) I think the gov-rnment, therefore, had good grounds or aiding the road in the first place, d, secondly, for refusing to construct as a government road. (Applause.) am willing to wait for a few years in • full confidence that the course of tents will completely justify us in sking an expenditure which was liketo benefit the people of Canada at

Surely he is an unreasonable man would condemn the Government er reflecting on this straightforward planation of the considerations which to its action.

Then the Dominion Ministers have their policy in regard to the new one critics, Sir Richard points out, he believed, wonderful as these discoveries and events had been, the greatest event was the fact that two-thirds of the English-speaking race found their homes on the continent of benediction.

Cal revolutions and scientific discoveries than occurred perhaps in the whole 2,000 years preceding it, and yet is the property of the property of the coveries and events had been, the greatest event was the fact that two-thirds of the English-speaking race found their homes on the continent of benediction.

Administration because it is striving to obtain a fair return from the great natural wealth of that country to repay the people for the expenditure they have been but to. The Minister of Trade and Commerce clearly shows the extraordinary difficulty of the situation with which the Government was tion with which the Government was of these parties, and what, under confronted. He savs:

"It became clear to us that we were threatened with an inroad of probably not less than 100,000 people from all quarters of the world; it became clear to us that we would have been cowards, that we would have shirked our responsibilities, if we had allowed these people to come into that country without making proper provision for the maintenance of the authority of the Dominion in that region. An attack has been made upon us because we have demanded a share of our own property in return for allowing these people, many of them aliens, whose laws do not afford equal privileges to Canadian miners, to engage in mining in that country. Let me tell you that we do not exact any unrighteous or unreasonable charge; all we ask is that they should pay a certain percentage of their gains into the Canadian treasury. I say that the gold is the property of the people at large. (Hear, hear.) say that a sound and wise system of political economy will insist upon the people of Canada getting a fair share of that gold. This is the entering in of a system which may lead to very good results, and which I hope to see applied further-that these great natural resources shall contribute to the general wealth of the country. (Applause.) Now, so far as the miners are concerned, I believe that they will receive in return a fair equivalent for all that we exact from them. They and their property will be protected by law, and in a region like this such protection is no small boon. They will be able under the regulations which we propose to introduce to escape usurious charges for the transmission of money to any portion of North America or to Great Britain that they may desire to send it, and in any case, if these regulations press unduly hard we will be prepared to modify them if such necessity is shown to exist. But we believe that the people of Canada have a very good right to share in this wealth. They will be put to a large expenditure, as I have said, for the purpose of maintaining their authority and law and order to protect these particular men, under those circumstances we should have entirely shirked our responsibility, that properly devolves upon any government, if we had neglected to take the action that we have taken to assert our authority there."

As to the disputed boundary and the administration of law in the territory of which the ownership is not yet settled, Sir Richard says:

all the dealings we have had with the the British flag. We are so far spect to this matter, we have found the government of the United States disposed to act in a fair and courteous spirit towards us. Had we or had they listened to the suggestions of selfish attacked the scheme; but he submits troubles might have arisen. The difficulties are great enough as it is. There is no doubt that when we have an unsettled boundary question there is great difficulty in entering that country, but whenever we have come directly in contact with the government at Washington we have found them disposed to meet our suggestions in a fair and hon-

Turning to the consideration of the relations, political and commercial, that should exist between Canada and the United States, Sir Richard called attention to the new responsibilities that Canada has assumed towards the empire at large. He repeated what dd very largely indeed to the annual he had always contended, that Canada come of the people of Canada. We occupied a wholly and absolutely unique them by fine words, but his repentance position in the British empire. He said that he had always contended in such a way that the entire trade that when the British Government threw upon Canada the undivided responsibility of maintaining peace and not be diverted back without very great order throughout the Northern half of abor and expense into the channels North America, and when Canada accepted this responsibility, she became cepted this responsibility, she became In live stock and dead meat, and ham entitled to an active voice in all matters affecting imperial policy throughout North America and elsewhere. At last, the British Government has fully recognized the soundness of the dian Pacific Railway in the Northwest position that Canada is entitled to hould be removed and better terms be have at least a junior partner's voice btained, not merely for the benefit of in the affairs of the empire, and fruction of the Crow's Nest Pass Rail- among the many pleasing incidents Fruction of the Crow's Nest Pass Rail-way, but also for the people of older Canada, who desire to trade with that her majesty's jubilee last summer not experimental efforts of pioneers; but sch country and to benefit by the great the least pleasing was the tacit, and with this fact in view, a few figures the selfsame time, by reducing the rate yet not tacit but most manifest reinterest, saved \$250,000 a year to the cognition of the right of Canada to people of Canada, so that the total precedence among all British colonies, tharge incurred by the construction of so amply shown by the magnificent so amply shown by the magnificent reception accorded to our friend and that it was necessary to construct this premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Proceeding, Sir Richard says:

"As Canadians we are proud of him, but the recognition of these rights and privileges brought with them very grave responsibilities on our part. Great Britain now recognized, as she ought always to have recognized, the important part that Canada had to play in the future of the empire. The people of Canada had it in their power to render very great services to the British empire, or they might without source of great anxiety and danger to the British empire. He did not pretend that there had been just grounds for irritation on the part of the people of Canada as against the people of the United States, or that that country had not sometimes displayed a spirit quite unworthy of so great a nation, of the government at Washington. Sir Richard recalled the circumstance that nearly a quarter of a century ago-in 1874—while discussing the subject with Lord Carnaryon, then secretary state for the colonies, he had said: 'If I were the colonial secretary of Great Britain I would inscribe before my chair the pregnant sentence, that "In 1900 the English-speaking people in North America will muster 80,000,000 strong." Twenty-four years ago that was a mere conjecture; today it is an accomplished fact, and in his judgment it was the greatest fact of the nineteenth century. It was a century which had been distinguished by many great events; it was a century which had witnessed the rise and fall of Napoleon, the downfall of his ne new. the rise of the German empire: / was a century which had witnesse far greater and more important mechanismeatry

these circumstances, would I advise my fellow-countrymen to do? I advise them, first, to set to work to disabuse the minds of our Yankee neighbors of two pernicious delusions, first, that Canada cannot get along and prosper without the aid of the United States— (applause)-and secondly, that the peoof Canada are willing to barter their political birthright for any ma-terial advantages whatever. I am only repeating here, in the city of Toronto, the same words identically, verbatim,

that I have uttered in cities in the United States-in Boston and New York. I told these gentlemen what I am prepared to repeat now, that Canada is prepared to give a full equivalent, dollar for dollar, for what she re-ceives from the United States, and that any trade arrangement that benefits 5,000,000 Canadians will benefit 10,-000,000 or 15,000,000 Americans quite as much and perhaps more; but one thing I do say, and it is that our people will do well to remember the great responsibility that rests upon them to the British empire, to do all that in them lies by honorable means to produce friendly relations between themselves and the people of the United States.' In a thrilling peroration, Sir Richard referred particularly to Canada's relations with the motherland. He said: "We all desire to be loyal to the mo-

ther country. But as a Canadian, I am bound to say, although it is a bit of political heresy, that as I read history, Britain owes quite as much to Canada as Canada owes to Britain. Britain is the greatest colonizing nation of modern times; she has more colonies than any other nation; she has acquired them in every way that it was possible to acquire them; but of all her colonies, we have the one of which It can be truly said that the fathers of that colony came here not seeking to better their condition, but moved and wholly by devotion to the British flag, and that colony is the province over which my honorable friend, Mr. Warburton (Premier of Prince Edward Island, who was present), so worthily presides. Our English friend, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, has perhaps prophesied more truly than he knew in some recent deliverances when he declared that

We had proved our faith in the heritage By more than the word of mouth; They that are wise may follow, Ere the world's war trumpet blows; But we, we are the first in the battle, Said our Lady of the Snows.'

"Whatever may have been the con- tle, the first and the only English coleduction of freight rates on the Canathe only British colony to show our faith in the heritage by making a substantial reduction in the duties on British goods, and John Bull has a very keen appreciation of business, and understands thoroughly how to draw the distinction between Tory promises and Liberal performances." (Cheers.)

In New Orleans, the other day, a man inherited a fortune and immediately became insane. We cannot too carefully avoid accepting legacies in a precipitate manner. The heirs of estates tied up in chancery have some advantage after all.

Mr. Whitney, the Opposition leader, has not a very exalted idea of Patrons and other independent electors. A short time since he described them as "a horde of political adventurers let comes too late.

"Canada Threatens the World." Under the above heading the London, England, Daily Mail says:

"It is not only in wheat that Canand bacon, in dairy products, and in fruit, she is steadily forging to the front, and, with her unmeasurable resources in each of these departments, she is obviously destined to take a leading part in the world's produc Considering that Canada has tions. only just begun her development in of these directions, statistics of her achievements are woefully miswill not, perhaps, be without value

Canada has been a trifle slow. She was handicapped for a long time. But, like a giant, she has recently been giving proofs of her strength and disposition to take advantage of it. Under our new preferential tariff, as is inour new preferential tariff, as is indicated by the figures given in our British contemporary, Canada is bound to forge ahead.

The nearly total eclipse of the sun, which is due tomorrow, will be visible over Europe, Asia and Africa. This is a case in which we in the new world in the slightest degree intending it, be a are discriminated against; but modern science has provided that by the agency of the cable we will know all about it within half an hour after its occurrence.

> WISDOM. [Detroit Journal.] He never says to a man what he

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ESSEX CONSERVATIVE LEADER. [Ottawa Journal.] Irony of fate! Sol White, ex-M.P.P., Ontario's own noted annexationist was stopped by a Detroit customs officer who bagged Sol's seal cap! This was an inhuman way indeed to begin the annexation which Mr. White has

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