VOL. 24.

PARLIAMENT.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech

-No Tariff Changes.

Messis. Osler and Clancy Reply-In no

Single Instance Has the Government

Practiced Economy-Rule of

OTTAWA, March 14,-Hon. Mr.

Fielding delivered his budget speech

applause from the opposition benches

when he arose. His speech was made

promises in regard to coal oil.

Extravagance.

The base weeks and the set

ailed

Castoria is a egoric, Drops either Opium. It is Pleasant. Millions of llays Feverish-Colic. Castoria stipation and ood, regulates hildren, giving the Children's

44

storia. well adapted to chi'dren t as superior to any pre-BR, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y **URE OF**



RAPPER.

from Rio Grande del Norte

ch 11.—Arrived: Stmr. om New York. .—Arrived, Stmr Werra, March 10-Ard, str from Savannah via Nor-

March 10-Ard, sch Ada s, March 10-Ard, sch Ada n New York. 16, March 10-Ard, strs Nu-verpool via Halifar; Symra rbits for Louisburg, CB; Huddell, from St John for ood Burton, from Hillsboro ver and Rosa Mueller, from w York; Erie, from do for do; from Red Beach for Boston; k and Ira, from St John for. Stella Maud and Walter John for Bridgeport. March 11-Ard, strs LaCham-vre; Minneapolis, from Lon-

March 11-Ard, schs Sil-John for Salem; Elwood or New York; Harvard H r. Hoston.

for Boston. , Conn, March 10-Ard, sch John for New York. h 19-Ard, strs Boston, from Prince Arthur, from Yar-tentine Addie Morrill, from ec 8, via Bermuda Feb 26. March 12, bark Mary A trom Newcastle, NSW. Ga, March 11, bark Ossuna, Liverpool via Tybee. Feb 22, sch Biomidon, Bax-March 3 sch Demozelle.

from the consolidated fund had been \$27,731,602, and on capital account \$5,399,906. The total expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1901, will be \$36,60,000, while the capital ac-count will be called upon for \$10,700. 000, both very marked increases. The surplus is estimated at \$6,350,000, a large decrease as compared with the surplus of the past year. Supplementary estimates for a considerable sum are promised, and if capital expenditure is included the deficit at the end of the year will be \$1.800.000 Mr. Fielding attributes the failure to keep above water to the large expenditures required for railway subsidies and for the improvement of canals. Taking up the prospective increase in the debt, he detends it on the ground that Canada has reached her limit of prosperity. He does not hope that there will be any material gain in the revenue in the future, but hopes at the country will hold her own, and gain strength to assert herself later on. He anticipates no serious reverse, and contends that in order to keep pace with the times large sums ney must be expended. Taking up the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1901, he expects to be called meet largely increased demands upon the treasury. Iron and steel bounties amounting to \$1,000,000 will have to be met by capital account e custom of granting refunds from stoms for this purpose will be aban-ned and the obligations will be met on the same basis as railway subsid-Mr. Fielding compared trade figure

cy, however, to produce the United States trade statistics, he declined and sought refuge in the statement that the increase in imports from that country was due to the large demand for raw material. Taking up the percentage of duty, he stated that it amounted in 1900 to 16.41 per cent., but admitted that this included in the imports bullion and corn, which passed through in bond. If the preferential tariff had not been in force \$4,161,918 additional duty would have been collected, or if the tariff had been the same as in 1896,

MARCH 20, 1901

\$3,292,230 extra would have found its way into the treasury. Going into the statistics of the savings and chartered banks, etc., Mr. Fielding claimed large increases and oday. He was received with great offered this as evidence of the good state of trade. The Yukon receipts in the past year had shown a surplus over all expendi-ture of \$128,508, and this enabled the

up largely of comparisons, showing what he considered the shortcomings government to make a reduction of under conservative rule . when placed the royalty from ten to five per cent. side by side with those of the liberal Under the altered conditions he ex-pected much progress in the develop-ment of the northern gold fields. regime. He devoted the usual time to the consideration of figures shown in the blue books, which have already Much more should be attributed to been published. His speech was short, the Yukon in duties paid in other owing to the utter absence of any atports of entry, but it was impossible tempt to amend the tariff. This was to estimate these amounts with any disappointing, as Mr. Fielding was degree of accuracy. Mr. Fielding announced that no at supposed to be preparing to carry out

tempt would be made to amend what Mr. Fielding congratulated the house he considered the already satisfactory tariff. He offered one amendment, on the great prosperity which has existed during the past few years. He which provides that all machinery had once more the privilege of coming used for the manufacture of beet sugar before the house and announcing that should be admitted free. The govern the condition of the finance department, however, was not prepared to offer a bounty to encourage that in-dustry, considering that the outlook ment was better than it had ever been. Although expenditures had been on the most liberal lines, the government for its success was so favorable. Commenting on the preferential tariff, he defended the government's

were able to show a surplus last year of \$8,054,714, the largest in the history of the country. Taking up the expenditure of the current year, Mr. Fielding stated that the revenue to March 10 had been \$34,inaction in endeavoring to secure pre-ferences for Canadian goods in Brit-ish markets by stating that the home authorities were unwilling to consid-er any advances in that direction. All 942,177, a material increase over the previous year. No great change was er any advances in that direction. An that could be hoped for would be in the future policy of the home authori-ties. In other respects the govern-ment might be induced to change the policy should time convince them of the desirability of doing so. expected in receipts from customs, but the railways, post office and inland revenue showed gains. In the post office department the corner had been turned in the two cent rate, and the receipts for January were greater than for the corresponding period of last year in which the three cent rate pre-Mr. Fielding sat down, amid loud cheers, and was followed by E. B. Osler, who was greeted with great ap-

plause as he rose to reply. For the whole current year he esti-E. B. OSLER. mated the revenue at \$52,750,000, an increase of \$1,720,000 as compared with After congratulating Mr. Fielding and the government upon the state-

ment of the prosperity which was given to Canada, he pointed out that last year. But while the receipts had mounted upwards, the expenditure was also growing. Up to March 10th the outlay the conditions were due to the policy promoted by the conservatives and

tes for a con- sums of money as their own, but in the sult. st interests of the country. In the last four years they had an increased revenue of \$30,980,000, over and above that of the preceding four than with Great Britain. creasing the debt of the country under both governments to show that the sain in trade with Great Britain had been encouraged by preferential tariff. When challenged by Mr. Clansions of e ent when in opposition? **Blacksmiths'** -Supplies. Rounding Hammers, **Driving Hammers**. Hoof Parers, Pincers. Bar Iron, Horse Shoes, Rasps. Horse Shoe Nails.

W. H. THORNE &

ST. JOHN, N. B.

money had been wasted in paying rallway bonuses. The auditor general had objected to paying an item of \$35,000, which was clearly being taken without reason from the treasury, yet he had great difficulty in preventing a fraudulent settlement of the clain. Trade increases naturally produced a growth in the revenue, but no cars was taken to refrain from squandering the income. If Mr. Fielding was to so no borrowing in the English mar-ket at the rate he now is, something serious must result.

ST.JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

so on borrowing in the hinghin mar-ket at the rate he now is, something senious must result. Mr. Osler opposed the issuing of their claims, showing the recipients subsequently sold it to agents for 40 per cent., and they in turn redeemed it at par. Touching on the claims of the govern-ment in regard to prosperous times, Mr. Osler showed that they had done lition of affairs. Mr. Blair had claim-ed the credit for making fourteen foot canals, which the captains, alleged by the minister of rallways to have a spite against him, were unable to find. The harbor of Montreal had been neglected, and trade was leaving been neglected, and trade was leaving suit. He brought up the question of Canadian channels.

In regard to the preferential tariff, he joined issue with Mr. Fielding as to its wisdom. The only guarantee fault of the people if it is not. Mr that goods admitted would be British was the clause which required that goods coming in under it should have Mr. Bell (Pictou) followed, and regoods coming in under it should have 25 per cent. of British labor put on them. In this way cheap continental labor was enabled to benefit by Canadian generosity. Before the preferen-tial tariff came up, Canada had a good trade with Germany, but now that has been diverted to the United States, and the people of that country are doing a large business in grain exportation. Americans are able to enter German markets free, while Canadians must pay a heavy duty, and while the farmer is losing this market, he is paying as much if not more for the necessaries of life as he did when

the necessaries of the formation of the bene-it was open to him. That is the bene-it was open to him. That is the bene-it was open to him. That is the bene-fit derived from liberal rule. In an out and out protectionists. The metal effort to believe such state-metal was almost beyond even an ex-pender of transportation had The problem of transportation had the bady for the unfortunate farmer, The problem of transportation had the bady for the unfortunate farmer, the problem of transportation had the for-

badly for the unfortunate farmer, The problem of transportation had to be faced. Produce must be for-worded, but the government had bonused rallways and built bridges to enable the Grand Trunk to divert the country's trade to foreign ports. Millions were spent on inland waters, while the government was in ignorwhile the government was in ignor-ance as to what it would do at the seaboard. Money was being thrown away to make Montreal a principal

You can get the kind of Clothing you want if you will come to the right store, we would like to talk it over with you and show you our Spring Suits-the

Make, Fit and Prices will interest you.

reciprocity again by observing that the trade between the two countries should be larger and that it was the

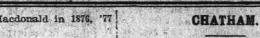
and Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Landry Mr. Bell (Pictou) followed, and re-marked that Sir Richard Cartwright had not changed his speech for the last four years in some particulars. He did not wonder that the liberals wanted the conservatives to furnish them with a new policy, for the gov-ernment had always displayed a lack of ability to inaugurate anything in the way of assisting the prosperity of Miller, Wood and Bowell are conservatives.

the way of assisting the prosperity of the country. The government were in an equivocal position, endeavoring to lead the pubsame time free traders and protectionists. Mr. Cartwright posed as a tariff revenue supporter, and yet he draws a salary as a member of a party who

ters, a surplus of \$3,060,000, or more than nor-the boasted surplus of the Laurier administration. That was when Can-ads was not the Canada of today. Fol-win dis was not the Canada of today. Fol-build debt was effected. But the build debt was effected. But the islding had jumped it up. At maries of life should be reduced. If was true statesmanship. He wowed that unfair comparisons had preservative rule-tod.

ervative rule with a prosperous spatch to the Con

The



Men's All Wool S. B Sac Su ts.

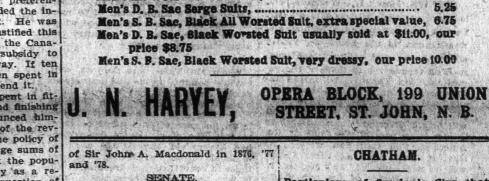
Particulars of Sunday's Fire that Destroyed Sproul's Laundry General News-

NO. 23

\$3.00

Vestigate the Cook charges as follows: Kerr, Landry, Miller, Sir Alphonse Pelletier, Wood (Westmorland), Young CHATHAM, March 18 .- A disastroug fire occurred here early yesterday morning by which the steam laundry operated by Geo. I. Sproul was completely destroyed. The alarm was given shortly before five o'clock, and LONDON, March 19.-The Times this mor-ning makes the following atmouncement: "We learn that Count Von Waldersee has interfered as commander-in-chief of the alticle forces in China to put an end to the nutually hostile attitude of the British and Russian troops at Tien Tsin." LONDON, March 19.-There is no confirma-tion of this statement in other guarters, but it has an air of extreme probability and will be read by England with feelings of concid-eable relief. "The Daily Mail, in an editorial which frankly faces a disagreeable situation, says: "We must admit that this is no functure inefficient and our fleet in the far east is so weak that its position would be perflous, it is a painful process for the mition to have its face slapped, but until the country com-plet the government to put our house in or-der, it is a humiliation to which we must ac-uston ourselves." the building was completely in the grasp of the fire fiend when the citizens arrived on the scene. One engine was quickly conveyed to the river front and very soon had two effective streams playing upon the fire and the adjoining buildings, whilst the second steamer was held in readiness to assist. Fortunately very little wind was stirring, and the snow upon the near-by roofs offered a large amount of protection, so that with the exception of slight damage to the house of Joseph Jimmo on the west side and a somewhat greater damage to a newly installed restaurant on the east side the fire was practically confined to the laundry. Mr. Sproul's loss is said to be quite extensive, as it is reported that beside having no insurance he lost his books containing his outside accounts as well as his machinery and accounts as well as his machinery and some quantity of stock. Mr. Jimmo suffered damage to some extent by the hasty removal of his lares and penates coupled with the loss incident to in-jury from water, but he is said to be protected by a good policy; his house was the residence of the ians Mrs. But-ler. The building destroyed belonged to some of the Entrantition family and is reported to be uninsured, while the restaurant building is held by the Lyons' family and is understood to be covered to the extent of \$500, the dam-

age upon which will be si



In the senate a proposition was made to increase the salaries of judges.

The committee was appointed to in-

CHINA DIFFICULTY.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901. HARVEY'S NEW CLOTHING SOME MEN want a change of Clothing this Spring others want a change of Clothiers,

sower, Fardie; Carrie

March 9, bark Cedar Croi arch 12. str Peter Jebs

Cleared.

NC, March 9, sch Lillie, March 8, bark Valona, ch 10, sch G E Bentley

March 8, bark Dilbhur, March 2, sch Gertrude, for

ch 9, sch Congo, McKenna

March 11, sehs Marion, Mc ille: McClure, Weatherbee

Salled. defford, March 10, sch Abbie New York. and, March 10, str Dunmore; raulien, for St John.

look, Pa, March 8, str Au-March 8, sch McClur

w York. March 10-Sid, schs Re-or New York; Beaver, for for do; Walter Miller, for for do; Rômeo, for do; mes Stetson, Kloka, and Miller, for Bridgeport; ; Avis, for do. h 10-Sid, str Platea, le-on-Tyne. 10-Sid, sch Carrie Belle,

loth inse, str Eva, for Loui March 9-Sld str Norge

Va. March 13, str Mantin March 4, bark Hillsid

ork, March 11, bark Ich Dien March 5, sch Etta A Stimp-

MEMORANDA.

Manila, Jan 15, bark Artis

D, March 12-Passed, str Man from St John via Halifax, for

SPOKEN

Burgess, from New York for e, lat 37 N, lon 50 W, all arrived at 2, lat 36.20, 10n 72.50,

March 10-Bound South, from Turks Island: Sena-Calais, Me; Kennebec, from from St John; Marion,

CE TO MARINERS.

March 9-Notice is given e Board that as soon as farch 15 the nun, can and Sound Lighthouse district, ng of winter,



vears. This sum was taken by direct taxation out of the pockets of the reople, and should have been used in aducing future taxation or paving off the debt. Mr. Fielding had given no indication that he had devoted the nds in either of these ways. When the figures covering the increased trade with the United States had been called for they were not forthcoming from the minister. The fact was that the increases had been much greater in our trade with the United States He agreed with all that had been said of the increased deposits in banks and the increased revenue. But the time would come when the receipt would dwindle, and he asked how the government then proposed to face the situation. It would be found hard to

out of capital account, and Mr. Osle

appla out down the expenditure, which had been increased by millions. Mr. Fleiding had no thought for the morrow. The house had been told that the iron bounties were to be paid nanded that such a policy of in be was Where were all the pro-economy laid down by the

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CO.

period under grit criticise figures, but he would again protest against the wasteful extrav terested sance, which could only result in or thing. He disputed Mr. Fielding's claims as to the cause of the national prosperity, and claimed that it had entirely misused. had They een advantage of it to inaugurate a rule of extravagance, and in no single instance had economy beet practiced. If another prosperous year dif

was to result, he hoped that a ferent course would be followed and some provision made for the future He trusted that instead of only being able to congratulate himself then o the enormous increase in revenue Mr. Fielding would also be able to say that taxation had been reduced and that the burdens of the peopl had been lightened.

Mr. Osler was given an exceller hearing and was rewarded with great

Mr. Clancy followed after dinne He did not propose to discuss the large revenue or causes which led up to it. Mr. Fielding had been dis ing the future when he foretold, of depression. Parliament h been told that although the revenu not to increase the expenditur to go on. He asked if a revenu was to go on. He asked if a revenu tariff was meant to provide the gov rnment with money to squander. The government might have used the evenue to reduce the duties, and keep dges. He claimed that the preferential tariff as operated was a one-sided issue, without one single re-deeming feature from a Canadian standpoint. The only reason for Eng-land buying goods from Canada was-that such products were needed. He believed that England could be brought to give Canada a preference, but it would not be secured by a government persisting that we want no

His comparison of trade with Britain and the United States showed how Canada was rapidly drift ing into the arms of the latter coun try. Great Britain was eighth on th list of purchasers who have increas their trade with us since 1896. H showed that the reduction of the tariff under grit rule has been thirty-five indredths of one per cent.

Mr. Clancy devoted some time howing that it is the very neces of life that the grits have I mous sums from. That is how alleged surplus was obtained. Mr Clancy also showed that it was by e trick that a surplus was secured. The government really had a deficit of \$1,687,000. He showed how the government had betrayed its friends, how Cartwright had been forced to take back seat on account of his free trac notions, in order that the govern might be free to adopt protection. Sir Richard Cartwright moved the adjournment of the debate until to-

OTTAWA, March 15 .- In the com tons Mr. Hackett salled attention to the tie up on the P. E. I. railway and the fact that trains have not been running for one week. He asked that

n-the-street is 'not so much inin surpluses as he is in The government have diseconomy. counted the future, not saving a dollar. He answered Mr. Fielding with Mr. Cartwright's 1896 speech. Office had done much to change all minis-

Mr. Bell, in answer to the government's demand for suggestions, asked to have public works done by tender and to have the duty removed from sugar, and lessened on tobacco.

No effort had been made to increas commercial intercourse with outside countries. This particularly applied to the West India trade. Hon. Mr. Fielding interrupted when

Mr.' Bell referred to Canada's cold rein Germany, and squirm ception beneath the lash of the convincing re tort of the member for Pictou, whi as fail. showed how the government ed to meet the antag onism of the Ger high tariff. The government by united colonial action can secure, pre ferences in the British markets. With the exception of an increase in the export of bullion, the exports of Can ada have fallen off in every case. This nding crisis. was one sign of an impe After dinner, Mr. Hyman spoke in

defence of the government 'railway subsidy policy. Smith, Wentworth, policy. attacked the government for not making provision for better fruit handling forwarding facilities. So far fruit growers had suffered materially ant of proper provis on on part of the de d up the post office mi nt He chal ed the gov ernment to take the tariff now force, and for every reduction would show an increase. Mr. Borden moved the adjournm

of the debate and gave notice of the following amendment to be offered on Monday:

That in the opinion of this hous the welfare of the country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement at all times to labor, agricultural, manufac-turing, mining and other industrial interests of Canada.

That in the opinion of this house the adoption of a policy of mutual trade relations with the empire would prove of great benefit to the mother ountry and to the colonies, and wou greatly promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the empire as a whole; and that the present time, when the Commonwealth of Australia is laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object. This house is further of the opinion

that equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon products and manufactures of coun-tries not within the empire, in all cases where such countries fail to ad-mit Canadian products and manufac-tures upon fair terms, and that the government should take for this pur-

pose all such available measures 25 may be found necessary. This is based on good old conserva-tive principles set forth in resolutions

tions committee of the senate expresses the opinion that before the meeting of congress in December a new treaty will have been negotisted with Great Britain which will an-swer all the purposes of the Hay-Paunce-fole convention, yet meet with the approval of the senate. The senator quoted is one of inose who opposed any amendment to the hay-Pauncetote treasy, and who hoped earn-estly that it would be ratified without Hay-Pauncelote estry that it

estry that it would be ratified without change. There is really no vital point of difference between the two countries, he says. Eng-land is as anxious as the United States that the canal should be built and controlled by the U. S. practically under such conditions as the U. S. may ky down. There is really no obstate in the way of negotiating a new treaty containing in eith-er language all that the senate asks for. One thing is bound to hasten negotiations. That is the certainty that unless a new treaty is offered, congress will abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty next winter. Senator Stewart of Nevada is outspoken in his criticism of othe action of the senate. "I regard the amendment of the Hay-Peuncetote treaty by the U. S. senate as the worst political blunder of the times," he says. 'In my opinion that creaty was the greatest diplomatic achievement by this consent of the whole would that the U. S. might-build the canal, to be used by the consent of the canal, to be used by the iolis or charges as would pay interest on the investment, coupled with the pleage of all commercial nations to maintain the meutrality of the canal, both in peace and war, would have been the best and only available guarantee for the uninterrupied use of the same by the U. S. in common with vallable guarantee for the use of the same by the U. S. in

SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, March 16.—According to a despatch to the Times dated March 15. from Kaalspruit, it is reported there that Generals Botha, Delarey and Dewet will meet March 18 to discuss the

LONDON, March 16.—A despatch from Gen. Kitchener dated from Pre-toria March 16, announces that the notorious Abel Erasmus, of Lyden-berg, has been brought in with his family by Colonel Parks's column. LONDON, March 16 .- A special deatch from Durban, Natal, says the Boer commandoes are holding a meeting at Pietersburg, in Northern nsvaal, to discuss the position and the advisability of a continu

the war. CAPE TOWN, March 17.—Gen. De Wet's commando has been broken up at Senekel, Orange River Colony. PRETORIA, March 17.—The pros-pects of peace are still considered hopeful.

The Boer losses last month were 160 killed, 400 wounded and 1,000 captured and surrendered. Owing to the heavy rains, General French's transport difficulties are still

enormous. LONDON, March 19.—Lord Roberts in a letter to a correspondent expresses a confi-dent hope that Lord Klitchener will soon be-able to secure peace in South Africa, but thus far there is no sign from Pretoria or Cepe Town that peace is near. The latest news is that Gen. Mouriee, with 800 men, escaped Sunday from the British columns that were endeavoring to corner the commando east of Bloemfontein. Furth-er big operations will be started in Frange Pirce Colony within a few days. River Colony within a few days. Gen. Ian Hamilton, addressing the Auth-ors' Club in London, last evening, made the cirious suggestion that the Boer prisoners should be sent to Canada to work on the railways, where they would learn the English arguage ' and become more imbued with English santimetre.

mand of the fire brigade, and it is ad mitted that he handled the fire in capable and satisfactory Wm. McLean, one of the oldest ci

ens, was laid to rest yesterday, his remains being followed to the grave by a very large concourse of people rom all parts of the ne ishes. Deceased was born near An nan, in Dumfrieshire, eighty-four years igo, and came to this country

his parents in the twenties. He fol-lowed the carpenter trade and was alvery active and ind ways a until a year or so since, when he was prevented from active occ by an accident from which he ne fully recovered. He was a man fully recovered. good social qualities, a staunch fri kindly in his nature, and is

regretted by a large circle of relative and the community generally. Civic affairs occupy a large share public attention just now, and the questions as to choosing candidates f dermen at large and that of all ing delinquent ratepayers to vot divic elections are chiefly discu In relation to this latter question St John heard of trade request St. John board of trade requested expression of opinion from the Ch ham board, referring particularly the bill to be introduced by Hon. J McKeown in the local he sponse of Chatham's board s the attitude and resolutions

the attribute and the servestim-Capt. Mackenzie and his very estim-able wife entertained the boys in able wife entertained the boys in shaki and a select gathering zens at their residence a few s since. The guests numbers drty and fully enjoyed the h greeable amusement and en nent, which comprised magic ment, which com views descriptive chiefly of in in the South African campaign tions on the phodial intercourse and recitals hoys of some of their late adv ice cream and other light refre

were served, and a most pleasant even-ing passed all too soon. H. Carvell lost a valuable horse and sleigh on Saturday night by baving been run down by a train of the Carvell class Fester relivary Me Carvell adian Eastern railway. Mr. Carvell had been to Newcastle during the evening, and upon his return had hired or loaned his team to a lady friend. By some means the horse got away from the driver, who was aparently unaccustomed to handling horses, and naccustomed to handling horses, a arted away on full speed, turning a railway track. The train leave Chatham to connect with the Queber express overtook the ranaway af a point east of Nelson station, and before the danger could be prevented had struck and demolished the sleigh and so hadly injured the horse that it is said he has had to be destroyed.

George Jardine of Kouchibouguac, one of Kent's lumber kings, was at the Adams house on Saturday on his way home from Fredericton, where he was in conclave with his confreres pine stump. George is booking well, and has a fresh stook of stories added to his already abundantly