POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1904.

FIELDING ANNOUNCES A \$16,500,000 SURPLUS; MANY CHANGES IN TARIFF.

Oil Duty Cut in Two-Woolens from Mother Country to Pay 6 1 2 Per Cent. More—Free List Enlarged—Tit-for-tat Policy Against Countries With Hostile Tariffs-Special Duties Will Be Levied on Any Goods Dumped Into Canada.

Ottawa, June 7—(Special)—The main features of the financial statement of Hon.
W. S. Fielding presented in the house to-day are: A surplus of \$16,500,000 for the current year; reduction of public debt by \$7,500,000; a minimum duty of thirty per cent. for cloths, tweeds and other goods of that class, instead of twenty-three and a third under British preference; twine the imposition of the surfax was illustrated by a special item. Formerly Canada imported a large amount of sugar from German goods imported to the properties of \$3,281,-000, or about thirty-eight per cent.

Stopped the Importation of Sugar.

The effect of this surfax was illustrated by a special item. Formerly Canada imported a large amount of of sugar from German goods imported was \$5,367,000, a decrease of \$3,281,-000, or about thirty-eight per cent. a third under British preference; twine and cordage are made fifteen per cent.; coal oil, two and a half cents per gallon, instead of five cents; a bounty of one and a half cents on crude oil manufactured in Canada; and crude oil admitted free.

The free list is considerably extended. Silk fabric is reduced from thirty per cent.

to ten per cent.

Provision is made to prevent "dumping" and prohibition of stallions and mares

when under \$50.

Eight years of Liberal rule shows a net decrease in the debt of more than \$1,000,-

Mr. Fielding was greeted with ministerial applause as he arose to deliver his eighth budget speech. The finance minister was in ex-cellent voice, and his speech was certainly the best financial statement ever given to

At the very outset he congratulated Canada upon the continued prosperity she still enjoys. The severe winter, excessive snow falls and the late opening of naviga-tion had acted as checks, but the disturb-ing influences were only temporary in

He referred to the commercial depression which is expected in the United States and reminded manufacturers that this applies to a country where, under the influences of a high tariff, depression was

Business in Canada today is better under a moderate tariff than in the neighboring republic, whose tariff is the highest in the world. So far as he could see there in the world. So far as he could see there is the desiration of British preferential trade engaged his attention next. Mr. Fielding claimed that the opposition was an excellent outlook in the dominion for a continuation of the prosperity we

The accounts of the dominion for the fiscal year up to July of last year showed a surplus of \$14,345,166, the largest in the

Surplus of \$16,500,000 Expected This

magnificent surplus of \$16,500,000, far and away the best record in Canadian history. He calculated this on an estimated revenue of \$71,029,802, and estimated expenditure on consolidated fund of \$51,500,000 The capital account would show an expenditure, he said, of \$11,500,000, so that the result of the year's operations will be a reduction on the national debt of Canada

Liberal and Conservative Surpluses Con-

the surpluses and deficits. In the eight-een years of Conservative administration there was an average annual surplus of \$544,000. The average surplus since this government came to office in 1896 has been \$7,235,000. In the eight years of Lib. peen \$1,255,000. In the eight years of lib-eral rule there has been increases of \$14, 111,296 and decreases of \$15,196,000 to the public debt of Canada, so that the affairs of the country, in spite of the large enternet decrease in the public debt amounting in each of the last eight years to \$135,624, as against an annual increase of \$6,563,000 during the eighteen years of Conservative government down to 1896.

Decrease in Per Capita Debt.

As to the debt per head of population the finance minister estimated that on June 30, 1904, it would represent \$46.96, as against \$49.08 in 1891 and \$50 in 1896. He followed this with several tables indieative of the commercial and industrial prosperity of the dominion.

Great Increase in Foreign Trade.

Our foreign trade, which amounted to \$217,000,000 in 1873; \$230,000;000 in 1883; \$247,000,000 in 1893; stood at \$476,000,000 in the year up to June 30 last.

The immigration returns for 1903 showed arrivals of 134,370, comprising 50,000 from continental countries. Britain, 48,000 from continental countries and 46,000 from the United States. The showing of the present season would be

equally encouraging.

Hon. Mr. Fielding made an interesting some time ago it became necessary for Canada to impose a surtax upon goods coming from Germany. The effect of that action had been considerable. The trade returns showed a heavy falling off in the

by a special item. Formerly Canada imported a large amount of sugar from Germany. Since the imposition of the surtax not a single pound of sugar has come from Germany, but instead the whole of that trade has been diverted to the British West Indies. While the falling off would show most conspicuously in sugar, still Germany's trade with Canada had suffered in other branches. Her importation of silks, woolens and steel had decreased, and on the whole, the surtax has been a good thing for Canada, and for the British em-

pire generally.

States capitalists; let them go to the city of Toronto and they will find similar organizations of American capitalists engaging in the manufacturing business. So we can say that not only has the tariff been a great revenue tariff, but it has afforded also a reasonable degree of incidental protection, and one which has worked out as far as that particular class of industries is concerned, very gratifying results.

Fielding claimed that the opposition would not have granted a preference to Great Britain without obtaining corresponding return from the mother governponding return from the mother government. This government's view was that no progress could be made along these lines. We feit that the true method for Canada to pursue was to make a start and await developments. Now, sir, looking back over the history of these years, I can fairly say that in leading the way on this great question Canada took a step which has had a wide-reaching effect through the British Empire. We have found that in the portions of the empire which has had a wide-reaching effect through the British Empire. We have found that in the portions of the empire where they have not yet been able to follow our example they have spoken with the warmest admiration of the course Canada has pursued, and they have recognized that in that step of ours much was done for development of the empire. But we ourselves have not been without some material results.

material results.

Even though Great Britain has not formally adopted the preference good undoubtedly has come to us from the better relations that have prevailed in a business way between the mother country and Canada and we feel that some advantage

has come to us.

New Zealand has adopted a simila preference and on the first day of July the principle will be adopted throughout all of the South African colonies. Whether or not this preference would condition is a matter to be considered hereafter. All I claim is that when Canada led the way in 1897 she was leading a movement destined to be of vast import-

ance to imperial interests everywhere We may differ in detail, but I think I am justified in saying that practically the two great political parties in this country are a unit today in favor of the preferential trade principle. In the old country today the Liberal party is practically in favor of a free trade policy and united in favor of a free-trade policy and they regard preference in England as at variance with the free trade idea.

In Canada, in the Conservative party there are very many advocates of the preferential system, but it appears to have been agreed on both sides to lay the matter over for the present.

Chamberlain Has Adopted the Canadian

Mr. Chamberlain has practically take up the Canadian policy, adopted it and recommended it to the British Empire, and to that extent we are heartily in accord with him. Whether or not in all details we can agree with that gentleman are not called upon to deal with today.

I do not anticipate that in the early future there will be any change in attitude of the mother country on that subthough the question will be discussed here and there, it will not be as warmly advo imported from Germany goods to the there be no mistake in that respect. A value of \$8,648,000. During the same period question of that character is not going

to remain a dead letter. What should be our action in the matter? We may be influenced in our own preferential policy by what may occur hereafter. We shall by what may occur hereafter. We shall claim a free hand in that respect, but for the present we think it the best and wisest policy to adhere to the preferential system in the hope that it may be adopted more generally throughout the empire and that by and by a better understanding may be reached in the mother country and that it will be adopted there

It has been a subject of debate as to how far Canada should take some further action in endorsation of that principle, but I do not think we are called upon to take any step beyond that which we have al-ready taken.

Canada a Unit on Preferential Trade.

We must be content with stating our position as it has been stated in the past. We on this side of the house accept the principle of preferential trade. We be lieve that while differing with some details the opposition will not differ from us on the principle and therefore we say to the English people that Canada is practo the English people that Canada is practically a unit in support of the principle of preferential trade. There we must be content to leave the matter for the pre-

We have some tariff changes to propose this session, but although we have no in this session, but although we have no intention of making any extensive tariff revision many items in the tariff, in fact
almost every item bears a relation to
other items. Thus it becomes necessary
to have a very careful inquiry before any
detailed revision could be undertaken.

Before the last revision of the tariff a
commission composed of men, members
of the administration, held a very extensive and thorough inquiry amongst the Present Protection Adequate.

Mr. Fielding continued that there was evidence of a gratifying character as to the adequacy of the present tariff protection. The tariff, he said, which without being excessive, is high enough to bring some American industries across the line, and that is pretty good evidence as to the adequacy of the protection it affords.

If honorable gentlemen opposite want to see the results of the present tariff, let them go to Hamilton and look at the vast industries established there by United States capitalists; let them go to the city of Toronto and they will find similar organizations of American capitalists engage.

al tariff and the German surtax. I think it would be wise in any revision to continue these distinctions and perhaps deal with them more in detail.

I think it would be the part of wisdom to continue separate tariffs applying to separate countries in order that we may be able to deal fairly with the countries we want to trade with and to deal less generously with those other countries who

and minimum tariff and then we have the British preference helow that again. It would be well in the revision that may take place to adopt that principle as it now exists and deal with it more in de-tail.

Maximum Tariff to High Tariff Countries. The maximum tariff would only apply to those countries who pursue, in th willing to trade with us on fair and rea sonable terms.

The minimum general tariff which would correspond to the general tariff of today uld apply to such countries as do no legislate commercially in a spirit of hos-tility towards us or, perhaps, I should say to countries that adopt more moderate tariff views—low tariff countries.

Of course where there are favored na

nsidered. But the principal nations who favored nation arrangement and there-fore I think our hands will be free in this

so, we would have a maximum bariff and a minimum tariff and the British pre-ferential tariff below that to apply to the mother country and to such colonies the empire as it may be expedient to tend the benefits of the tarin to. I thin that on this line guarding carefully agains extortionate duties, but also making a dis tinction between the countries who fairly satisfactory to the country,
Mr. Borden—Would you apply a highe tariff to other countries who have high

Mr. Fielding—Yes, I think we should do that. Although if there be special case of countries terating us with exceptions infairness we would still have to deal with them by special legislation as we have lone in the past. One advantage from the treatment of the question I have suggested is that we could deal with separat

us exactly in the same way that the

Often a general rule works out son

and other instance where we could afford still more than a third. There would be

daying in our tariff columns a maximu.n general tariff, a minimum general tariff and preferential tariff. With each showing in each individual item which at the preference is to be. This would strike me to be the line upon which a tariff revision might precedy be taken. ion might properly be taken.

General Revision at an Early Date.

But, sir, we have to consider matter with certain things as they present them selves to us today, reserving the questiof a more general and a more detailed re-vision until an early date. I would say hopefully next session, but at al events as soon as a proper inquiry can b

Mr. Fielding then dealt with the case of urgency to which his attention had been panticularly called.

To Relieve Woolen Industries.

He considered much of the criticism the woolen duties in the present tariff un-justifiable. No amount of tariff could save these industries from trouble, because in

these days of keen competition, he was afraid they were not all equipped with the most modern machinery and that they were not therefore in the position to fully enjoy the benefits which the tariff already holds out to them. But while there are cases of that kind nevertheless, the government was led to believe that the voolen industry is suffering severely from competition and the government propos to deal with it by a special item in th

The complaint is made by our woolen manufacturers very largely and by public men who sympathize with them, that al-though on the better grades of goods they can fairly compete with even the British manufacturers, a very large proportion of the imports of woolen goods coming into Canada are really shoddy goods of an inferior character, against which we ought

It is alleged, moreover, that an increase we might make on woolen duties would have the effect not of shutting out the purer woolens but the shoddy goods. That is argued with great force, and I am nclined to think that there is something

However, we propose to deal with the matter in this way: Our present duty on the class of goods which I may describe as cloths, tweeds, overcoatings and goods of that character, is thirty-five per cent., sub-ject to the British preference, which will bring the duty on imports from Brit-ain down to 231-3 per cent.

Minimum Tariff of 30 Per Cent on Woolens.

We do not propose to increase the ger eral tariff, but we propose to fix a limi on the extent to which the preference shall apply to these goods. We propose to fix a minimum tariff of thirty per cent. on this class of goods coming in under the preferential tariff. This change will apply to all woolen goods mentioned in the tariff lannels, bed comforters and counterpane which are placed in a group by themselve Minimum Tariff to Countries Not Commer-

cially Hostile, We deal in a similar manner with the tem of twine and cordage. These goods are today subject to twenty-five per cent., which the deduction under the preference brings down to a minimum rate of 162.3 per cent. This is a lower rate than even villing to impose, and we fix the minimu

twenty per cent. While thus dealing with twine and cordage, we do not touch the privilege already granted to fishermen, and we do not touch binder twine. While in the items I have mentioned the preserence we have been extuding to British imports may work inconveniently, nother items it may be equally convenient to grant still greater preferences.

the duty at present is thirty per cent, with one-third, off when imported from the old country, which brings the minipose to reduce this so that the Britis Window Glass Reduced to 7 1-2 Per Cent-

We deal in like manner with windo

glass, the duty on which is at presen twenty per cent., with one-third off to the United Kingdom. We propose that the duty on window glass, when imported from the old country, shall be seven and a half per cent.

Wooden Pails and Tubs' Duty Increased. In item 330, schedule A, there is a gro

tion of wooden goods, so that they will hereafter be dutiable at twenty-five per cent., instead of twenty per cent., as they

Minimum Valuation on Buggies.

In item 323 of schedule A, we propose to add a qualification. The item refers to the duties on carriages. We propose to put a minimum valuation of \$40 on an open buggy, and a minimum valuation of \$50 on a covered buggy.

Cheap Stallions and Mares Prohibited.

We propose to insert in the list of pro and mares of less value than \$50 each. Mirror Glass 10 Per Cent on Certain Sizes. In item 203 of schedule A, we deal wit the duties on glass imported in certain conditions. For advanced work in Canada is bevelled and used by manufacturers. The rates at present are twenty-five per

grades. We propose to make anothe grade at ten per cent., which will apply to panes not exceeding seven square feet such as are imported for use as mirrors. The Oil Dutles.

During the various discussions of the

tariff question no item has been mor article of universal consumption. Even in the cities and towns it is the light fore, that frequent motions have come from both sides of the house looking to the repeal of the duty. From the consumer point of view merely it would seem reasonable enough to repeal the duty on oil alto gether. But there is another side to the question, and those charged with the re-

wipe out the oil industry in Canada, I am sure that no person on either side of the accomplished. What we want is to re duce the duties in such a way that the consumer shall have cheaper oil, and yet that no injustice shall be done the oil Duty of Government to Meet Changing Con-

There are two divisions of the oil indus try. Sometimes this is not understood Some people think there is only one in terest in the oil industry, like the Standar local name of which is the Imperial Oil Company. But aside from the interest of the oil refiner, there is the other interest of the oil producer, and these are no always the same. The oil refiners are sometimes also owners of wells, but there wells who have no interest whatever is the refineries. They are simply producer

we are not able to supply our own re-

Bounty of 11-2 Ceats Per Gallon on Crude We have determined to aid the crudoil industry by a bounty of one and a half cents per gallon to producers in Canada. That will not be a heavy burden on the

Duty on Goal Oil Cut in Two-

The duty on refined petroleum when this government came into office was sax cents a gallon. We reduced it to five We propose to cut the present duty in two, making the duty on coal oil two and a half cents a gallon. That is a reduction of fifty per cent. on the oil duty as it now stands, and fifty-eight per cent. on the oil duty as it stood when this government

took power.

Let me see how this will affect the people in a financial way. In 1903, the consumption of refined oil and naptha in Canada was as follows: Canadian oil, 7, 1000 cents. 755,790 gallons; American, 17,999,060 total 25,755,450. If we reduce the duty sumer is concerned not only to the price paid on the imported oil, but the price the Canadian article as well. This redu ion, therefore, will affect an immediat reduction in the price of oil at the re-ineries in Canada and from the refiner t the various distributing companies and from these to the shop keeper and in due

More Than \$600,000 Saved to the People The saving to the people on the ported oil will amount to \$513,886. We will pay a bounty on the crude oil produced only, which amounted last year to 16,852,640 gallons. This means that the people will pay out through the treasur in the form of bounty \$252.789 eaving a net gain to the consumer on the year's transaction of \$390,097.

Fuel Oil on the Free List. Besides the people will receive further advantages by having fuel oil placed on the free list and that is an important item to ourposes.

All Petroleum Products Reduced.

There will be a further advantage of reduction of all the duties upon all the items of petroleum products. Thus, parafine wax candles are reduced from 30 per kets. cent to 25 per cent and parafine wax is also reduced from 30 to 25 per cent. forms will be placed on the free list.

We propose to transfer to the free lis a number of articles, some of which are not very important in themselves, but have importance in relation to certain industries. We were asked to place on the free list goats for the improvement of stock which request has been granted.

We were asked to put whale oil on the free list because it is much used by nurserymen and we are agreeing to that. We were asked to put on the free list hydro flu silicic acid used largely by miners

omply with the request.

We also add to the free list what is known as plain basic photographic paper baryta coated, for albuminizing or sensi tizing, used by photographers, and flat glass of certain sizes for the making of dry plates for photographic purposes. The paper is at present charged 35 per cent nd the glass 20 per cent. Neitner of these is made in Canada and we have reason t think that by placing it on the free list we can bring into Canada a very large and important industry. We shall lose no revenue on it because it is not a large

We have been asked to put on the free list for the benefit of farmers what are know as ferment cultures for use in but-ter making, This request is granted.

Printing Presses Free.

We propose that printing presses, not made in Canada at present, paying 10 per eent, shall be made free.

We propose that machinery of a kind not made in Canada when imported for the manufacture of linen shall be made tree. We have reason to believe that in this way we can encourage the develop-We propose that machines of the kind r class not made in Canada for the manu facture of certain classes of brass good shall be placed on the free list. The good which these machines will make are at present on the free list and we propose free machinery.

We propose also to include on the free list at the request of the dentists of the ountry artificial teeth.

We propose to put on the free list a the request of the farmers quassi juice which is used in spraying, crude petro Beaume gravity or less at 60 degrees tem-eprature 8233 specific gravity are added

Well-Drilling Machinery on the Free List. Well drilling machinery and apparatu of a class not made in Canada for drillin for water and oil are added to the fre

on the free list certain machinery of sively in albivial gold mining for one year. We extend that privilege for one year.

These are all the details wherein we proose to change the tariff. There are som urther proposals of the utmost import nce. Conditions change, and it is the these industries from trouble, because in by the fact that in recent years the crude ing or dumping, that is a trust having the debate was adjourned one metion every one of these that has not been the ail industry seems to be waning. The pro-

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his per-Allow no one to deceive you in this.
All Counterfeits, Initation and "Just-as-good" are but
Experiments that tride with and endanger the health of
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is the objection to this. If we could be Illuminating oils of the highest grade are reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; crude petroleum of the highest character, the duty on which is now 2½ cents for benevolent purposes. They send their cent; crude petroleum of the highest char-acter, the duty on which is now 2½ cents per gallon, will be reduced to ½ cents per gallon, while petroleum in the crude for benevolent purposes. They send their goods here with the hope and the expecta-tion that they will crush out the native Canadian industries. Then the period of afternoon at the opening of the Grand heapness would come to an end. of dearness in the near future.

Special Duty on Dumped Goods.

This dumping is an evil, and we propose omplaints of the manufacturers is agains his dumping, and not that the tariff i tariff. We propose, therefore, to impo-a special duty upon dumped goods. The duty will be the difference between the market value of the goods as established under the customs law of the country. Canada than in the country of production special duty. On certain articles upo

duties; the limitation should be fifteen percent ad valorem. The additional duty over and it is limited by these two con that is, that in a few cases it shall no exceed fifteen per cent., and in the

at that price, and its market value is \$80 under existing conditions, you get twenty per cent. If the article is sold at \$80 and as it stands today you get a duty of thirty per cent., it would be on that \$20. Under what we now propose you not or y get your extra \$20, but you get the fu greater than one-half the duty. Thus the duty is thirty per cent., the species duty cannot exceed fifteen per cent., and the whole duty would not therefore e ceed forty-five per cent. The informat

is that the average of dumping in Canada represents about fifteen per cent.

I have now presented all the provisions we propose to make in the revision of the tariff. The tariff is a delicate and complicated piece of machinery, which requires careful handling. It is easy to mak rash and ill-considered changes which might seriously disturb the business affair of the country. We believe that in the matters of the greatest urgency. We have gone far to meet the legitimate demands which have been presented to us for revision or for tariff changes.

inquiry we are prepared to make. So that if there are inequalities or other defects in the tariff, we shall be able to remedy can be relied upon, while guarding again monopolies, trusts and combines to give reasonable aid to the legitimate industrie of the country and to adopt a tariff poli-which will benefit the manufacturers an at the same time have due consider for the interests of all classes and of ever rovince of this great dominion. (Cheer-

Mr. Bell, of Pictou, rose when the house utset upon the growing surpluses, and a his represented so much money taken or of the people's pockets, thought the night be lowered with advantage. Th tariff changes were in the direction of But what has it done to make the time good? What market had they secure On the conclusion of Mr. Bell's remarks

OF BRITISH AMERICA

Picton, Ont., June 8-(Special)-A largely attended and representative gathering assembled in the Court House here this

Delogates were in attendance from all parts of the dominion, also from New-

The grand master's address contained some important statements and valuance suggestions which he discussed and acted upon during the meeting. The various reports from different officers were highly satisfactory. The growth of order generally and especially in Western Canada was much greater than any previous year and beyond the anticipation of the most

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did in third I would live long and expected my trends would find me dead. A friend brought me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nove Pills and I took them to please her, not thinking they would do me any good. I had not used half the box when I commenced to feel myself getting better and by the time I had taken two boxes I was completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers from heart trouble."

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