THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889.

All matter for publication in the Herald should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

Our readers will not forget that we are now located in our new offices in the building occupied as a store by the late Owen Connolly, Esq., where we are prepared to execute with the greatest despatch all kinds of Job Printing. We will be pleased to have our friends call and inspect our new premises.

Our agent, Mr. Landrigan, will next visit Montague West, Newton and vicinities in the interests of the Herald. We bespeak for him a kind reception by our friends in those places.

FINANCES OF THE DOMINION.

Elsewhere in this day's Herald will be found a summary of the budget speech, delivered in the Dominion House of Commons on the 5th inst., by Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance. Those who know the Minister expected that his first budget speech would be characterized by that thoroughness, lucidity and mastery of details for which he is distinguished, and that his force, as a debater, and his elegance of diction, would render it as interesting as a speech of facts and figures could be made.

A perusal of the speech warrants the statement that the Minister fully came up to the expectations of his friends. Beyond paying a graceful tribute to the many distinguished men who had preceded him in the office of Finance Minister of the Dominion, and asking from the House its indulgence on the occasion of his first budget speech, he lost no time in generalities, but proceeded at once to the consideration of the Dominion finances.

Canada, he said, had every reason to survey her past record with pride, and could step into the future with the confidence of continued peace, prosperity and happiness. She desired no concealment of her record, and whatever else might be the character of the statements he was about to make, they would have the merit of candor and frankness.

Owing to the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, the annual financial statement covers the operations of three years—the past, the current, and the year commencing on the first day of July next, ensuing. The estimated receipts for the year 1887-88 were $36,000,000, and the actual receipts were $91,000 less. The estimated expenditure for the same period was $37,000,000, while the actual expenditure was some $300,000 less, thus leaving a deficit of $800,000 in round numbers, instead of $1,000,000, as anticipated in the budget speech of last year. But then, as the Minister pointed out, nearly $2,000,000 were *set off* in sinking fund. Were it not for this set off, there would have been a surplus of about $1,200,000, instead of a deficit.

The increase in the public debt from July 1st, 1887, to July 1st, 1888, was $7,000,000. This was caused by expenditure on capital account, in constructing railways and other public works.

For the current year the estimated receipts had been $36,900,000; but for the eight months already concluded the actual receipts were $24,616,761, and it was expected that, during the next four months, the sum of $13,987,528 would be received. This would make a total, for the year, of over $38,500,000, leaving a probable surplus of $2,000,000 over the expenditure, which had been estimated at $36,600,000. This increased revenue had not arisen from increased taxation, but from increased ability to consume, and increased prosperity in the country.

Regarding the year 1889-90, the receipts and expenditure could be approximated with less certainty; but the estimates before the House, and the supplementary estimates yet to come down, would not put the expenditure beyond $36,500,000 in round numbers. This would leave a probable surplus of $2,000,000.

The Minister pointed out that from the year 1880 to the year 1888 the Canadian Pacific Railway had been completed; yet the debt had only increased by 14 cents per head of the population during those years. He showed that, had we such a system of taxation as exists in the United States, we would have a surplus of $40,000,000 in our treasury. No changes, or at least no important changes, are to be made in the tariff this year.

The Minister's statement shows that our finances are in a healthy condition, and that our future is of the brightest. The giant strides that have been made in the development of the Dominion during the past ten years, are the strongest arguments that could be used in favor of the Liberal-Conservative party; and the people of this country when afforded an opportunity are not likely to act in such a suicidal manner as to withdraw the reins of power from those whose wisdom, forethought and statesmanship have done so much to build up this great Dominion.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S INAUGURAL.

The inaugural address of Mr. Harrison, President of the United States, delivered on the 4th inst., is not a very remarkable document. It, of course favors the continuance of the Protective System, under which that country has made such progress. On the various international questions, it is non-committal, and on the whole it is likely to please the people of the United States in general. We make the following extracts:—

"I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of the manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence in the perfect emancipation of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop and field will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest.

"While a Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenues should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon the Treasury, with a sufficient margin for these extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy, and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy, or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal; but there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to affect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff, or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

"Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been, in their administration, an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

"We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration, in proper cases, should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway reports net profits in January of $150,962 as against net profits of only $22,286 in January of last year.

If the Parnell Commission does not report on the forged letters, the Opposition in the House of Commons will raise a discussion on Monday, on the Attorney-General's conduct.

The wholesale saddlery firm of Henri & Lacoix, St. Paul Street, Montreal, have assigned, with direct liabilities in the vicinity of $110,000. The indirect will bring the total up to $200,000. The principal creditors are in England and the States.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister to the United States, will start for Washington about the end of this month, and after a short stay will return to London for the summer. In the autumn he will take his family to Washington for permanent residence.

The Allans have submitted a tender to the Government for providing rapid service steamers on the Atlantic to run in connection with the C. P. R. and the proposed fast line of steamers on the Pacific. It is stated by members of the firm that the question involves the expenditure of a million pounds sterling.

President Harrison's Cabinet was confirmed by the U. S. Senate on the 5th inst. It consists of the following persons:—Secretary of State, James G. Blaine; Secretary of the Navy, B F. Tracy: Secretary of Treasury, Wm. Windom; Postmaster General, John Wanamaker; Attorney-General, W. H. Miller; Secretary of Interior, J. W. Noble; Secretary of War, Redfield Proctor; Secretary of Agriculture, J. M. Rusk.

A Montreal despatch of the 5th inst. says the Jesuit Fathers, through their attorneys, Messrs. Trudell, Charbonneau & Lamoth, have taken action for $50,000 against the Toronto *Mail*, on the ground of alleged libel. The plaintiffs complain especially that on the 11th February the *Mail* published an alleged oath taken by members of the order, and which they declare to be false and malicious, and to have been published with a view to create prejudice against them among Protestants.

In the British House of Commons, on the 7th inst., Sir George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the delay in supplying the navy with guns is due to the failure of lining all ships. He said they would be supplied by the end of the present year. He stated that the Government proposed to build eight first-class men-of-war of 14,000 tons each and two of 9,000 tons, nine first-class cruisers, four of the Pandora type of cruisers, and eighteen of the sharpshooter type of torpedo vessels, at a total cost of £21,500,000.

One of the most important decisions ever recorded in Canada has just been given by the Deputy Commissioner of Patents at Ottawa, quashing the patent on the Edison Incandescent Lamp, on the ground of failure to comply with Canadian patent regulations, which provide that the article patented must be manufactured in Canada within one year from the issue of the patent, and that the importation of the patent must cease within two years. The decision entails a loss of thousands of dollars to the Edison Co., who have a lamp factory at Hamilton.

The Minister of Justice has given notice of a comprehensive scheme to increase the salaries of the Judges throughout the Dominion. The following are the proposals as affecting the Maritime Provinces:

New Brunswick—The Chief Justice, $6,000. The Judge in Equity, $5,000. Four Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, each $5,000.

Nova Scotia—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $6,000. Judge in Equity, $5,000 (and on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Judge in Equity, $6,000). Six Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, each $5,000.

Prince Edward Island—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, being also Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, $5,000. Assistant Judge and Master of the Rolls in Chancery, $4,000. Assistant Judge and Vice Chancellor, $4,000.

Sir John Thompson gives notice of a bill further to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

During last week the principal subject under discussion in the House of Commons, apart from the annual financial statement, was the question relative to the fisheries, raised by Mr. Laurier, on the motion to go into supply. Among the members who made good speeches on this question was Mr. Kenny, of Halifax, who made a vigorous reply to Mr. Jones (opposition) of the same city. He quoted from Mr. Jones' utterance of last session, when he argued against the very concessions which he asked for to-day. Dealing with a contention put forward by Mr. Jones that the result of the elections during the recess showed the people to be in favor of an abandonment of the present trade policy for unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, he asked if it would not be more seemly for Mr. Jones to have quoted the elections in his own section, in Shelburne, Victoria, Colchester, Pictou and Cumberland, instead of dwelling upon Haldimand and other elections won by such narrow majorities. He was surprised to hear Mr. Jones bring up the dismissal of Hon. Mr. Ross, because he knew that gentleman has requested that his case should not be brought up in Parliament. This breach of friendship on the Liberal side was not out of keeping with their action respecting his retirement from the office of Minister of Militia in the Liberal administration. Concerning his recent dismissal he might say, however much he sympathized with the gentleman personally, that his action had been very wrong, and had given rise to very erroneous suppositions on the part of the American Government, and the British Government as well, that Canada had backed down on her former policy. He read a passage from the Boston *Advertiser*, and impartial authority, in which it was stated that the dismissal of Collector Ross was necessary to give emphasis to the avowal that there was to be no change of policy. Consul-General Phelan himself described the collector's action as inexplicable, save for the reason that Canada had changed her policy, and he had accordingly telegraphed his Government that Canada had conceded the right of transshipment. He thought that the people of the Maritime Provinces felt that in the fisheries matter their interests were quite safe in the hands of the present Government.

By far the best speech on the subject was made by Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, who gave a most masterly exposition of the legal aspects of the question under discussion. He followed Mr. Davies, of Queens, P. E. I., and so exposed the ridiculousness of the ground taken by that gentleman, that had he (Mr. D.) a little more modesty, he would doubtless be disposed to keep his mouth shut for the remainder of the session.

It is old history, said the Minister of Justice, it is threadbare history, but it is true, nevertheless, that the sacrifices which the first Minister and his Government made to redeem the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington, and to keep them in force, and the sacrifices which he proposed to make, from first to last met with the condemnation of the Opposition in this house and of their press in the country. (Hear, hear.) We know, sir, that in order to obtain a prolongation of the fishery articles of the treaty of 1871, coupled with a trade arrangement which would be to the advantage of the two countries, he proposed that the advantages conferred upon American citizens by the fishery articles of the treaty of 1871 should be extended until the close of the fishing season in 1885, which had then begun, and the cry went up in this house, and through the press of this country: "But the Americans will never accept that, because it is evident to them that you are going to demand a money equivalent, such as you obtained before." But in order to be more explicit and clear the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues communicated with the home authorities, and the home authorities communicated with Washington and declared: "You are to have, for the remainder of the fishing season, the advantages which the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington conferred upon you, and that without stint and without price." Then the cry in the country was, that we had made a dishonorable sacrifice to the United States; we were told that we should have manned our fleet, that we should have run up the flag and run out the guns, and taken a vote of $50,000 in the estimates for fisheries protection. But for the last two or three years the cry is that we folded our hands and did nothing, that we let the fishery articles expire without attempting to renew them.

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The hon. member from Queens (Mr. Davies) to-night quoted from the despatch of Mr. Phelps, in which Mr. Phelps said that he did not so much complain of the treaty itself as of the harshness with which it was executed, and the suddenness with which it was put in force. It was put in force by themselves, because they revoked the fishery articles of 1871, which suspended it. Sir, that interpretation—I state it with the utmost emphasis—the interpretation which we put on the treaty of 1818 in 1886 was precisely the interpretation which it had borne by the Provincial Governments, backed up by the guns and fleets of Great Britain for 70 years. The hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Mitchell) gave hon. gentlemen opposite a lesson upon that subject, when he assured the house that for the first 40 years of the treaty, not only was it put in force and carried out far beyond the limits at sea where we ever attempted to enforce it, away beyond the headlands where, he said, the fleets of England alone could keep the peace, and it was by the fleets of England that the treaty was enforced during the first forty years of its existence. Yet we are told by an hon. member, whose words will have weight as a leader, and whose words I am sure will be received with great weight in the United States, that it was a new, an illiberal construction that we sought to enforce, and the despatch of Mr. Phelps was read to this house to-night stating that it was a sudden and new interpretation put upon the treaty of 1818. I ventured in as strong language as could courteously be used in a report to His Excellency upon that despatch of Mr. Phelps not only to assert but to prove that our interpretation had been carried out by Great Britain herself for seventy years, and I venture to think I so far succeeded in this, that, in the first place, Mr. Phelps made no attempt to controvert my statements, and, in the second place, Mr. Phelps was informed by Lord Roseberry that there were no two opinions in England upon the question. Let me state that, instead of adopting a new interpretation of the treaty of 1818, we were enforcing the plain terms of an Imperial statute passed in 1819, the statutes of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia passed before confederation, and the statute of Canada passed twenty years ago. And yet we were told to-night that it was an entirely new interpretation we were putting on the treaty, and an entirely new and objectionable mode of enforcing it. We have been told that our policy is shifting and changing, and that we are unable to hold for two sessions consecutively the same policy. I wish to show how hon. gentlemen opposite have changed and chopped on this question. Why, let the house remember this, that in 1886, all these 68 seizures to which the hon. member for Prince Edward Island (Mr. Davies) has referred had been made, that the *D. J. Adams* and the *Doughty* had been seized, that every mode of making seizures had been adopted and enforced during that troublesome year of our fisheries dispute. Let me remind the house, moreover, that the reports made by the present Minister of Finance, then Minister of Fisheries, and myself, and which had been approved by council, and which were denounced by the hon. member for Queens (Mr. Davies) to-night, as brag and blow and bluster, were put upon the records of the house early in 1887. Nay more, they had been put before the houses of Parliament of Great Britain early in the autumn of 1886, and had been published by our own newspapers here. Accordingly, every man who took any interest in this question knew their contents, and when this house assembled in 1887, the hon. member for Queens (Mr. Davies) and all his associates had read my reports on the *D. J. Adams* seizure, and Mr. Foster's report on that whole question. They had read and digested all those reports which they now declare were brag, blow and bluster—and did they ask the house to condemn them? Did the leader of the Opposition rise and say that this is brag, blow and bluster? Did they say this is a narrow, cruel and harsh interpretation of the treaty of 1818? Did they say those 68 vessels should not have been seized: that we treated the Americans harshly; that we had seized too many American vessels? The records will show. But I find in looking over the records that on the 17th June, 1887, the hon. member for Queens (Mr. Davies) did bring this subject before the house. In disclaiming any desire to embarass the Government with respect to this question, the hon. gentleman said on 17th June, 1887:

"My intention is simply to discuss this question in the light of the facts as they exist at present. The Government having, as I said, neglected their duties, and being now through that neglect brought face to face with the present condition of affairs, namely, the expiration of the Washington treaty, I think I expressed the opinion of both sides of the house that in taking steps to protect our fisheries the Government carried out the wishes of the very large majority of the people."

The policy which we had carried out was well understood. The hon. gentleman had the reports in his hands, the order-in-council and the records of the 68 cruel seizures which he has detailed to-night—all the data on which was based the policy which he now describes as brag, blow and bluster. The hon. gentleman continued:

"I am quite sure that, under the then circumstances, that was the only proper course to be taken; and, so far as they have taken that course, they have my cordial support."

We had it, but only for one session.

"I am not going to open up those grave questions which have been discussed—"

With brag, blow and bluster? No.

"—with very great ability by the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. I have given a good deal of time to the reading of the papers on those questions—"

The hon. gentleman had not been misled or taken by surprise.

"—and I think that, so far as the controversy is concerned between Mr. Bayard and Mr. Phelps, the American Minister to England, on the one side—"

And to-night the hon. gentleman took the report of Mr. Phelps and backed it up.

"and the hon. gentleman who acted for Canada on our side, our case has been very well presented."

When a vote was taken on Mr. Laurier's amendment, the Government had a majority of 43.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

On the 5th, Hon. Mr. Foster submitted his budget speech. Canada to-day, he said, had every reason to survey her past record with pride, and to step forward into the future with the confidence of peace, plenty, prosperity and continued greatness. Canada asked no concealment of her record, no flattery, and whatever merits or demerits his statement would have it would have the merit of candor and frankness. The estimated revenue for the year 1887-8 was 36 millions, the actual revenue $91,536 less than that sum. The estimated expenditure had been 37 millions and the actual expenditure $36,718,494, leaving a difference of $281,506 to the good, so that the actual deficit was only $810,031 in place of the million dollars estimated. It must be remembered, however, that though there was this deficit there had been set off in the sinking fund $,939,099, so that if we had not this set off to the debt there would be a surplus of $1,129,000. The net debt stands as follows:

July 1st, 1887	$227,313,911
July 1st, 1888	234,581,358
Increase	$ 7,267,447

This increase is caused by expenditure on capital account, in construction of railways and other public works.

For the present year, to 30th June next, the estimated receipts had been $35,900,000. For the eight months concluded the actual receipts were $24,616,761. He now estimated for the remaining four months receipts amounting to $13,984,528 and the amended estimate of receipts for this year now stood as follows:

Customs	$23,533,971
Excise	7,068,143
Miscellaneous	7,999,180
Total	$38,601,294

or to be within the mark, say $38,500,000. The expenditure would amount, he estimated, to about $36,600,000, leaving a probable surplus of say two millions. This result has not arisen from any increased taxation, but showed an increased ability to consume and increased prosperity in the country.

The capital expenditure of 1888-9 would be, estimating for the four months to come:

Railways and Canals	$ 2,772,867
Public works	385,700
Dominion lands	100,000
Northwest rebellion	1,205
Railway subsidies	1,183,428
Redemption of debt	3,093,336
Total	$7,537,586,231

He thought this one thousand two hundred dollars was the last rebellion expenditure that would be heard of.

There was necessarilly far less of certainty about the year 1889-90, but the very favorable outlook for trade gave him confidence in making the following calculation, the increases in which were based simply upon an increase in population of say nearly two per cent:

Customs	$23,900,000
Excise	7,125,000
Miscellaneous	8,150,000
Total	$39,175,000

The estimates now before the House amount to $35,400,000, and the supplementaries would not reach an exceedingly high figure, so that the total would probably not be above $36,500,000, leaving a probable surplus next year of $2,674,000. He held that the estimates brought down made a very satisfactory showing. Mr. Foster proceeded to review the items as shown in the printed estimates. Among the increases was a heavy amount for the Intercolonial Railway, which was accounted for by the proposed purchase of new rolling stock, and he thought the increased receipts would do much to make up for it. Referring to the debt he pointed out that from 1880 to 1888 the Canadian Pacific Railway had been completed, and yet the burden of the debt as represented by the interest charge was only increased by fourteen cents per head between these years. He went into an exhaustive comparison of Canada's debt with that of the United States showing that if the debt were calculated on the same basis as that of the United States, Canada would and could have no debt to-day, but she would have a surplus of forty-four millions. Just as soon as this statement went before the people it would remove a stout argument of the opponents of the Government who argued that the United States occupied a more advantageous position with respect to her debt. Discussing the question of taxation, the Minister showed that Canada's peculiar natural advantages placed the taxation most heavily where it should rest upon the man of means. Canada has within her own boundary the great staples required for the sustenance of her people. The Customs returns showed that one third of the total imports for home consumption were free of duty and also that more than two hundred articles of raw material came in duty free. The United States had during the past twenty-one years paid an average of $9.64 per head and the average of Canada was $1.70 per head less. That is, were Canada's taxation as heavy as that of the United States she would have paid in this period for Customs and excise 182 millions more than she has paid. Is this thing to go on forever, might be asked? Are we to go on increasing the debt and the amount of taxation taken from the people? Canada to-day is in a position to fairly answer the question.

Taking the next three years he estimated that between now and the first of July, 1892, the capital expenditure would be $7,855,990. The redemption of debt would bring the capital expenditure up to $12,793,849. To offset that there would be in surpluses and sinking funds he estimated $14,500,000, leaving close on to $2,000,000 for unforeseen capital expenditure, so that from now to 1892, there would not, he believed, be a dollar added to the debt. After 1892 he believed that the country ought to go on for a series of years without increasing the debt at all.

After recess Mr. Foster took up the subject of the internal or domestic commerce dwelling upon its development since confederation. If we knew the extent of the present interprovincial trade, less stress would be put upon the foreign. The report of the labor commission just submitted threw much light on this matter. The Maritime Provinces had sent to Ontario a very much larger quantity of goods in the last four or five years and the volume was steadily increasing. The manufactured returns were ample evidence of this, and the coasting trade of Canada showed a corresponding development, the tonnage being 18 millions in 1888 against 12 millions in 1878. The development of the coal trade gave another indication. The product of Canada in 1878 was 628,000 tons; last year 2,449,000 tons. Contrasting the state of Canada twenty-one years ago with the present condition he expressed astonishment that any man of patriotism and intelligence could declare as Mr. Laurier did at Oakville that the country had not advanced one jot. In conclusion, Mr. Foster said that if any changes were made in the tariff later, they would not be of such a character as would interfere with the calculations made.

Sir Richard Cartwright charged that the deficit should appear as a million and a half instead of $810,000. The Intercolonial he said was built and run for political purposes and there was dishonesty in the management. He put in another plea for Unrestricted Reciprocity in view of the olive branch held out the other day by the House of Representatives. As an amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply, he moved that in the present condition of affairs and in view of the recent action of the House of Representatives of the United States it is expedient that steps should be taken to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and Unrestricted Reciprocity of trade therewith.

The 6th being Ash Wednesday the House did not sit. On the 7th the budget debate was resumed by Hon. C. H. Tupper. He thought the Finance Minister was to be congratulated on the success he had met with in eliciting from the financial critic of the Opposition a confession that he had naught to say against a great part of the statement placed before the House. In his favorite attitude Sir Richard Cartwright had wheeled round with his back to the enemy and endeavoring to rally his supporters pointed out the field of battle and urged them to attempt what he could not accomplish himself. He deprecated such language as that used by Sir Richard when he had charged that the public accounts were cooked, and had stigmatized ministers as acknowledging their supporters in the country as dupes. The member for South Huron was possessed, seemingly, of but two ideas—fear and the exodus, which he dwelt upon on every possible occasion. As to the trade policy advocated by Sir Richard Cartwright, while a professed opponent of the protection system, he would have us commit our tariff to the charge of such men in the United States as Butterworth and Hitt, who would make of Canadians hewers of wood and drawers of water to the people of the United States. It was the aim of the Government first to secure to the Canadian farmers and manufacturers the home market, always the most valuable, and then to extend our trade as far as possible into other countries. All the interests of Canada were adverse to the Opposition's policy, and the party were no doubt growing desperate at the consciousness that with a broadening of the franchise their chance of displacing the Government was fast fading away. The interests of this and every country were against the system of taxation which the Opposition would bring about. He regretted to see the other evening that the Opposition's financial critic could not resume his seat without once more making plain his hostility to the interests of the Maritime Provinces. He had attacked the Intercolonial Railway, stating that the loss in its operation was evidence that it was built and managed for political purposes only, but the earnings showed that while there was still a loss in the operation of that road, this loss was much less than it had been during the period of the Liberal administration. In 1878 the loss was $716,083, whereas now it was only half that amount, thanks to superior management and the economy practised by the present administration. The road had been of incalculable benefit to the Maritime Provinces. It was one of the bonds of confederation, and George Brown said he would give six Intercolonials to bring about confederation. Next Sir Richard Cartwright was found attacking the Short Line Railway, though when he had before attacked it in the house, he had met with a crushing defeat. Grits and Tories in Halifax had just passed a resolution urging its speedy completion. Were they knaves and dupes in the estimation of the Opposition critic, and would he hurl his anathemas against them? The business men of this country knew they would be recompensed a hundred times for their outlay on this and on railway subsidies generally. Concerning the amendment offered by Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Tupper declared that the Opposition had been driven back to their old attack of last year upon the Government's trade policy. As man and as Canadians, the Government hoped yet to make a fair trade arrangement with the neighboring republic, but it would not be by stooping to adopt the cringing attitude recommended from the other side of the house. Though efforts had been made to make the United States believe that the Canadian Government was hostile to the United States, Mr. Blaine, a moving spirit in the new administration, had shown in a speech not long ago delivered that no such impression had been created in his mind and that we had not injured our status by having respect for ourselves. We were told that the passage of the Hitt resolution was the holding out of the olive branch to Canada, but the invitation was that of the spider to the fly. In conclusion he believed that now as in the past we were able to maintain the interests of this country and were no more willing to surrender our commercial interests than the fisheries interests which had been discussed of late.

After recess the debate was continued by Charlton and White, of Renfrew. At 12.20 Armstrong moved the adjournment of the debate and the house rose.

In the Senate, McDonald, of Toronto, made a strong speech, favoring the development of the West India rather than Australian trade. He urged the subsidizing of a line of steamers, not less than two thousand tons and capable of steaming fifteen knots an hour, and also better cable service with the West Indies.

The Government will not make a grant for the Dominion Exhibition this year and P. E. Island therefore will not get the three thousand dollars asked for.

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

An Ottawa despatch of the 6th inst. says the following private and confidential circular has been issued by the Grits to the party bosses throughout the Dominion in connection with this year's revision of the voters' lists; it is strongly recommended to the careful attention of the friends of the Liberal Conservative party:

"Organize in every polling subdivision a committee of three. Proceed methodically from some point therein and, taking each lot successively, ascertain who is qualified to vote therein, or what residents are entitled to vote on income and find out by the last revised Dominion voters' list what reform voters can be added.

"Place all such names on the list of additions and fill in all the columns fully.

"Follow up in succession all the concession and side lines, not omitting the non-resident owners and tenants.

"In some cases tenants may not be able to qualify as such in consequence of not having resided in the riding for a year. Perhaps they can qualify as income voters, or in some other way! After all your names have been secured arrange them alphabetically, surnames first.

"Call this committee together again within a week and see if there are omissions and complete your work. If any are not qualified to go on the roll by reason of their being under age, or otherwise, on the first of June, but if they will be able to qualify before the final revision, put their names at that time on a separate list and keep it for the second revision.

"Proceed at once to fill in the declarations. Have them signed by the intending voters severally, and made before a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner and Notary Public. Arrange these declarations in the order in which the names appear on the first list, and attach the list thereto and hand it in to the revising barrister, but keep a copy of the list of voters as a check upon the revising officer's clerk.

"Prepare at the same time and in like manner, a list of the names of Tories to be struck off and particularly giving the reasons why they should be so struck off. If the voter so to be struck off has qualified on income and has ceased to be a resident, or has lost a part of his income, place in the list of objections 'insufficient income,' or 'has ceased to reside in the electoral district.'

"In like manner note the case of every owner who has sold his property and of every tenant, occupant, farmer's or owner's son who has lost his qualification. It would be well to have some person who knows the facts verify these objections and have these declarations attached to the list of voters to be objected to.

"These lists should be all carefully revised and the declarations examined by some competent person and handed in to the revising officer about the end of May and not later than the first of June next."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Owing to the pressure on our columns we are obliged to hold over, till next week, "Horse Topics" and other valuable matter.

For all kinds of fish, as well as pork, ham, sausages and groceries, go to the Fish Market of J. H. Myrick & Co. Their advertisement will be found in another column of the Herald.

The British vessel *Eldorado*, 270 tons, passed through the Panama Canal from Aspinwall to Chagres, a distance of fifteen miles, on the 7th inst. She was the first foreign vessel that passed through the canal.

We would call the special attention of all horsemen to the advertisement regarding the entire horse "Rollo." This splendid young horse is from the imported Percheron stallion "Duroc" and the celebrated "Carey Mare." He took first prize in his class at the Provincial Exhibition last fall. He then weighed over sixteen hundred pounds, being but two years and four months old.

The St. John *Gripsack* for March is to hand and well up to the high standard maintained by that magazine since its establishment. The reading matter is very interesting, being written in that concise, racy style in which commercial travellers usually express their thoughts. This publication is particularly useful for those who travel in the Maritime Provinces, as it contains the distances, rates of fare and starting time of all the railroads and steamboats running within the Provinces.

On Sunday evening last, Rev. A. J. McIntyre had a branch of the League of the Cross established in the parish of St. Bonaventure, Tracadie Cross. Rev. P. A. McElmeel, President of the Charlottetown branch, was present, and explained to those assembled the motive, object and advantages of the society. About one hundred members took the pledge.

At the regular annual meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society, held in their Hall last Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the current year:

Patron—James Reddin, (re-elected).
President—D. O'M Reddin, Jr.
1st Vice President—Thos. Campbell.
2nd Vice President—Michael Hennessy.
Treasurer—Anthony J. Dougan, (re-elected).
Secretary—Francis Curran, (re-elected).
Charity Committee—Thos. Butler, Thos. Gillan, John Mahar, Patrick Cullen and Michael Sweeney.
Marshals—John McAleer, Chief; Jas. McCarron, Michael Walsh, Thomas Butler and Patrick Berrigan.
Standard Bearers—Jeremiah Sweeney, R. Madigan, Richard Curran and James Mahoney.
Hall Committee—John Kelly, Thomas E. Flynn and Patrick Cullen.
Janitor and Messenger—Patrick Burke.

At the annual meeting of the Emerald Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society, held in their hall on Saturday, the 9th inst., the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year, viz: Rev. Dr. Doyle, re-elected Patron; William Deighan, President; Patrick Whelan, 1st Vice-President; Thomas McKenna, 2nd Vice-President; F. P. Murphy, Treasurer; W. H. Deighan, Secretary; Peter Murphy, Assistant Secretary; Peter F. Hughes, Michael Crorken and John Cunningham, Sick and Relief Committe; John Hughes, Terrence Goodwin and James Power, Hall and Managing Committe; James Duffy, Sergernt-at-arms, Angus McInnis, Asst. Sergeant-at-arms. The annual reports were submitted by the retiring officers, which shows that the management of affairs for the past year was judicious.—Com.

The annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York shows the remarkable progress made by this institution during twelve months. The record made by the Mutual eclipses its own best efforts, and naturally exceeds that of any other financial institution in the world. The new business written amounted to $103,214,261.32, an increase of $33,756,792.95 over the new risks assumed in 1887, and a gain of $46,381,542 over the business of 1886—showing a continuous and phenomenal advance. The assets of the Mutual Life now aggregate $126,082,153.56, indicating a gain for the year of $7,275,301. The Company has now an outstanding insurance account amounting to $482,125,184. Its total income from all sources is reported at $26,215,932. It paid to its members during the year for death claims and endowments and other obligations $14,727,550.22. Up to date the Mutual had 158,369 policies in force, showing a gain in membership for the year of 17,426, thus forming the biggest army of policy-holders in any regular Life Insurance Company in the world. The surplus fund was increased $1,645,622.11 in 1888, and the Mutual now has $7,940,063.33 over and above every liability.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Toronto, March 10—It is said that the St. George bridge disaster will cost the Grand Trunk $75,000. An official thinks that the Company will not have to pay out much as damages to passengers, owing to the unpreventable nature of the accident.

Montreal, March 10.—Archbishop Fabre has removed the ban placed some time since upon the Catholic Order of Foresters, the headquarters being in Chicago, and has appointed Rev. Father Archambault chaplain of the Order.

Quebec, March 10.—A protest from Cardinal Taschereau and the archbishops and bishops of Quebec against the recent laws passed by the Italian Government aimed at the Pope's temporal power, has been forwarded to Rome.

Ottawa, March 10.—The Government of India has made a collection of agricultural products of that country and they are now en route to Ottawa, where they are to be distributed among the several experimental farms for testing purposes.

The High Commissioner, in his annual report to the Government, says frequent enquiries were made last year at the London office regarding the prospect of settlement in the Maritime Provinces. He says that the Dominion officers in Great Britain have steadfastly discountenanced pauper immigration to Canada. He expresses regret that Canada's export of butter appears to be decreasing, and urges our farmers to go in more for horse raising and export to Great Britain.

Satisfactory negotiations are going on with Anderson & Co. for the fast Atlantic service.

The Haldimand election has been contested, and the writ was served on Colter yesterday.

Negotiations with Japan for a direct interchange of money orders are progressing favorably.

A bill will be introduced by the Minister of justice, reducing the quorum of the Superior Court from five to four in cases where a supreme court judge may have heard the argument in the court below.

Local and Special News.

The *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin has raised $175,000 for the Parnell defence fund.

President Harrison's sister is a convert to the Catholic Church. She is married to Mr. Rourke, a wealthy Irish-American in the South.

It is reported that the French have again been defeated in Tonquin, China.

To the Deaf.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 28 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

The Roman Forum is about to be ruined by a road bridge which is to cross its centre in order to continue the Via Cavour to the river.

Fits.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Oct. 24, 1888.—1y

It is rumored that General Desborde, the French commander, has been murdered in Tonquin, China.

Nothing Like It.—"I was troubled with liver complaint for a good many years, but was cured by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. I have never found any medicine to help me like B. B. B. in fact one bottle made a complete cure." W. J. West, Parkhill, Ont.

General Boulanger was lately presented with a sword of honor by the citizens of Boulogne.

Common Croup is often fatal when not remedied in time. Leslie E. Nicholson, 19 Wellesley Avenue, Toronto, says: "As a quick cure for croup, colds, sore throat, chilblains, etc., I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil." It is a sure cure. Directions accompany each bottle.

The Pope desires the great powers of Europe to prevent war by arbitration.

Partly Gave Up.—"In the year 1885 I coughed for six months, and having unsuccessfully tried many remedies, I partly gave up, thinking I had consumption. At last I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, less than one bottle of which cured me, leaving me as well as ever I was." Henry W. Cairns, Wabash, Ont.

Father Stephens has lately been sentenced to six months imprisonment in Ireland for telling the people to pay no rent.

Health Failig Fast.—I was swollen from head to foot from dropsy of 6 months' standing, and my health was failing fast, but after taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, I am quite well, and think there is no medicine equal to B. B. B., and to it I remain a grate friend." Joseph Herie, Linwood Mill.

The Pope is 79 and Mr. Gladstone is 9 weeks older.

A High Valuation.—"If there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba, I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip Brant, of Monteith, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with, as he says, "astonishing good results."

A Chinese, who owns large tea plantations in China, has lately arrived in the United States of America. He is worth $95 000,000.

A Dreadful Doom.—To be unable to satisfy hunger without being distressed by heartburn, indigestion, sick stomach, dizziness or faintness, seems a dreadful doom. All who suffer thus, will find prompt relief and permanent cure in Burdock Blood Bitters. B. B. B. *positively cures* dyspepsia in any form.

A Baltimore tailor is the father of 25 children.

C. C. Richards & Co.

Gents,—My hor