Live Issues Reviewed.

The New Canadian Tariff and Various Ideas of Reciprocity Discussed.

A Detense of the Principle of Expediency in Levying Taxes - Unexpected Evidence in Favor of the Liberal Policy Towards Great Britain-Canada's Right to Give Britain Preferential Treatment-Interesting Speech by Hon. David Mills.

Smith. He stated what he considered sound principles of taxation and econ-

omy, but at the same time, while these were his views, he stated that the cir-

cumstances of the nation were such that it would be impossible to press

those views for immediate adoption

and the principles set forth by Lord

Lansdowne on that occasion, were

quoted in one of the most celebrated speeches ever made in the United

States Congress, by Daniel Webster, in 1824. Any one who knows the cir-

cumstances under which free trade was adopted in England—the bread

riots, the scarcity of food, the dis-tressed condition of the poorer popula-

tion, especially in the cities—knows that it was a state of social distress

approaching very nearly to a revolu-tion that made it possible to intro-duce the principles of free trade, and no one in this country, looking at the

the principles to which they subscribe, and which, under other circumstances

them to go much further than they

FAVORS INDIRECT TAXES.

Now, the question of the tariff is, in

existing circum-

this country, largely made an academic

stances, because when you look at the

debt of the country, the amount of money that it is necessary to raise

the various other purposes for which public revenues are necessary, it is

impossible to do otherwise than to im

taxation, and so far as I know, there s no public man of any prominence on the Liberal side of politics, that

has ever proposed that you shall abandon customs duties, and indirect

taxes, and depend upon direct taxa-tion as a means of revenue. I say

not drawing a large sum of money from circulation. It is paid day by

PRODUCE A FINANCIAL CRISIS

a man who is in perfect health.

year to meet the interest on

have gone.

every

Just before the Dominion Parlia- | a secular one. Long ago, before the adjourned, a discussion took place in the senate on the policy of the Metration. Hon. David Mills followed the opposition leader. He said: I have listened with some interest to my honorable friend (Sir Mackenzie Bowell), and what puzzles me ore than anything else is to know that he should have made this comlaining speech, beginning some time this afternoon, and ending now at 9 o'clock, about a tariff with which he cordially agrees.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell-Par-

Hon. Mr. Mills-My honorable friend says that this is a highly protective tariff; but he does not complain of it on that account; that he congratu-lates the government for having adopted this protective tariff, and yet his speech from beginning to end is a complaint against the government in no one in this country, looking at the respect to the tariff. My honorable strained circumstances of our people, friend has said that the policy of the low prices for all products, the friend has said that the policy of the government consists of planks stolen from the platform of my honorable friend and his colleagues.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—That is the bounty principle.

How prices for all products, the stagnation of business, the burdens incurred for public enterprises that have not proved profitable, and the high rate of taxation to which the people of this country have been supported.

the bounty principle.

Hon. Mr. Mills—If that were so I would say that it was a very foolish act, for if they have taken anything sible for the government, under existing circumstances, to go as far as they have stolen what is of very little They consist of very poor tim-They will break with those who themselves to them, and I think adopted—I say it was impossible for that the sooner the government, if they have adopted any portion of the trade policy of my honorable friend, can abandon that portion and act upon a policy that they can with greater confidence rely upon, it will be so much the better for the country. My honorable friend is not quite satisfied with

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell-That is Hon. Mr. Mills-I was quite sure that that debt, the cost of government, and I would say something with which my honorable friend would agree, and I am pleased that he is not satisfied, for If my honorable friend, knowing his extreme protectionist views had been satisfied with the tariff, I would have come to the conclusion that that tariff had been satisfied with the tariff had been satisfied with the tariff had been satisfied with the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied with the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied with the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the conclusion that the conclusion that the tariff had been satisfied by the conclusion that the conclusion th iff had very little merit in it from my standpoint. I do not pretend that this tariff is all that I could desire to see In so far as the government have gone, they have gone in the right direction. The step which they have taken has been taken at a period when lepressed, when there was a great leal of distress, and when it was not in the public interest to create any very serious disturbance in the public mind, and what would have been posif the country had been in a highly prosperous condition, and trade had been flourishing, you cannot expeet to accomplish under circum-stances that are altogether different. Now, in my opinion, we have taken a

THE RIGHT DIRECTION. ministration and the business of the entatives of the people who sit behind them, and who seek to support the course which they have taken, and to which the entire party, for a long series of years, have stood pledged, to see that each favorable opportunity, as it is presented, is utilized to carry forward those principles of publi policy in respect to taxation which in my opinion are in the public interests. My honorable friend says that the secretary of state is all wrong. The secretary of state holds views which from an academic standpoint, are thoroughly free trade, and because thoroughly free trade, and because this tariff is not in every particular based on free trade lines, then the honorable leader of the opposition claims that my honorable friend is politically an immoral man, because he has not gone further—that he has acted upon the principle of expediency and that the principle of expediency ought not to govern the con-duct of public men. Now, I do not agree with my honorable friend, I do agree with my honorable friend, I do not admit the soundness of the doctrine which he has laid down. We have very high authority for the doctrine of expediency as distinguished from mere abstract propositions. I remem-ber on one occasion it me. r on one occasion it was said to a ciple of our Lord, "Does your Maspay tribute to the temple?" and said, "certainly, my Master pays said, "certainly, my Master pays bute," but when our Lord questionhim on the subject, he asked was sons of the household who paid tbute, or was it strangers? They tribute, or was it strangers? The said strangers. Then, said he, "the children of the household ought to be free." "I am entitled on principle to relieved from taxation, but never ow, that was the doctrine of expe diency, and I think the doctrine of expediency, when properly applied, in always a proper doctrine to recognize and the man would not govern long, and would not be fit to govern untry long, who failed to recognize

PRINCIPLE OF EXPEDIENCY,

hy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, falling hair, and baby blemishes by CUTICURA SOAP, the most skin purifying and beautifying he world, as well as purest and

plation ought to have, in the condiduce very serious disturbance; and being, to enable him to reach the advanced point at which he now stands -a point of observation-until the more favored opportunity arrives for going, with the public sanction and consent, a step further, my honorable friend thinks that he is all wrong. I do not think so. I do not think that what my honorable friend has done and what the government has done, is open to the objection which the honorable gentleman has pressed upon them in this regard. I do not think the course which the government hav and declare their tariff as a finality, as the perfection of wisdom—as all the friends; but no one has said that any ninister has taken that position, and in England, Lord Lansdowne, in a careful speech in the House of Lords, set forth those doctrines and principles which he had learned from Adam

Then, my honorable friend says, if I do not misunderstand him, were very anxious at one time to dis-

and high taxation against the mother country, and I have spoken many times upon the subject, and I think my honorable friend will not find any

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell-I do not think I accused you of it.

Hon. Mr. Mills—No; I am perfectly sure my honorable friend could not. Then the honorable gentleman will re--perhaps four-a resolution was profavored trade relations with the mo-ther country, and declaring that the that has never been proposed, no one has argued in favor of that position.

My honorable friend opposite sometimes, and some of those associated times, and some of those associated times, and some of those associated to this tariff, certain reciprocal trade arrangements that apply e; but I say they are not I specially in the first instance to the I may be, and I am, in trade between Canada and the motrade between Canada and the mo-ther country. I listened to the deprinciple a free trader, but I had never supposed it was in the public interbaes in the other chamber and I supest to depend upon direct taxes instead of customs duties for the purfriend and that while they are ready poses of revenue. There are may reasto concede reciprocal trade relations to ons. I think, in favor of the system of indirect taxation. In the first place you are paying your taxes in the way ditional arrangement, but unless the mother country were to concede somemost convenient for you. You are paying the taxes when you are purchasing articles imported into the mother country were to concede thing specially to this country, they not only give us reasonable. thing specially to this country, unless country. You pay it at every season generous treatment, but unless they of the year. The amount of money hit somebody else, discriminate against hit somebody else, discriminate against that is constantly coming into the some other country, we would not be

public treasury, is an amount that is satisfied. Hon, Sir Mackenzie Bowell-You do not apply that to me?
Hon. Mr. Mills — I understand my day and month by month, as circum-stances call for it, and the cost of honorable friend wants the government of Great Britain to discriminate collection is less than a direct tax ment of Great Britain to discriminate would be. Supposing you were to impose a direct tax, how often in the government to receive special considyear are you to collect? Once a year erations at the hands of the Canadian

A CONFESSION. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell-I will every time you attempted to collect. frankly say that I would like to do If you collect it frequently, look at that, but I would give them preferen-

distinct question from the question of not reprotection. If I wish to collect taxes think.

such a way that I will take from the pockets of the population only what goes in the public treasury. I can very easily suggest taxation which if you were to impose it on the compact of the evening, going into a discussion upon the question of law connected with that proposition. Whether great weight, and it seems to me if munity, would cause them to pay manyfold a larger sum, than the government receive. That tax is an inmanyfold a larger sum, than the government receive. That tax is an inecidental tax that goes to somebody question of constitutional law, that would require much more time, if eidental tax that goes to somebody else. It is not adding one dollar of would require much more time, if wealth to the country; all that you fully discussed, than I feel warranted in claiming at your hands here toand you have made it the property of another. That does not add to the another. I am very sure. Then you have the third question they were bound by the most favored which I mentioned at the outset, and nation treaty stipulation to concede the theorem. those with whom such stipulation had been entered into the same right and privileges commercially, that the concede to those countries with whom from disease just the same they had special reciprocal relations.

AS TO TREATIES. and when the community have for a long period of years been subjected to a policy which is highly artificial and which has disturbed abnormally the production and possession of tealth, you cannot get rid of it in an our. There are times, there are cirumstances, when you can go very uch further in making a change. much further in making a change, Belgium and of Germany have both than you can in others, and I say the ultimately conceded the contention of than you can in others, and I say the ultimately conceded the contention of the unstances existing at this moment the United States, and it does seem considering the large liabilities that existed in the case of some of these manufacturing establishments—when you consider the extent to which the United States have contended in rebanking institutions of the country spect to two treaties which are in have been carrying many of those question, that it will be extremely difestablishments, it was in the highest ficult for Germany or Belgium to degree inexpedient to adopt a finan- maintain that their treaty arrangebe its merits in the abstract—it would be highly inexpedient to adopt a pol-ought to be understood differently be highly inexpedient to adopt a pol-tey, that would produce serious dis-turbance and create serious distrust. Now, I am not saying one word in fav-When one of the commercial treaties or of protection. I say in all those things I am not advocating protection. I am discussing these matters on broad strough of the policy and I am act of Portugal to the discrimination of the policy and I am act of Portugal to the commercial treaties with France was under discussion in parliament, the attention of the minimum act of the commercial treaties with France was under discussion in parliament, the attention of the commercial treaties with France was under discussion in parliament, the attention of the commercial treaties with France was under discussion in parliament, the attention of the commercial treaties with France was under discussion in parliament, the attention of the commercial treaties with France was under discussion in parliament, the attention of the min-

giving you economic reasons which relate to the production of wealth, but economic reasons which relate to the security and confidence which the population and confidence which the population of communication between the United Kingdom of the Deciminal Communication of the Communi tween the United Kingdom of the ish empire and foreign countries. The very serious disturbance; and crown, in making treaty stipulations, because my honorable friend, the secretary of state, has taken these matters into consideration, and allowed them to govern him for the time being to enable him for the time being to enable him for the time be, and in these treaty arrangements the crown is advised by the ministers, who are the paramount authority in the executive government of the empire. But you have this point to consider—in no case does the treaty operate under the government of Great Britain as a law. In every case a treaty is simply a compact between the sovereign authority of the United Kingdom and the sovereign authority with whom that treaty has been made So no treaty has ever been held to interfere with the

PRIVATE RIGHTS

if they were to come forward of any party, whether he be a subject or a foreigner. No treaty has ever taken away any personal right from country ought ever to expect, with which they ought, for all time, to be contented—they would satisfy the just expectations or the real wishes of their active until it is sanctioned by parliament. Take, for instance, the decisions that have been given in stances, the course taken, was the one suggested by prudence and what the suggested by prudence and what the interest requires under the cir
Now, under the convention, who has his trade mark regthe party who has his trade mark reg istered in one country is entitled to have that trade mark registered in the The English statute says that we he must make application within four were very anxious at one time to discriminate against the mother country and to establish more extensive trade relations with our neighbors.

Hon Sir Mack maie Bowell-No. I Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell-No; I there is an engagement—there is a compact between England and a for-Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowen-No, did not put it in that way. I did not say you were anxious to do it. What say you were anxious to do it. What eight state, it is the duty of the government to see that that compact is the duty of the government to see that that compact is the duty of the government to see that that compact is the duty of the government to see that the compact is the duty of the government to see that the compact is the duty of the government to see that the compact is the duty of the government to see that the compact is the duty of the government to see that the compact is the duty of the government to see that the compact is the duty of the government to see that the compact is the duty of the government to see that the compact is the duty of the government to see that the compact is the duty of the government to see that the compact is the duty of the government to see that the duty of the government to see the duty of the government to see that the duty of the government to see the duty of I said was, you were prepared to accept reciprocal relations with the United States, even if it discriminated against England. That was the declaration of Sir Richard Cartwright and others of the party elaration of Sir Renard Cartwright and others of the party.

Hon. Mr. Mills—That would depend upon the circumstances of the country, whether it would be in the interest of England or not. I apprehend that if you had round the whole isters to the censure of parliament, terest of England or not. I apprehend that if you had round the whole border of the continent of America, say a 15 per cent or 20 per cent tariff, that the British government and people, the commercial classes of England, would prefer it even though there was absolute free trade between Canada and the United States—they would prefer it to absolute free trade with Canada, and a high protective tariff against them in the United States. I think that is perfectly certain, and my honorable friend will see that

my honorable fr.end will see that whether what he has stated now as proposition is an objectionable and an unpatriotic one or not, would depend altogether on the manner in which it was carried out. For myself I have never favored unrestricted in touch with the majority, and while what care the ministers study the House of Commons and keep themselves in touch with the majority, and while have never favored unrestricted responding the united Kingdom is concerned, the rule, it seems to me, and I humbly submit to the consideration of the house, in the whole subject, and I think any honorable friend will not find any uch proposition.

What care the ministers study the House of Commons and keep themselves in touch with the majority, and while in touch with the majority, and while that rule is perfectly proper, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the rule, it seems to me, and I humbly submit to the consideration of the house,

DOES NOT APPLY

When we are making a commercial

A Family Medicine. I have never favored unrestricted re-ciprocity with our neighbors in the United Kingdom is concerned, the when we are making a commercial treaty in which a dependency having

The crown is advised by

a parliamentary government terested. The crown is ad-

men who deal with the foreign rela-tions, who have an exclusive right to member some two or three years ago

—perhaps four—a resolution was proosed from our side of the House of ommons, declaring in favor of more avored trade relations with the modular trade relations with the modular trade relations that the modular trade relations with the modular trade relations. And in dealther country, and declaring that the liberal manner in which the mother country deals with the people of Canada entitle them to the favored consideration of the people of this country. Now, the government have proposed in this schedule, schedule D, attached to this tariff, certain recipro-England ministers risk the censure of for us, ministers are beyond our cen sure; we cannot touch them, and so the very principle and spirit of our whole constitutional system requires that when dealing with foreign relations, if they turn towards the colony, and invade its authority, we ought to be consulted, otherwise our rights as British subjects would be delusion. We will be playing at par-liamentary government, while everything we did would be simply done by sufferance, or, as a matter of fore bearance. Now, I am not putting for have any power to negotiate, or that bind the mother country, but I am pointing out that the constitutional doctrine which applies to them, cannot in these matters apply to us. me say no rule is better settled than this, that the crown in council is sub ordinate to the crown in parliament so it may be asked, how can the crown in parliament? the enormous cost of collection and look at the very great inconvenience to which you subject the population, who are called upon to pay taxes, when you want it, and when they are not quite ready. When you examine the whole question you will see that the indirect tax, if wisely imposed, is the cheapest form of taxation. It costs less to collect it, and produces further than this, that the crown is Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell-I am not apply to a colony having colonial not responsible for what they may self-government. We never had the op-

protection. If I wish to collect taxes apon imports—if I am looking solely to the question of revenue, I impose a tax on articles which will diffuse that burden over the population, as nearly as may be, in proportion to their ability to pay. I impose that tax in such a way that I will take from the proceeds of the population only what the collection of the conservative party. Now, that is a matter of very considerable proceeds of the population only what the collection of the conservative party. Now, that is a matter of very considerable importance. I am not, at this hour take of the effect of those two treaties The honorable gentleman his seat amid applause.

THE TRAIL OF DEATH

It begins at the Throat and ends at the Grave & How many a human life is unnecessarily sacrificed. 🧀 🚜 🚜

the cure of consumption, but consumption, once it reaches a certain stage, cannot be cured. In professing, therefore, to do what is impossible, these remedies prove themselves to be simply Consumption is a disease which destroys the

tissue of the lungs. Once gone, no medicine can

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