

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

Interesting Debate on the Tariff Changes.

The Government Substitutes Retaliation for Reciprocity—Effects of the Increased Tax on Cattle.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, April 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to Mr. Curran, Sir Hector Langevin announced it probable that a commission on the Harbor of Montreal would be appointed to-morrow. Mr. Gilmour brought to attention of the Minister of Militia a complaint made in Fredericton, N. B., a place under the Scott Act, that liquor was sold at the canteen, the sergeants mess and at the officers' mess of the school of Infantry, where citizens notoriously obtained liquor, and from which young men whose time was up emerged in an intoxicated condition.

Sir Adolphe Caron promise to investigate the statements.

The Landerskin again inquired what was being done regarding the Baltic outrage.

Sir John Macdonald said a great outrage had, according to reports, been committed, and that if it were proved no effort was made to save the man who was drowned there was wronging somewhere. A commission had been issued to Capt. Gordon to investigate the matter, and his report had yet to be made.

On the order of the day being called, Sir John Macdonald referred to the death of Mr. Clissold, member for New Westminster, B. C., which, coming, he said, so close to the death of Mr. Perley, must deeply affect them all in reflecting on the uncertainty of human life.

The House then went into Committee on Ways and Means to consider the changes in the tariff in the shape of a number of resolutions. The changes in the rates of duty went through with but little discussion until No. 5 was reached. This reads:

Animals living, viz., cattle, sheep and hogs, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The duty up to this time had been 20 per cent. Mr. Foster's explanation was that, as the Government was increasing the duty on meat, it was necessary to view duty on meat of various kinds with a view to protecting the farmer, the necessity for an increase in the duty on animals was obvious.

Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out the effect this would have in strengthening the hands of the advocates of restriction in the United States.

Mr. Cartwright said this was certainly a most inopportune time to impose these duties in view of the reasons advanced by Sir Richard Cartwright.

Mr. Mulock strengthened the argument by quoting from the official returns.

Mr. Foster in explanation said that Canada had always desired close trade relations with the United States, that that country had steadily pursued the opposite policy; that the choice in the last election was between a high tariff and a higher; that the latter was chosen; that there was no Canadian farmer, and that they should seek first the good of the Canadian people, the wishes of other countries being secondary.

He declared that these governments to the tariff were intended as throwing down the gauntlet to the United States, and declared that the object simply was to benefit Canada. From this he went on to denounce as criminal those who sought to make it appear that retaliation was intended by this new tariff, and to ruin the changes upon this charge, and that it was altogether a patronizing lecture to the Opposition.

Sir Richard Cartwright said: If the Government are not traitors they are writing themselves down what the honorable member for West Assiniboia described them—a Cabinet of assassins and incompetents. (Cheers.) Looking at our exports to the United States in these animals, I never yet in all my life saw an instance of more utter ineptitude, want of statesmanship and want of appreciation of the great interests of this country than is displayed in this clause. (Cheers.) Why, sir, what are these gentlemen doing? Here we have a trade with the United States to the value of \$4,000,000 of sheep, horses and cattle, and if you add eggs, a trade of \$7,000,000 put in jeopardy for a miserable sum of a few thousands of revenue. Last year we sent them \$2,169,000 worth of horses, nearly \$500,000 of horned cattle, \$900,000 in sheep, and millions and millions of eggs and other matters. (Cheers.)

Every agriculturist in the Dominion sees one of the most valuable portions of his whole business jeopardized and exposed to a prohibitory tax that the American farmer, all, sir, for the purpose of affording honorable gentlemen opposite the opportunity to indulge in a little clap-net and catch a few votes. (Cheers.) If the honorable gentleman suppose that such action as theirs is not taken by the people of the United States as a challenge they show an ignorance of the temper and feeling of the Americans. The late Finance Minister, Sir Charles Tupper, went to Washington, and on his return told us we were on the verge of a commercial war. We know that he came back and found the honorable gentleman opposite attempting to embark in one or two instances on the policy upon which they are now embarking, and he took them by the neck and compelled them to do what the Minister-to-day declares to be traitorous and treasonable. (Cheers.)

The present Finance Minister does not display the same grip in dealing with his colleagues, or his better sense would lead him to initiate his predecessor and eliminate this objectionable provision. (Loud cheers, cries of "carried.")

Sir Richard Cartwright—Not all. The evening was spent in a lively debate on the same subject.

Mr. Cartwright said the proposition of the Government was an absurd one. Canada alone live stock to the value of \$5,221,830, or more than twice as great as the exports to other countries. Yet the Government proposed to increase the duty on the imports by 10 per cent. Such action threatened a very important industry. The truth was that both here and in the United States the protection policy suited a ring of monopolists who would naturally be inclined to contribute most liberally to the election funds of the party which had adopted its policy. There must be something radically wrong with the system of a country which enables a few to prosper at the expense of the many.

Mr. Freeman said the House had heard enough of the question of unrestricted reciprocity, and he wanted the Opposition to say they had better give it up once and for all.

Mr. McMillan (Huron) said that if anybody was responsible for driving national sentiment out of the country it was certainly the honorable gentleman opposite. (Applause.) He opposed the clause under consideration.

This proposed tax on stock would not benefit the farmers anywhere, and would damage their interests very much in the new territories. (Cheers.)

Dr. Landerskin knew of no country of 5,000,000 of people so oppressively taxed as Canada, and charged the Finance Minister with closing his eyes to everything going on around about him. His predecessor, Sir Charles Tupper, imbued with the idea that we should have freer trade, acted differently, and two years ago redeemed the statutory offer of reciprocity passed in 1879 by taking the duties off seeds, fruit and trees, duties which the Government now reimposed. The standing offer of reciprocity was a standing falsehood, and reciprocity was a standing book. He should be taken down from his glorious destiny, and wanted to see in this country complete freedom to work out our glorious destiny. Viewing the fiscal question as a whole, the honorable gentleman declared for a tariff for revenue only.

Mr. McMillan assured the Government that the proposed tax on live stock would not affect the issue of catching farmers' votes in the face of the fact that we imported few and exported many head of horses and cattle. Their first consideration was to maintain the National Policy whether it injured the farmers or not. This session, as the time approached for going before the people, the Government was trying to blind the eyes of the farmers, but they had been so long humbugged that they did not believe they would stand it any longer. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bechard saw no reason for this increase of duty except to extract money uselessly from the pockets of the people.

Mr. Wilson, of Elgin, replied that Mr. Foster's speech before recess, reminded the House that retaliation was the avowed policy of the Government since 1878, and his remark that it was criminal on the part of the Opposition to recall this fact was ridiculous. He showed the injury the proposed tax on animals would undoubtedly do to Canada, and invited the Government to rescind from the legislation designed apparently for no other object than to create a hostile feeling among the Americans.

Mr. Mulock remarked that his question to the Minister why he imposed a duty on sheep stood unanswered. Four provinces out of the eight did not last year import a single sheep. The total exports of sheep and mutton combined amounted only to \$95,000, while the total exports of sheep and mutton to the United States amounted to over \$924,000. Ontario alone exported to the United States 218,136 sheep last year, to the value of \$886,000, and imported just one sheep. These figures showed that the tax could neither be for the purpose of protection or of revenue. It must, therefore, be in pursuance of a policy of isolating Canada from her best and nearest customers. The policy of forcing trade with a people 3,000 miles away was the indication of Mr. Foster's statesmanship. He urged the Government to decide between isolation and retaliation or friendliness with our nearest neighbors, with reciprocity in the near future. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wadlie argued that the National Policy would not be endangered in any way by the tariff on sheep and cattle at 20 per cent.

Mr. Bowell objected to the charge made by Mr. Mulock and others to the effect that the Dominion Government was adopting a policy of retaliation against the American Government, which policy would cause a counter retaliation by the American Government. He then read the list of increases in the tariff suggested by the committee of Congress two or three weeks ago, to show that these increases had been determined upon, even as to increasing the duty on sheep, before the present action of the Government had come before the House at all, and could not therefore be due to this action. On the contrary—

Mr. Mitchell—It is only a proposition; it has not been decided on.

Mr. Bowell claimed it was much more likely to be due to the speeches made in this House and elsewhere in favor of commercial union.

Mr. Mills said it was the Government side of the House that had provoked the hostility of the United States, not the Opposition. (Applause.) Had honorable gentlemen opposite forgotten the resolution introduced by the First Minister in 1878, when that gentleman had declared that the Government had adopted a retaliatory policy simply to secure reciprocity? What would the Government expect to do to the farmers of Ontario by putting a tax on the one sheep that was imported into the Province last year? He pointed out the inconsistency of these members of the Government who a few years ago had professed their willingness to sacrifice so much for reciprocity, and who now, when the chance of securing it seems within their grasp, were doing their utmost to prevent its being accomplished.

Mr. Barnard represented that British Columbia wanted protection, as the farmers and ranchmen out there could supply all Canada with sheep and cattle. They were not afraid of taxation.

Mr. Patterson (Brent) read from the trade returns that British Columbia, that Province full of overflocking of sheep and cattle, exported last year just two horned cattle—(hear, hear)—and exported not a single sheep out of the large surplus. Mr. Barnard told them of. (Cheers.) At the same time British Columbia imported \$17,000 worth of cattle. The Government's course was more pretense of protecting the farmers. They put a duty on wool which was not imported and did not enter into competition with Canadian wool, and admitted free wool, which was supported. That was a sample of the kind of protection given by this Government to the farmers. (Cheers.)

The subject was not disposed of when the committee rose at 12:10.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. J. A. Chaplain was taken severely ill in his office Wednesday and had to be taken home.

Senator Belloc gave notice of a motion to strike out that clause of the Northwest bill relating to the dual language.

Messrs. Cleghorn (London), E. Adams and J. W. Young (Toronto) and A. Turner (R. W. Steele (Hamilton) interviewed the Ministers of Customs and Finance to-day, with reference to the recent changes in the duties on cashed liquor. They asked that the class known as under proof should include all up to 25 per cent., and that the duty should be charged by measurement.

A notable feature of the tariff resolutions discussed last night is an amendment intended to meet such cases as that of the Ayers, in which it will be remembered the Minister of Customs met a signal defeat in the courts. The ingredients of patent medicines were imported separately by the Ayers, and the mixing and packing was done in Canada. As the commercial value of these ingredients is but little, the duty collected was correspondingly small. But now the ingredients are to be valued at the market value of the completed article, less the value of the labor done in Canada, in completing the preparation. The Minister separately got a bad set-back in the courts when he undertook to enforce practically the same principle, but he will be well fortified in his present position. I regard it as the best remedy for this disease and would use no other.

A new clause of the tariff law provides a penalty of \$500 and imprisonment up to

twelve months for any person sending to Canada or having in his possession a certified paper which may be used as a fraudulent invoice. The fact that the wrong might be committed by a person abroad and beyond the reach of Canadian law, while the paper was found in the possession of a really innocent man in Canada, was pointed out by Mr. Laurier. Mr. Weiden, of St. John, asked that at least the same consideration might be shown an unfortunate importer found with a criminalizing document of this kind in his possession as was shown to a man taken on the streets at night carrying burglar's tools, and he proposed to amend the clause by providing that it must be shown that the paper was intended to be used to defraud the revenue. This suggestion, however, was rejected, and the clause carried in the shape first proposed.

SARNIA ASSIZES.

The Charivari Tragedy—Acquittal of William McFadden Charged with Murder.

SARNIA, Ont., April 10.—Wm. McFadden tried at the Assizes yesterday on a charge of murder for shooting Wm. H. H. Meyers in Enniskillen at a charivari on the night of March 22. The jury at 9:15 at night rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Routley vs. Harris, an action for slander. The parties are neighboring farmers in the township of Warwick, and the alleged slander consisted in a statement that the plaintiff had cut some oats in a field of the defendant and let down his fence and admitted stock to his growing crops. Verdict for defendant.

Axworthy vs. The Canada Accident Insurance Company. Plaintiff is the widow of John Axworthy, formerly of Toronto, who was killed at Port Huron on March 1st, while endeavoring to extricate his employer from a drunken brawl, and who was insured for \$1,000 with defendants' company. The defense was that he met his death while fighting, and that the blow that killed him was struck with intent to injure, which vitiated the policy. Verdict for plaintiff.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.

The Work in Foreign Lands—Laborers Ready to Enter the Field.

TORONTO, April 10.—At the quarterly meeting of the Foreign Mission Board in connection with the Baptist denomination of Ontario and Quebec, held here Tuesday afternoon and evening, the first business under consideration was the question of sending Mr. MacLaurin, who has spent 26 years in missionary work in India, to Toronto, in Hindustan, to do literary work.

Mr. MacLaurin came to this country for the benefit of his health, but he thinks that although his health might not justify him in undertaking to travel and preach, yet he could very well undertake the work of translation. The matter was left in abeyance pending further communications from missionaries on the field. The sum of \$450 was voted for the repair of the mission house at Tany, India.

Rev. T. S. Johnston, Brantford, and Rev. N. S. Walker, Mount Forest, were appointed foreign mission secretaries for their respective districts.

Mr. Scott presented a recommendation to the effect that there should be established in the college a special course of study for those in preparation for mission work. Mr. Harris, Mr. MacLaurin and Mr. Johnston were appointed a committee to confer with the college authorities on the subject. A recommendation that assistance be given with a view to encouraging missionaries to insure their lives was discussed at some length, but no decision was arrived at with regard to it.

The following persons presented themselves before the Board as applicants for foreign mission work: Rev. A. A. McLeod, pastor Tecumseh Street Church; Mr. George Barrow, secretary Y. M. C. A., and Dr. Binell, of Delhi, Ontario.

The last business considered was an appeal from the missionaries of the foreign field for 62 additions to their numbers. This matter was discussed at the evening session. The Board has not the power of making or deciding upon these appointments, but the members will recommend the matter to the churches and solicit the aid of the congregations.

WESTMINSTER TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Council met at W. L. Odell's April 4, at the members present were: Wm. F. Fitzgerald, O'Callaghan, \$165, and by Mr. Fitzpatrick, \$200. The Council decided to take no steps regarding amalgamation until they knew what had been done by the Legislature. For valuing sheep, \$15 for a pound, \$20 for a half pound, \$25 for a quarter pound, \$30 for a sixth pound, \$35 for an eighth pound, \$40 for a tenth pound, \$45 for a twelfth pound, \$50 for a sixteenth pound, \$55 for a twentieth pound, \$60 for a twenty-fourth pound, \$65 for a thirtieth pound, \$70 for a fortieth pound, \$75 for a fiftieth pound, \$80 for a sixtieth pound, \$85 for a seventieth pound, \$90 for an eightieth pound, \$95 for a ninetieth pound, \$100 for a hundredth pound.

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For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Spasms, Rheumatism, Bilious Fever, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Organs. Purely Vegetable, containing No Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

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FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrophulous and Wasting Diseases, Coughs, Colds and Lung Affections, AND AS A FLESH-MAKER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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