OTTAWA LETTERS

One Case Where Mr. Melnnis Opposes Chinese Laber.

Grit Journals Claim Larger Prices Than They Are Allowed by the Queen's Printer.

OTTAWA, April 7 .- "If anyone had predicted a few years ago that the member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) would have today made the speech which we have heard, he would have been called a false prophet," said Dr. Mantegue as he began his speect on the budget yesterday afterm Then he went on to tell that Mr. Charlton had said 154 times in one speech that we must have the American market or we would perish. Only a few years ago be was negotiating with our givals in Washington. He was tolking the statesmen there how best they could frome their legislation to bring us to our knees. A little longer ago he was writing to the United State press making all manner of fun of our citizen coloiers. The history of Mr. Chealten, according to Dr. Montague is a striking illustration of the truth

While the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return.

But Dr. Montague is not sure of the effect of the advocacy of Mr. Charl-He thinks that a tariff which Mit. Charlton praises will be eccepted in Onterio as more American than British, for no one had ever knew Mr. Charlton to advocate anything British or anything opposed to the United States unless there was money in it for him. Only the other day, when Michigan lumbermen were pursuing the province of Cutario, in order that they might, in spite of the law, conthat tinue to plunder the forests of country, Mr. Charlton was the first witness called by them in the interests of Michigan. Not long ago, when a question of reciprocity in wrecking was up, Mr. Charlton was found on the side of his cwn tug boats. Sir Richard Cartwright is away for his health, and apparently Mr. Charlton is training himself in invective and other things to take charge of the department of trade and commerce.

Turning his attention to Sir Richard, Dr. Montague pointed out that the minister had begun by upbraiding Mr. Foster for filling 55 pages of Hansard with his "everlasting" speech New is happened that Sir Richard himself had filled exactly the same number of pages, and everybody who witnessed his painful struggle must have observed that he was deter mined, since he could not compete with Mr. Foster in any other way, to fill as much space in Hansard. Richard had solemnly informed Mr. Foster that he would have a heavy account to settle if he gave an account for every idle word. What must be the destiny of Sir Richard when he. comes to pass his final examination, for in addition to the other idle words. he had attributed to Solomon what belonged to Job. This was an allusion to the fact that Sir Richard had credited to Sciomon the expression, "Oh that mine enemy had written a book." And then, said Dr. Montague, Sir Pichard had professed to quote from Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" the expression about the lie that is half a truth, which belonged to the poem of "The Grandmother." Sir Richard's position as a grandmother had been taken by Mr. Fielding, which would have caused in the knight some resentment, but that "the jingle of a guinea helps the hurt that honor

Sir Richard had told the house that his own ministry of finance was beset ky the worst of all depressions, one which compared to the depression in Mr. Fester's time, as the Rocky Mountsins with the Hills on the Gatineau. But Dr. Montague Icinted out that the Caradian failures in Sir Richard's time were \$34,000,000 a year more than in the worst period of Foster's rule. While in the United States the depres cion of '93 was much the greater. In 1878 our failures were one-tenth of the United States failures. In 1893 our failures were one-thirtieth, and an eminent financial journal has said that in the panic of '33 the most satisfactory thing on the continent was the position of Canada, "which stood upright like a chimney in a burnt fac-

Dr. Montague is impressed with Mr. Mr. Fielding's graphic statistics showing the increase of trade and various other things. They show also how trade increased in the conservative regime, and how it went down when the grits were in power before. But the doctor suggests that the picture should be made to include the increase of debt, the increase of taxation, and, if Mr. Fielding could get a sheet large enough, the increase in expenditure. It would be a good thing to illustrate the work with two pictures of Sin Richlard Cartwright discussing expenditure, one before and one after taking office.

The member for Haldimand next turned his attention to the minister of customs and had some fun over the latter's tables, wherein he showed that the reform tariff had saved the Canadian people such sums as \$30 on one class of imports, \$17 on another, and some like indefinitely small sums on various imports. Adding all Mr. Paterson's alleged savings, Dr. Montague found they amounted to 12 cents per family, which was a small amount compared even to the extra sum the farmer had to pay for coal oil. Mr. Paterson interrupted to say that the government had made binder twine free, to which Dr. Montague replied that the government had also destroyed large Canadian twine industries, and formed a combine with a few grit politicians and the American producers, whereby the middle man got 100 per cent profit on the penitentiary output, the davorite company divided 100 per cent in dividends. and the farmer paid just two prices for his binder twine.

Incidentally, Dr. Montague turned to Mr. Tarte's operations, as, for instance, when he compelled the harbor board of Toronto to appoint a har- | ment could have made that arrange-

who is no good excep politician, and to pay him \$3,000, nile they had to hire other men to do the work. In vain did the Mont-real Witness, a strong liberal organ, plead that "the government should be compelled to submit to decency and reason." Mr. Tarte's friends had to be provided for. Again after Mr. Tarte had declared against an elevaor monopoly at Montreal, or at Port Collorne, and had refused to entertain private propositions, a foreign syndicate had come in and obtained he privileges that Tarte hims clared to be dangerous. The foreigner had first to secure the ass an Ontario politician and the thing was done, though Mr. Gibson, the chief whip of the party, had previously declared that it meant foreign control of our waterways. Mr. Gibson was present yesterday when this reterence to him was made, and indicated by nodding that he had not changed his opinion.

Then the premier came in for atention. Sir Wilfrid had not long ago declared that if the people of Ca vanted prohibition and voted for it, they would have to get it. They voted for it, and they di in't get it. And Dr. Montague was reminded of a story told by Sir Wilfrid himself, where an Oriental king encouraged a subject to teach a donkey to talk. The king told the man that if the donkey learned to talk, his master would be suitably rewarded, but if, at the end of ten years the experiment failed, the man's head would come off. The owner of the donkey accepted the proposition, explaining to others that at the end of ten years either the king or himself or the donkey would be dead. Dr. Montague thinks that Sir Wilfrid is counting on similar immunity, but assures the premier that all the parties to his contract are yet alive and some of them are kicking.

Mr. Fielding announced in his hudget speech that Canadian securities had been made eligible for trust investments in England, claiming that this was worth endless millions and was a great concession obtained by reason of Patersen improved on Sir Richard offer-reduced duty on iron, transaction.

So long ago as 1889, when Sir Charles fairly treated and that Canadian credit was good enough to give our honds representatives of the other colonies, and they presented the case to the imperial council that he had received enforce the alien labor law. present to embody the results in a government applies the doctrine matter would have been brought to a increase its term of office. conclusion then but for the disastrous financial crash in Australia. This event discredited colonial securities, and the arrangement stood over until better times should come to the southern colonies. What has happened now is in the regular course of events, and Mr. Fielding was simply in this matter, as in many others, reaping where his predecessors had sown. Certainly Canadian credit is no higher in London than it was four years ago, for our three per cents are quoted today four or five points lower than they were in 1896, and lower than they were when Sir Richard Cartwright was writing to the London Economist ar- is under regotiation. ticles calculated and intended to injure the firencial standing of this country.

In other matters, according to Dr. Montague, this government is not over mcdest. He was himself minister of agriculture, and is in a position to judge of Mr. Fisher's policy. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier went west, he told the farmers that he had given them over their cwn department one of themselves, "a horny handed son of toil." Dr. Montague admits "the popularity of the minister at five o'clock teas and other ogricultural gatherings of that sort," but does not seem to think that Mr. Fisher's hands had ever been hardened by toil. As to Mr. Fisher's claim that he devised good measures, the fact is he has not done a single new thing since he became minister. Under the Mackenzie government the department of agriculture performed no experiment, did nothing to obtain markets, and was utterly useless to the farmer. The late government established the experimental farm and the outside stations. It established seed testing and distribution, the testing of manures, experimenting in stock and crops, the cultivation of English markets, the education of the English trader as to Canadian goods, the transportation of form produce, the instruction of the people in the cheese and butter industry, the establishment of creamerles and cheese factories in places where that industry had no foothold, and provision for cold storage in trains and on ship board.

All these things Mr. Fisher found when he came in. He found an efficient staff and had sense enough to retain it. He found Prof. Robertson and was not such a fool as to refuse to be guided by him. Dr. Montague went on quoting Mr. Fisher's reports to show how he had simply gone on in the same lines. For instance, in Prince Edward Island the last government in 1892 report≥1 one cheese factory and that under government auspices. 1895 there were 28 cheese factorie and two oreameries on the island, and Mir. Fisher seems disposed to claim credit for the whole business, though he took office in 1896.

Again Mr. Fisher professed to have secured the abolition of quarantine regulations by which our cattle are admitted without delay into United States market. Dr. Montague says that this was easy enough, as all that was necessary was to give the United States the same chance to send cattle here. The late govern-

could not do that without establishing quarantine barriers against the United States cattle, and the late govern-ment did not think it wise to preju-dice out stock in England by making dice out stock in England by making this concession. It never have up that the imperial government hope that the imperial government would restore the privilege which we ormerly enjoyed.

Dr. Montague thinks that white this government was making a tariff rence to England, it might at east have secured the withdrawal of this embargo, which is, as everybody knows, a purely protective system. The English people know that our cattle are healthy, and they exclude them, not for fear of contagion, but to prevent competition. It is commercial protection under another name as any British statesman will readily admit in private conversation. Now, says Dr. Montague, when the British government was not asked to return to protection for the sake of giving up the preference, it might at least have been asked to return from protection to free trade in order to give it this much advantage.

Mr. Fisher makes a great claim on the score of cold storage, though he admits that the experiment was begun fore his day. He says, however the cold storage of 1895 was a one-horse affair, and Dr. Montague wants to know what kind of a team Mr. Fisher had with his \$3,200 system when he calls a \$2,800 experiment a one-horse affair. Sir Charles Tupper suggests that the present team might described as one-horse and a donkey.

The liberal party came into power promising reciprocity with the United States. They declared that it necessary to our salvation. They have been in power four years, have appointed a commission which cost \$36,000, and come back declaring that the United States are "iniberal, selthe preferential tariff. Sir Richard fish, unfriendly, and narrow," and that multiplied Mr. Fielding's claim of the the people of Canada don't want recigain by two and declared that the procity after all. But before they went concession would never have been got to Washington they gave away to the except by the tariff preference. Mr. United States everything they had to the con-Certwright. As fer Dr. Montague, he trol of Canada to the Standard Oil simply told the history of the whole Co., free binder twine, with the control by the United States monopoly; free corn, which, according to Mr Charlton, would alone have obtained Tupper was high commissioner, he for us free admission of our grain, thought that our securities were un- potatoes, and hay. They have given all this for nothing, and then went to Washington to ask for concessions the first rank. He called together the with nothing to offer in exchange. It is a great government, said Dr. Montague, for giving away. They gave perial treasury board. The chancellor away the coasting trade on the lakes; of the exchequer reported to the im- they gave away the opportunity to the delegation and a conference was have now actually nothing to offer appointed to prepare legislation. Sir to the United States in exchange for Charies was on this conference. The anything we want. Mr. Fielding in-English financial authorities of the terrupted with the remark, "There is government were there, and Mr. Jen- that scattereth and yet increaseth." kins, the imperial draughtsman, was "Yes," said Dr. Montague, "and this The measure was framed. The scattering public money in order

> Among other things shown by Dr. Montague are these: We increased our sales to Great Britain as fast before the preference as after.

The United States have increased their sales to Britain of meat, lard, dairy products and eggs much more under the Dingley bill than we have incressed it under the preference. The United States are enforcing the alien lebor law against us at a cost to themselves of \$87,000 a year, while we keep our act in abeyance for the alleged reason that the whole matter

Our ministers are telling the people of Onterio that they have passed a industries is not in the interests of the bill to provide that the men shall be paid on government contracts a fair rate of wages, whereas they have only introduced a resolution which they are sure to break, and have voted wages on which a Chinaman can save down the proposition that it would be

made into a bill. On the question of preference Dr Montegue stands firm. "Our last man, our last dollar for the Empire," he says, 'but on the question of trade we must look after curselves." When this was met with derisive cheers, Dr. Mentague quoted Sir Wilfrid's words a few years ago, when he said "England looks after herself, and expects us to do the same." She will respect us more if we look after number one. Sentiment is sentiment, and business is business." This is the language used by Sir Wilfrid to defend dis crimination abainst England. Surely we may use it in defending a fair mutual arrangement for the benefit of both countries. Britain never asked us to give them a preference for nothing. She knew we had a task of our own to build up a nation here on this continent, in time of peace to be an honor to the empire, in time of war to be a tower of strength.

Mr. Charlton says that a man with half a brain would know that Chamberlain never offered Canada a chance to get a preference. But Sir Wilfrid Lourier quoted in London, Ontario, Chamberlain's own words to show that he had offered us a chance and Dr. Mentague would like to know what fraction of a train Mr. Chamberlain's leader russesses. But the fact is that Laurier and Charlton and Cartwright are now trying to mislead the English people, as they formerly tried to deluce the recole of the United States. They tried to make our neighbors think that they could coerce us into the less of cur independence. They now try to make the English people believe that we do not want any better terms in the English market than are given to the United States. In this way they may for a time postpone the inevitable event. But the time coming when the little Englander at home and the little Englanders in Canada will give way before the larger ir regial sentiment. England's hope is in recolling her colonies with her own people and to prosper by mutual preference. Today she depends on nations, some of them unfriendly, any of them liable to be hostile, for her food supply, while millions of acres of wheat fields lie waste in Canada. These lands contain the supply which

Dr. e to S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 10.-A great run as made on the dockets yesterday. The first two or three notices of motion were dropped through the ab-sence of the members in charge, and these whose enders were farther down had no idea that their motion would be reached and were not on deck, Dr. Boddick's resolution for the assimila-Roddick's resolution for the assimila-tion of stundards of medical education end the appointment of a medical victim. Dr. Sproule's sugar bounty resolution had been anticipated by a notion of Dr. Montague and the disussion thereon. Col. Domville's motion for papers concerning the removal of General Hutton fell by the way side, and Dr. Rutherford's motion in favor of the appointment of a board of railway solicitors went over board. Then followed the motion of Fraser of Guysboro, calling for investigation of the matters connected with the construction of St. Charles branch railwey, and one of Mr. Gibson concerning government railway passes in dominon elections. Mr. Reid of Grenville had a notion in favor of an export bonus for butter, but he was not there and the motion disappeared. Likewise one of Col. Domville's about the Reval Military Cellege and another concerning the Tuppers; and with one of Dr. Rutherford, who wants a purchasing depot for horses for the mperial authorities to he established in Canada. The epidemic swept away a corriderable part of the order paper and cleared the docket of a quantity of private members' business.

There remain, however, some thiry-five or forty bills and orders in harge of private members which have been advanced a stage and remein for second reading or consideration in other form. By and by, when the government takes the rest of the time from the private members, these orders will be cut off in their youth and their beauty.

The Chinese question we have always with us. Yesterday it came up on a modion to amend a bill to charter a railway company in British Columbia. The railway company is the Dunsmuir family, who own a large part of everything on Voncouver Island and who according to Mr. McInnis, have done more to degrade labor than anyone else or the Pacific coast. Mr. McInnis is not supported by the Dunsmuirs and his views ere probably affected by that The Dunsmuirs probably think fact. that their labor would be still more degraded if it were used to assist Mr. McInpis to arrive at the house of commons. The Dunsmuirs own the great coal mines on the Island, the railways connecting them with Vancouver and Nanaimo, and also the steamers between Nanaimo and Vancouver. They want to build more railways and Mr. Morrison of New Westminster, though a grit, is not unwilling to give them a chance. Not so Mr. McInnis, who interposed objections at en early stage of this bill and sprung the anti-Chinese motion at the end of it.

Mr. Morrison does not understand why his fellow grit from Nanaimo is more anxious to shut out Chinese labor from this particular railway than from some others. Mr. McInnis says that he would have opposed it in all cases had the other companies come to Ottawa for a charter. The British Columbia provincial charters contain provisions against Chinese labor. It is a tharmless clause, seeing that the bills are disallowed as unconstitutional.

In this case Mr. McInnis pushed the motion to a vote and succeeded in obtaining a good deal of support. There is a strong feeling in the house that the employment of Chinese in large country and tend to degrade self-respecting labor. It is impossible for other men to compete with Chinese labor, for no Canadian can live on the money. Sir Wilfrid promises later in the session to bring in a measure to further restrict Chinese immigration and asks that the matter stand as it is in the meantime. But as Sir Wilfrid promised the people of Vancouver four years ago to carry out their wishes in prohibiting Chinese immigration, some doubts arise as to the virtue of his promise. At all events 21 members out of 74 in the house voted for the McInnis amendment: five of these were liberals and sixteen conservatives, but scarcely any on either side were men in the front benches, who are charged or have been charged with the responsibility of leadership. We used to hear in other days about

the reptile press, and the public accounts committee is now struggling with the emoluments and gains of the newspapers supporting the government. That lively journal, the Montreal Herald, a great friend of Mr. Tarte's and said to be largely owned by one or two dominion ministers, was the largest participant last year in the spoils of office. It does not appear to have been as well paid as it desired to be, for the Queen's printer cut down its bill for Intercolonial printing by ten, twenty and thirty per cent. One of the oddities of the situation is the appearance of Sonervile of Brant as an advocate of larger prices. Mr. Somerville is a printer, and it used to be his business when his party was in opposition to hunt down the tory press or over charging. Yesterday he protested against the action of the Queen's printer in cutting down the bills of the Montreal Herald and declared that the prices he allowed were altogether too small. Dr. Dawson could not agree with this proposition, and estified that the bills as allowed were ruite correct and that the original charge was excessive. The matter of the \$700 charge for a one page adverisement is still under examination. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 11,-It is unfortunate that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not Minto during the last week or so. His excellency has been here and was supposed to be at home to the premier. But from reasons that are not mentioned neither the premier nor the the matter about the imperial commissions to Canadian officers, because the raw material at the advanced

n through Lord Minto and he had no on to tell the story.

A few days ago it was announce that a number of commissions in the imperial army were to be given to Can acions. Some of these were to go to the Canadian officers now in Africa. some to cadets at the Royal Military College and the remainder to militia officers at home with their commands. The department of militia issued an order accordingly, which order was car celled a week later. The only reaon given for the cancellation is a diference over the conditions attached to he appointment. It is understood that the imperial government desired the apprintment to be made by the imperial officers; thuse in the military cellege by the commandant of that institution.

The Launie r government having grasped for the party all the patronage of the militia department; having sent away the commander-in-order, who was disposed to make his appointments on malitary grounds alone; having cancelled the general's selections of officers for special service training, when these happened to be conservatives, and having got itself and the imperial officer involved in a question of veracity as to the reasons for this action, is now reaching out for larger ricolds to conquer. It is thought that our government has intervened in this case to prevent the war office from appointing Canadians to the imperial service on the recommendation of militory men in Canada, and insists on making these imperial commissions matter of political spoils in Canada, Col. Prior brought the matter up by

reading a report which stated that Col.

Kitson, the commander at Kingston Cellege, had selected his quota of candidates and cent them forward for the n inister's approval, and that the difficulty had arisen because the minister wanted to select them himself. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to explain, and Sir Charles Tupper took occasion. to administer a vigorous rebuke to the government which has degraded the service at home and is reaching out for the imperial service. He pointed out that Dr. Porden had made the whole service subservient to party influences, centended that the commissions for Africa had been given to relatives and friends of the ministers, and that the government supporters had added insult to injury by asserting that no opposition members had sent their sons to the war. As a matter of fact a former member of Sir Charles' government had a son lying low with fever at Bloemfontein, though the government had not done the young man the justice of allowing him to go as an officer. Young Wallace had thrown up his commission and gone as a private, while the sons of ministers had been advanced in rank, and sent as officers. Sir Charles' own grandson, the only sen of his only daughter, was also in Africa serving in the ranks, and Sir Charles suggested that if the relatives of members cpposite had nade sons serving as officers, the conservatives had by far the larger number of officers serving as privates.

Sir Adolphe Caron showed that in former times all the commissions given land. here by the imperial government went by merit as the result of the cadet's record in college. The late government had not asked any power of selection or recommendation, and never even suggested that political use might be made of this patronage.

Some weeks ago Mr. Heyd of Brant nade a speech on Russell's preferential trade amendment. A newspaper thereafter did him a great injury. It described his speech as one of the finest in the debate, and stated that he was not inferior to Mr. Foster in the discussion of trade questions. Somebody sent Mr. Heyd the paper and the result was a three hour speech yesterday, a large part of which was devoted to criticising the statistics given by Mr. Foster and Dr. Montague. Mr. Foster in explaining the imports, discussed the increased scale of prices and made a calculation to ascertain how much was due to this advance. He took Bradstreets chart and, finding the prices of 1890, averaged at 106, while those of 1896 were averaged at 72, he made his calculation to show what the value of the goods imported in 1896 would have been at the prices of 1890, and also of the prices of 1899. It was a perfectly scientific calculation, and so far as the writer can see by going over it again after Mr. Heyd's criticism, it was perfectly correct, except for one careless expression which may have been a slip in speaking, or may have been a mistake in Hansard, but which did not affect the re-Instead of saying that the sult. prices of 1890 were 47 per cent higher than those of 1895, Mr. Foster is reported to have said that the prices of 1895 were 47 per cent lower than those of 1890, which is not quite the same thing. Mr. Heyd claimed that he should have said they were 32 per cent lower. But in applying the percentages to the actual trade. Mr. Foster used the correct figure, so that there was no error in his conclusions Yet Mr. Heyd labored diligently over this verbal error, and tried to convince the house it affected the condusion.

Having devoted much time to this frivolous business. Mr. Heyd started after Dr. Montague and accused him of mis-quoting statistics in regard to failures. in regard to the ports and exports of settlers' effects, and other matters. I have examined the records of failures as quoted by Dr. Montague, and find no mistake in them, and this casts suspicion upon Mr. Heyd's alleged corrections in the other matter.

Mr. Heyd went about a more sericus business when he undertook to explain away the government's complicity in the binder twine scheme. It was true, he said, that the company at Brantford had divided \$65,000 profit in the year on \$65,000 stock. It was true that 100 per cent was a pretty had epportunity to speak to Lord large profit to be paid by the farmers under a government which came into power with strong pledges to relieve the farmer. But Mr. Heyd blamed it all to the advance in raw material, and made the astonishing declaration that mirester of militia could tell what was if the company in question had not made any twine, but had simply sold



price, it would have made not \$65,000 but \$250,000 profit. The house held its breath at this, because it seemed to say that the company had los \$185,000 by working up the raw ma. terial, and that the purchasers who would have paid that money for it would have lost an equal amount if they had got it. Then it is known that \$250,000 far exceeds the value of the total year's output after it is made into twine. Mr. Heyd was evidently romancing.

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It would hardly be worth while to follow this gentleman through his arguments if he had not been heralded as one of the coming statesmen of the liberal party. But we may refer to Mr Heyd's statement that our imports from the United States are necessarily larger because they are raw material and because it is a growing time in our factories. Very near Mr. Heyd as he spoke sat Mr. Charlton, a much abler likeral, who a few days ago declared truly that Canadians had bought last year from the States fifty per cent pere manufactured goods than they bought from Britain of all kinds of goods, and \$12,060,600 more than our sales of all kinds of goods to the United States. Mr. Charlton had shown that the United States was capturing our market for its manufactures and refusing to buy either Canadian manufactures or natural produce. But all this does not werry Mr. Heyd, whose desire to present the other side of the case is so strong that he is willing to accept the tonnage of steamers coming to our ports as a tes: of the quantity of imports from Eng

And then Mr. Heyd turned the vialof his wrath on those who argue in favor of a preference to Camadian goods from England. It would jeopardise future prosperity to give the colonies the preference. It would unite the world against Britain. It would shut Canada out from markets of other countries. It would create a rebellien emong the English working men. We have heard from the states n.en, said Mr. Heyd, but we have not heard from Hyde Park, nor from the millions of toilers throughout England, nor yet from the 1,100,000 paupers that country. If anything is done to arouse in that mass the belief that an effort is made to make their life harder than it is there will be a revolution You are dealing with a dangerous element, he declared; when you tax the English people's food you do the devil's work. Such an idea could only originate from the brain of a man who hates his fellow men. So spoke Mr. Heyd.

This was magnificent but meaning

less. Mr. Heyd knows that it is in the centres of British industry and cold merce that the preferential trade idea has the riest friends. He ought know that in busy Birmingham chamber of commerce is friendly the idea. He should know that Chamberlain, who probably under stands the British artisan as well Mr. Heyd does, has declared that the colonies desired Great Britain impose a tax on foreign corn. 1. sugar and wool, they would not in Ergland by a blank refusal. should know that these very word Mr. Chamberlain were quoted in eda with approval by his own le four years ago when Sir Wilfrid L. rier was pledging himself to send commission to England to seek proential trade. The interests of the Br ish laborer were as much involved those of the Canadian producer. A when Mr. Heyd declared that he no sympathy with those in Canada who believed they could get profential trade, or with those who, not lieving so, pretended to have that lief, he was denouncing the leader of his cwn party.

The speech of Mr. Heyd is admirable intended so far as it has influence to make it harder for Canada to obtain a preference in England. He is doing his share to convince the people Great Britain that the project asks a sacrifice from it suffering that means privation to their working and greater poverty to their poor. conceals the fact that such a prefer ence opens up to English labor new hopes and new fields, that to the million of raupers, if they are honest and industrious, it offers new homes and prospects of comfort and affluence instead of continued trade and continued pauperism. Po Mr. Heyd and his leaders there seems to be some advantage in fighting the policy now, just as there was two years ago in supporting Apperently they are willing to either, no matter what becomes of the English pauper or the Canadian farm er.

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