#### SUNEAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The teachers in the Sunday school volunteer their services and are not paid. Their's is a labor of duty and Jacobs says that God has skimmed the churches and put the cream in the Sunday schools. These are rea-

sons why they so readily adopt plans in making their work more su

When the International series of lessons was adopted at the Indianapolis convention in 1872, the scheme at once commended itself to the Sun day school workers of the land, and from that time to this has constantly increased in favor until the fourth period, covering the whole Bible, first three of seven years each, and the last six years will be completed

With all these years of systematic Bible study has come many improved methods of Sunday school work, which are fast growing in favor and being adopted by the schools

A motton of the Sunday School Association is: "First plan your work, then work your plan.

Unlike the public schools, each Sun day school is a lam unto itself, and must depend on the faithfulness of its officers and teacher to "work its plan."

Without any system of inspection which is so necessary in public school instruction, the Sunday school must depend on the association and conventions for stimulus, not forgetting the aid which the Holy Spirit is ready to grant to all our efforts

Most of the countiles will hold conventions during the summer, and also many parishes. Every Sunday school in the province should make an effort to be represented at one of these at least, and all should endeavor to send delegates to the great convention in St. John, October 19-21.

FIELD WORK.

The past week was spent by the field secretary in the eastern part of Charlotte county, along the Shore Line route. On Tuesday a convention of Lepreaux parish was held at Little Lepreaux. The two sessions were well attended and of deep interest. One superintendent, reporting the in-ereased interest, said: When the field secretary came to us a few years ago there was not one Sunday school in this parish till he organized ours. Now there are three schools. The condition of the work was considered and much instruction given for fur-ther advanced. It is hoped that today's meeting will result in opening another school. The benefits of convention work were discussed and the people unanimously organized Lepreaux parish. The following are also officers: David Mawhinney, president; Mrs. R. T. Mawkinney, secretary, with cities. T. Mawhinney, secretary, with other members forming a parish executive of five persons. Thus we shall insure regular meetings and mutual encour-agement for growth. The people warmly expressed their gratifude for the help which these two sessions

held in the Baptist church on Wednesday. Rev. A. H. Lavers, the pas-tor, formerly a practical helper in Westmorkand county, is of great value to the work here. The president was to the work here. The president was six and the pastor presided. Miss Lavers read the minutes. The afternoon conference on various features of the work was a season of helpfulof the work was a season of helpfulness to the workers present. The evening attendance was much larger. The opening Bible readings were very helpful. Miss O'Brien read a brief paper on How to Secure Better Home Lesson Study by Scholars. It was generally discussed by superintendents and others. Normal lessons, answers to questions. to questions, suggestions on better work were given by the field secretary, who's visits are gladiy looked forward to by officers, pastors and others. He said: This cordial reception by pastors makes it a great joy to render the best possible service to their fields of people. Some of the workers said they were much cheered by the S. S. column in Tuesday's daily and the Weekly Sun.
Pennfield parish convened in the

Baptist church at Pennfield Centre, A. C. Poole presiding and Miss Hawkins being secretary. Rev. Mr. Lavers accompanied the field secretary and gave much help to the sessions. All the schools were represented. The afternoon session was devoted to Bible study and conference on the S. S. work in the parish. It was a session of free question and conversation, to much profit. In the evening Rev. Mr. Lavers conducted the opening, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Munroe, read an instructive paper on Home Help to hool Work. The large numwork of the highest type. Some of the workers expressed their wish that the field secretary could come to their help

nore frequently. St. Patrick parish held only one ses This was in the Methodist church at Digadeguash on Friday evening.
The attendance and interest was in advance of what he (the secretary) had seen here before. Intelligent day school teachers were present from three districts. These valuable workers and their work which is so element. ers and their work, which is so closely nest young people. The attendance was large, but that of the evening was very large and most earnestly attentive.. A Bible reading was given by the field secretary in the opening of the evening session, Mr. Robinson il-lustrated normal drills, which are given as supplementary lessons in his school, and the advantages which the Home Department has brought to schools in other rural districts. Brief addresses were given by the pastor and by Mr. Morrison. In the closing addrers Mr. Lucas expanded two ideas which other addresses had touched, namely, Methods of Lesson Prepara-tion, and the Superintendent's Review at the close of the school session. The whole convention was one of great

in different parts of Dumbarton par-ish. One school, where laborers are few, which had closed because of the

sickness of the superintendent, was reopened as a result of one service. related to the Sunday school, are always honored in these conventions. The exercises aimed first at strengthening the S. S. workers and then instructing the people on advantages and duties of the home life toward

deep interest shown. The county officers had arranged a Saturday convention of St. Croix parish at the Presbyterian church, weig, and the Sunday work in Dumbarton parish, but these reports must be laid over till next week.

St. Croix parish assembled at the Presbyterian church, Waweig, on Saturday afternoon and evening, Robt. Richardson presiding, and Mr. Bartlett secretary. Here the field secretary was aided by the county president and vice-president, Messrs. Morrison and Robinson, from Milltown. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Lewis, led the opening devotions, the Sunday school conditions were considered and many suggestions made to workers, encour aging intense and systematic work. The Normal Lesson was most gladly received and its outline copied by ear-

### AFTER MILLIONS.

New Brunswickers to the Number of Nearly One Hundred Look-

ing for Fortunes.

The Great Lamb Estate and the Names of the Persons Who Expect to Secure It.

Clinton, Mass., May 22.-A big fortune awaits the Kinnear family of Clinton in England, if they can prove their claims. It is reputed to be worth \$125,000,000. It is known as the great Lamb estate, and has been in the courts a great many years for settlement. The estate is in the hands of Lord Cooper, who is managing it until the disputes over division are

settled by the court. There 107 heirs on this continent, nearly 100 live in New Brunswick. The Kinnears of Clinton, who formerly came from New Brunswick, are related on their mother's side, she being a Lamb. The exact relationship is not known by those residing in Clinton, except that their mother is very closely connected.

Those in Clinton who will come in for a slice if the will is decided in their favor are: Frank L. Kinnear, barber, on Water

Joseph D. Kinnear, employe of Clinton Wire Cloth Co.

Blanch T. Kinnear, patrolman on Clinton police force, who in addition to wearing the brass buttons, looks after several large job teams.

Harry B. Kinnear, truckman. Their mother, Mrs. Brock Kinnear, ex, N. B. She is in on of the facts and docu oting the Kinnears with the Another of the Kinnear brothers be done when the land is fit to we remed John lives in South Dakota. The past winter was very severe Mrs. John S. Fales, born

nith, wife of clerk of hotel Oxford, is also numbered among the heirs. Her mother, who was a Kinnear, recently died in South Dakota. Within a week interest has begun to liven again in that section of New Brunswick, where most of the other

heirs live, and the provincial papers in that section have been giving a good deal of space to the matter. The cause of the fresh interest is

the appearance of Mrs. J. C. Killam of Boston in the provinces. Two years ago she was in Clinton endeavoring to interest those here. Not a great deal of confidence was placed in her

Her appearance in New Brunswick this time is to get the heirs there to work together. She is not meeting with the success she would like. Some, however, have placed reliance in her-and given her full power to work for their interests.

Armed with this authority, Mrs. Killam will visit Petitcodiac, Moncton Dorchester, Sackville and points in Nova Scotia, collect evidence in conof the heirs, and then leave for England to try and get the fortune. If all the heirs would work together, Mrs. Killam believes, the interest of all would be served better.

She has worked hard to get her share of the fortune, and is said to have spent nearly \$3,000 endeavoring to settle the will. She claims to have valuable papers in her posse which she says she has been offered \$450,600 for, but she refused to em, and this fact, she claims, is evidence she has the interest of the heirs in general and not her own at heart.

She has visited England and is perfectly familiar with the state of affairs. After she secures sufficient power from the heirs in New Brunswick and United States to show that she is representiive of the majority with power to act in their interests. the will go again to England and eneavor to convince Lord Cooper, the present manager of the estate. overwhelming evidence of the authenticity of the claims reposed in her.

# FROM THE OUEEN.

Washington, May 25.-The congra tulations of the president on the oc-Victoria's birthday, have been knowledged in the following cablegram received at the White House today from Ambassador Hay:

London, May 25 To the President—I have just received the following telegram from Balmoral. "May I beg you to convey to the president my sincere thanks for his kind congratulations transmitted through you."

(Signed) VICTORIA, R. I.



#### CARLETON CO.

A Large Amount of Meadow Land Found to be Winter Killed.

What is Transpiring In and Around Centreville-Woodstock News.

Centreville, May 24.—The warning of a short crop of Hay last year did not produce the result anticipated. Many thought hay would sell for \$15 or \$20 a ton, but strange to say, in this county it has not exceeded \$10 a ton. It was thought oats would be worth 50 cents per bushel, yet they have sold on an average of 20 cents, with a big supply on hand for present use.

Dr. F. M. Brown, late of Fredericton, who located in this village, is proving himself to be a man of rare skill as

a surgeon. A. Mrs. Bell was by some physicians said to be incurable and far gone in consumption. As a last resort. Dr. Brown was called. He said the patient was not past recovery, and performed a most difficult operation with the knife. The lady slowly recovered, and is now in Colorado enjoying the best of health.

Recently Dr. Brown was applied to by a lady and upon examination he located a cancerous growth in her breast and well advanced toward and urder her arm. By consent of the lady who is the wife of Hanford Lunn of Summerfield, with the assistance of Dr. Bearisto of Lakeville and Student H. Peppers, the breast with the cancerous growth was removed. The operation took one hour and a quarter to perform, and at the time of writing the lady is progressing as well as

cculd be expected. George Delong of Wilmot had tumor-like gathering under his chin, which was likely to develop in something serious, successfully removed by Dr. Brown

Mrs. Edward London, whose confinement, coupled with pneumonia, er ded in death, was buried on the 20th in the Methodist cemetery at Bloomfield. She was a member of the Methodist church. Rev. Geo. Seller attended the funeral together with Rev. Joseph Cahill, Baptist. She leaves a mother, husband and eight children to

James Johnston and wife of this village anticipate leaving next week to visit their six sons, all of whom are settled in Washington territory, U. S., where they are engaged farming and mercantile business. One of the sons served a term in the state

Robert Hume of Florenceville has two sons settled in British Columbia. One of them is a member of the legislature, and they are both reputed to be wealthy, having some years ago engaged in mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Hume will leave soon for a three months' visit to their sons in the west. The eldest married a daughter of David Irvine, ex-M. P. for Careton county.

in cold, wet and heavy soil. Some send has been planted and much more is to has been planted and in fit to work. maging to new seeded as well as old meadows. Much of the former has to be plowed up and re-seeded, while fields of the latter are dead beyond re-This also will have to be

plowed and re-seeded.
D. Fitzgerald is building a large addition to his dwelling house has the cellar wall nearly completed. Capt. G. D. Perkins has the painters at work giving his fine dwelling re-cently erected the finishing touch, pre-

laratory to moving in. Mrs. Isaac Perkins, mother of Capt. Perkins, has left her comfortable home in this village and gone to Fall River, U. S., to live with her sons. youngest daughter went with her. The working of the new provincial

road law is making no end of trouble and our M. P. P.'s are frequently spoken of in no very complim

Miss May White and Miss Floretta Clark left home the first of last week and in their ramblings visited Jacksontown, Woodstock and Houlton, returning on Saturday last with a tired

Frank Wade and Miss Cowan were married last week and have located in Royalton, near their former homes. Our spiritual, temporal and physical wants are well looked after. In the village we have four preachers, two doctors and merchants galore; three Sabbath schools, with superintendents, class leaders and deacons, all of whom have a controlling influence for good. Our people are noted for their liberal support of the gospel their benevolence to the needy.

The Queen's birthday was quietly observed. Centreville is saving wind and powder for her majesty's jubilee. God Save the Queen. Woodstock, May 24.—The weather for the past week has been cold and

dark with high winds, and vegetation has been slow. Altogether the seareport the clover to be pretty killed out. The water in the emains about stationary, with, if any thing, a tendency to rise. The 24th was observed quietly, but most of the citizens went in for a

quiet holiday. Some of the store were open. There were two base ball matches. In the morning the Foundrymen beat the Printers by a score of 17 to 10. In the afternoon the Woodstock team won a victory over Houlton by 18 to 16, and an inning spare.

On Sunday fire was discovered in the house of David Jackson, at Upper Woodstock. The wind was blowing a hurricane and the fire got quite a start. Fortunately, the neighbors were alert, and the fire was put out, after some damage had been done to the roof. There was no insurance. The fire is said to have been caused by boys setting off fire crackers. An old resident of Upper Woodstock

lied on Saturday in the person of Earle Brown. His wife, who was a Miss Hartley, survives him. At a meeting this afternoon of the committee on the Florenceville cele-bration, it was, after considerable discussion, decided to postpone the affair

from the 22nd of June, in view of the determination of the town of Wood-stock to have a celebration on the same date. A meeting of the town committees was held this evening, which was well attended and enthusiastic. It was announced that \$254 had already been promised. Messrs. James Carr, Dr. Manzer, A. G. Fields and Mayor Hay were appointed a general managing and financial committee to overlook the whole celebration. Mayor Hay announced that not only had the Florenceville committee postponed their celebration, but that they would accord the heartiest support to Woodstock celebration.

### A STRANGE ATTACK.

A Young Lady Prostrated for Several Months.

Suffered Greatly from Pains in the Head and Along the Spine-Added to These a Constant Dizziness Made Life Miserable.

(From the Patriot, Charlottetown.) Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Blackmore are P. E. I. and both are very warm in their praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they believe this medicine saved the life of their daughter after other means had failed. Mr. Blackmore gave the facts as follows: "Early last summer my daughter Rachael began to complain of severe pains in her head and down her spine These would last for several days, causing great agony and would then relax for a week or so. They were often accompanied by fits of vomiting and dizziness. These alarming symptoms were no sooner noticed than I procured medical alid, but the case was so peculiar as to baffle doctor's skill. The pains which at first were severe had become almost unbearable, and the dizziness was so constan that if she attempted to cross the room unaided she would fall prostrate on the floor. Her appetite had forsaken her entirely and even if it had not, her stomach was in such a disordered condition that it would not retain any food. The only nourishment she took for two months was a little beef tea and a small quantity of lactated food. I had heard of the cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and resolved as a last resource to give them a trial, and we were very grateful to find that almost from the outset they helped her. She kept on using Pink Pills for three months and her recovery was very rapid, so rapid indeed that at the end of that period she was able to engage in light housework and to walk a mile or two at a time. Never in her life did she enjoy better health than at present, and I am ever thankful to the discoverer of this st effective medicine, Dr. Williams'

Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hunireds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, are a marvel among the triumphs of bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pulls for Pale People Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the

# CANADA'S WELCOME.

#### Representatives of the Dominion Will Have a Decided Preference Over Other Colonies

Montreal, May 25.—The Star's cable says, London, May 25.—Canadians will have a very large place in the jubilee celebrations, in consequence of Sir Donald Smith's insistence that the Dominion of Canada, as a federation of provinces, should have a decided eference over the dsolated colonies Australasia. Certain Australian colonies at first resented this, but Canada's claim is now fully admitted. Premier Laurier and the Canadi contingent are assured of a splendid reception. The events in which they will participate include the Queen's reception of Mr. Laurier and the other colonial premiers at Windsor Casthem at dinner at the Imeprial Insti-tute; the Royal Colonial Institute reception at the Natural History Museum and a dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Dominion day. There will also be a dinner at the Hotel Cecil, at which the Canadians will welcome the Australasians and the South African statesmen. Then there is Mr. Chamberlain's dinner at the colonial office and Mrs. Chamberlain's evenish party to the premiers; the lord ma or's banquet at the Mansion House Sir Donald and Lady Smith's rece tion at the Imeprial Institute and din-ners by the Carleton club, the National Liberal club, the Article club, the Cordwainers company and other leading city companies, while recep-tions are also being arranged in the leading provincial towns.

"What's a homing club, mamr asked inquisitive little Miss Northside. "I notice by the papers that a homing club has been organized." "A homing club must be an organization whose members remain at home," re-plied Mrs. Northside. "I wish your rapa belonged to one."-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Bluffly says that he cannot stand the mental strain of married life much longer." "What in the world is there to so tax his mind?" "Manufacturing excuses for getting home late at night.'

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Chat H. Fletchire "

# PARLIAMENT.

# The Tariff Again Up for Consideration.

Hon. Mr. Foster on the Preferential Clause in the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Patterson, Pressed by Mr. Foster, Unable to Explain Preferential Clause.

Ottawa, May 25.-When the orders of the day were called, Hon. Mr. Fielding was not yet ready to take up the tariff amendments. He would ask the house to take up other matters for an hour or two, after which the tariff

bill would be taken up. Hon. Mr. Davies introduced a bill amending the steamship inspection act, authorizing third class engineers to take charge of engines of certain horse power, instead of as now, the engines of ships of certain tonnage Fourth class engineers are now alowed to act as assistants to the second and third class engineers are by this bill authorized to assist first class engineers. The department of marine ray authorize uncertificated engineers to act as engineers in small boats in

special cases. The nouse went into supply. On immigration, Hon. Mr. Foster asked Hon. Mr. Sifton to state his policy. Mr. Sifton said that in the short time he had been in office the plans had not fully matured. He was counting a good deal on the agents in the States in inducing Canadians to return to this country and was giving attention to the location of the immigrants on suitable western lands by means of bureaus in the west. As to the work in Europe, he recognized that it was necessary to proceed carefully and deliberately. He hoped after a number of years the tide of immigration would flow toward Canada Hon. Mr. Foster contrasted the large talk of the ministers before they took office with the paucity of their performances. Hon. Mr. Sifton had boasted that he would change altogether and reform the immigration methods and would bring in a new era of prosperity in the Northwest More over, the gentlemen opposite used to say, what was most needed for the prosperity of the west was the destruction of protection, free farm implements, free oil and a reduced duty on clothing. Now it appeared that the government was simply following the methods of the late ministry immigration, while the tariff on implements and oil and other articles was

not much changed. After some further discussion, Charles Tupper, in a moderate address, pointed out the difficulties that had been met in promoting immigration. He comme the government in following the me-thods of the past. One drawback to had in part been removed. In a short time the establishment of the fast line steamships would remove another wback. The gold discoveries Canada would also induce a rush colonists. Altogether he found the situation promising, and Sir Charles was glad to see that the government was asking for an increase vote for this service.

Replying to Mr. Borden, Hon. Mr. Sifton said that Agent Clay of Halifax had been dismissed on charges relating to the accounts of the office. The commissioner appointed to investigate the affairs found the charges proved. At present the office was in charge of an officer who had been second in command. No conclusion had been reached as to Clay's suc-

When Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the house into committee this afternoon, he explained the amendments which e proposed to make in the original tariff as introduced by him five weeks ago. The finance minister shows his want of confidence in his own resolutions by proposing some fifty amendments to them. The following are the principal changes which he pro-

The original tariff as used means the tariff as introduced by Mr. Fielding: Soap, pearline and other soap powders, original tariff 30 cent; amended tariff, 35 per cent.

The tariff on books has been changed so as to divide them into classes. The late tariff on books was six cents a pound. The Fielding tariff as introduced, placed the duty at 20 per cent. The amended tariff reads as follows: Novels or literature of similar character, unbound or paper bound, not to include Christmas annuals or publications commo per cent. Books, printed periodicals and pamphlets n. e. s., not to include blank account books, copy books, 10

On the free list are placed all books on the application of science to industries of all kinds, including books on agriculture, horticulture, forestry fish and fishing, mining, metallurgy architecture, electricity and other engineering, carpentery, shipbuilding mechanism, dyeing, bleaching, tan ning, weaving and other mechanica arts and similar industrial books and for public and university lib colleges or schools, it is provided that importers of books who have sold the same for use in a library may receive a refund of duty paid.

Advertising and printed matter or which under the old tariff a specific duty was imposed, was placed at 35 per cent in the original Fielding tariff. He now returns to a specific tariff of 15 cents a pound.

Printed music, 25 per cent in the or iginal Fielding tariff, is reduced to 10 per cent. Partly or printed newspapers, 20 per cent in the original tariff, increased

On medicines, the original tariff placed a duty of 35 per cent on liquids and 25 per cent on others. The amendment tariff is 50 per cent on liquid nedicine, containing alcohol and per cent on all others.

Linseed oil, lard oil, etc., is raised

from 20 per cent to 25 per cent in the amended resolution.

The item of coal dust in the original has been changed back to read as it was in the late government's tariff.
Gr.indstones, over twelve inches, 20
per cent in the original tariff, are

change.d to 15 per cent. The same change is made in rough granite freestone and all but building stone and blocks of marble, marble and granite sawn only, flagstones and building stone dressed, 20 per cent. Roofing slate remains at 25 per cent, with a provision that the duty shall

not exceed 75 cents per square. Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes, original tariff 30 per cent; amended, 35 per cent when exceeding 25 square feet each; otherwise 25 per cent. Silvered glass, original tariff 30 per cent; amended, 35 per cent.

Iron or steel scraps, the original tariff reduced the duty from \$4 to \$1.50. The amended tariff reduces it stilt farther to \$1 per ton. Iron or steel ingots, puddled bars, etc., were \$4 a. ton in the original tartff. \$2 in the amended tariff.

Rolled iron or steel angles, girders, bridge sections, etc., original tariff, 15 per cent; amended, 10 per cent. Bridge plates of steel, original tariff, 15 per cent; amended, 10 per cent. Rolled iron or steel plates not than 30 inches in width, original tariff. 15 per cent; amended, 10 per cent. Item 229 is amended so that steel rolled or hammered, when of greater value than 2 1-2 cents per lb., will be

5 per cent. Iron or steel bridges and structural work, original tariff 30 per cent; amended, 35 per cent.

Tubes of rolled steel not more than 1 1-2 inches in diameter and bicycles tubes, original tariff, 15 per cent; amended, 16 per cent. On cut nails and spikes, a specific

duty of half-cent per lb. is imposed instead of 30 per cent in the original Fielding tariff. On wire nails a specific duty of 3-5 of a cent per Ib. is placed instead of 35 per cent, in the original Fielding tariff. When these two items were put on the ad valorem list the finance

minister claimed credit for making a

reform. He has thought better of it

and restored the specific duty, though

at a lower rate than the old one. ekthorn and strip fencing, original tariff 25 per cent., amended 20 per Wire covered with cotton or other

material, original tariff 25 per cent., amended 30 per cent.

Wire of all metals or kinds, original tariff 20 per cent., amended, brass wire 10 per cent., copper wire 15 per cent., woven wire 25 per cent. Scrap lead, original tariff, 20 per cent., amended 15 per cent.
Iron or steel nuts, washers, rivets,

etc., original tariff 35 per cent, amended 3-4 of a cent a lb. and 25 per Stereotypes, electrotypes, etc., for almanac and advertising purposes,

original tariff 2 cents per inch, amended 11-2 cents. Stereotypes for newspapers col-umns, original tariff 3-8 of a cent per square inch, amended 1-4 cent.

Veneers on woods, original tariff 10 per cent., amended 71-2 per cent.

Jeans, sateens, etc., when imported by corset makers, original tariff 30 per cent., amended 20 per cent. Two sub-clauses are made in the item 369, reducing cotton and other cloths for use in the manufacture of umbrellas and necities, when these are cut into shape, in bond, to 20 per cent., and reducing stockinettes for the manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes to 15 per cent., also placing

cotton duck at 22 1-2 per cent.

Item 375 a sub-cleuse makes the duty on worsted tops from wool such as is grown in Canada, 15 per cent. woollen and worsted rarns, costing 30 cents or over the liberated by 30 cents or over per lb., imported by manufacturers, 20 per cent. This is a

Nitro glycerine, when imported for the manufacture of explosives, 10 per cent. instead of 3 cents a lb., as in the original tariff. Buttons are divided into two class-

es, pantaloon buttons, wholly of met-al, and shoe buttons, being placed at 25 per cent. instead of 35 per cent., as at first proposed.

Twine and cordage, original Fielding tariff, 20 per cent., amended 25

per lb. and 121-2 per cent., amended 55 cents a lb. Other manufactured tobacco, original tariff 45 cents per lb. and 121-2 per cent., amended 50

The tariff as introduced by Mr. Fielding imposed an excise duty of 10 cents a pound on raw leaf tobacco unsterned and 4 cents on stemed. Pt is proposed to change on the first of July to a customs duty of the same amount. The excise duties are to be collected on all goods now in bond. The remarks made by Mr. Fielding show that the intention of levying the excise duty in the last two or three months was to catch the importer who had endeavored to forestall the tariff by laying in a large stock of raw tobacco. The tobacco clauses excise duty on cigarettes remain at three dollars per thousand, as proposed, but only \$1.50 is to be levied on cigarettes de from native grown tobacco.

change is proposed in item of mining machinery. The late government made free all mining machinery of clause not made in Canada. Mr. Fleiding placed all mining material on free list. In the amended resolution, he goes back to the late govern ment system, except that he enumerates the machinery which he leaves dutiable and which are ma A change is proposed in the preferential clause which provides that the government will recognize that which is also proposed to the combine clause which requires the decision of a court as to the fact of a combination before

the government can have power to act in the premises.

After recess the amended resolutions were taken up in detail. When the reciprocal or preferential resolution was reached Sir Charles Tupper addressed the committee. He pointed out that while one month ago the finance minister almost declared the independence of Canada, and had a ofty scorn of all imperial treaties, he had now so far retreated as to amend

The governo the benefits to any count thereto by v her majesty. imperial auth treaties would countries the ed to Englar value of all ernment had to British tra er went on t ing had mad Britain and which, if mad at the proper way, would I a great adve government these reducti not the mini ferential ma ducts in retu opportunity had thrown adopted the would be i would be disa Trade League the whole m by propositi ment:

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