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E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

COLONIZATION.

Waste of Public Lands.—More Colonization Settlements Wanted.

The following is a series of reflections which an experience of sixteen years in the service of new settlements enables me to make to the country, in the interest of the important work of Colonization. I will not expatiate on the importance, advantages and lasting results of Agriculture, of which Colonization is the mother. Men chosen and delegated by the people, to administer the affairs of the Province, cannot fail to see the prominent place the question of Colonization deserves to occupy. The Government of a country has the noble mission of organizing such schemes and encouraging such industries, so as to make the country happy, prosperous and useful. I venture to say that no Government can better meet the requirements of a new country, like ours, than by facilitating, encouraging and fostering the natives to settle and remain in the country. We, in this Province, pretend this is a promising country, and I am one of those who believe in the possible prosperity of New Brunswick. Our lumber trade has served the country to a large extent; our fisheries did much to support our people; but we have depended too much on those resources, which proved inadequate to keep our people at home and make our Province a sure and lasting home for our increasing population.

If Colonization and Agriculture, mother and daughter—had received from the Dominion and Provincial Governments due consideration and intelligent and active encouragement, this country of ours, this great Dominion, would not be depopulated, and our own Province would not be despised as an ungrateful and unproviding mother by her natural children, who are forced to seek a home in foreign lands. Is there no remedy for the existing evil, for this deplorable state of things? Let our legislators allow their patriotism to govern their acts rather than their selfish and personal interests, and that of their pet friends, and the remedy will be easily found and applied. Let them turn their attention to the laborers, to the industrious workmen, to the colonist and agriculturist, and with sinews and bones equal, if not superior to those of the idle, they will procure the remedy. They will say, "Give us the right and privilege to settle on the land discovered and sanctified by the toil, sweat and ashes of our fathers, and we will make of this Province a good and prosperous country." Let not our natural inheritance be squandered and distributed among monopolists and capitalists for a temporary and inadequate compensation.

Any citizen who has the future of the country at heart, must feel alarmed at the increased ratio of our population emigrating to other countries. A great deal has been said and done by both Dominion and Provincial legislatures to draw the attention of foreigners to our shores. This policy may prove advantageous to the commonwealth in some respect; but to impose heavy taxes, stampage and restrictive privileges on our people, and make no provisions for the native children of the soil, is unparliamentary and cruel. I feel, and have long felt, that the natives are not receiving due attention, on the part of the authorities of the land. I hold that to keep our people at home to settle the country and develop its resources, is more national and patriotic than to encourage immigration. Let us face the thousands of our young men annually leaving the country to devote their energy and hard labor for the benefit of our neighbors? What is being done to prevent this public calamity? Is there a voice in the land which volunteers to cry the alarm? Is there a pen engaged in calling attention to this national plague? Is there a politician who, outside of his electoral harangues, will rise on the floor of our parliament to advocate the cause of Colonization, and thus become the champion of our country's dearest claims? Is there a single word in the speeches from the throne at the opening of our legislatures in the interest of the National Policy which tends not only to protect home manufactures, but also the national blood, bones and sinews of our vigorous and courageous population? Is there any evidence of progress given in this respect, in the returns of our Crown Land Department?

We see in the returns of the Crown Lands Department that 424 grants were issued in 1885; 288 in 1886; and 302 in 1887. It must be remembered that this does not show the number of settlers who actually did apply and receive land during those respective years. Those grants issued represent rather the number of applications made over three, four and five years ago, since grants are only issued at least three years after the applications are made.

Children Cry for

THE CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 18.—NO. 44.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 930.

Ship-Railways—Ancient and Modern.

The most successful and formidable expeditions ever undertaken for the transportation of heavily freighted vessels overland were those of the Venetian Republic in 1488-9, under the engineer Sorbolo. The city of Brescia, which had given its adhesion to the Venetians, was closely besieged by the Milanese, and every device for its relief seemed to be hopeless, as the enemy had entrenched himself in winter-quarters upon the intervening mountains, and had a formidable flotilla in possession of Lake Garda, the largest of the Italian lakes, some thirty-five miles in length by about eight in width, and 320 feet above the sea. To send an army by land the Venetians would be compelled to make a detour around the northern end of the lake, and then force their way through the mountains. But such was their well-known prowess upon the seas that they possessed themselves of Lake Garda, and would be to throw dismay into the camp of their enemies, and run up an unobstructed route to the beleaguered city.

The most learned and experienced engineers of Venice had discussed for many days, in the presence of the Senate, a variety of expedients for effecting the desired object, and the one finally adopted surpassed in boldness anything of the kind then known or ever before attempted. It was nothing less than to convey a formidable fleet of some thirty well-armed ships bodily over the mountains and launch it upon the lake, unobserved by the enemy.

Everything was in readiness by the middle of December. The command of the fleet was given to Pietro Zeno, but the operations on land were entrusted entirely to Sorbolo. On reaching the mouth of the Adige ample water was found, but so swift was the current, and the ice so thickly occupied in moving the fleet fifty miles. And then the labor began of transporting the ships across the country, the soldiers and sailors of the expedition being ignorant up to this time of any such intention, and regarding it as a mere military movement. But Sorbolo's measures were carefully matured, and he set quietly to work to put them into operation. The platforms and crabs were put together and secured under the vessels as they rode at anchor, the oxen were attached to the platforms, and one after another the largest of the vessels were hauled high and dry upon the shore. It required 600 oxen to draw each of the larger galleys out of the water, but half the number were sufficient to move them on the land. Their appearance, and the way in which their masts towering far above the trees of the forest, presented a remarkable spectacle. The singular procession was soon in motion, however, marching slowly and steadily through the country, leveling a road before it as it proceeded, and at the base of Mount Poneda, which runs abruptly in the way, and seemed to interdict all further progress. More appeared to be an insurmountable obstacle. But Sorbolo's plans had taken it all in, and with a small party of his peasants and soldiers, armed with pikes, spears, and axes, he proceeded to the head of a small mountain torrent, and having diverted the stream, soon levelled a road to a less abrupt acclivity, and after a few days of needful rest the expedition went again cheerfully in motion, singing their songs of triumph as they went. The windlasses were now put into requisition, and the oxen driven around by another route. One mile only of this ascent was to be accomplished, and the men soon discovered that there was nothing impossible in the plans of Sorbolo. One by one the fleet were assembled upon the crest of the mountain, and now the perils of the descent were before them. The oxen were again employed in bringing the vessels to the rocky verge, whence descent was made, and from the base of which there were twelve more miles of level country to be traversed. The windlasses had now to be peculiarly braced, and their action reversed with great caution. One vessel only met with a disaster, but this was so completely repaired that it was able to rejoin the fleet. From this time forth every man seemed to act as if the success of the undertaking depended solely upon him, and the orders of Sorbolo, which entered into every detail, were implicitly respected and obeyed. Before the close of February every vessel floated in the harbor of Torbole, less than three months having been consumed in the journey, half of which, it must be observed, were occupied in encountering the adverse currents of the Adige.—F. L. HAGDON, in Harper's Magazine.

If the Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion, it will give them relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Scott, Emulsion, writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula, and wasting Diseases. It is very palatable, and does not excite the stomach."

Novia Scotia News.

"I had Scott's Emulsion on my mind for two years, had tried all remedies and doctors, but did not get any help until I got a bottle of your Emulsion. It cured me of it entirely." James Cochran, Fox River, Cumberland Co., N.S.

It Seldom Fails.

J. D. Cameron, of Westlake, Annapolis, Cape Breton, had inflammatory rheumatism which Haggard's Yellow Oil cured after all other treatments had failed. Haggard's Yellow Oil is sold by all dealers in medicine.

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WOMEN'S COLUMN.

The Newest Promises and Perils of the Temperance Reform.

The following extracts are from a sermon by the Rev. Joseph Cook, delivered at the People's Church, Feb. 12th.

In quantity if not in quality, there is something novel in both the hopes and fears of the temperance cause at the present hour. The American people, at the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour, usually comes to its senses and shakes off any evil that threatens to be fatal. It did so in the conflict with slavery, and it may be expected to do so in the greater conflict with the saloon. Although I hope we shall tide through our conflict with the saloon without a military contest, I am not so certain that by and by it will not be necessary to put down the whiskey syndicates by the strong arm of the law, supported by the bayonet.

To begin with the list of promises, first I assume that in the world of science the justifiableness and expediency of total abstinence have been settled once for all. He is benighted and belated who is not a total abstainer. We are to consider this issue closed for the parlor, as well as for the pulpit, the platform and the press. Then medieval and fossilized ideas of social duty or privilege, of self-righting, we are to spurn it from us to the authority of the freshest scientific investigations.

The second promise is the broadening of the education of the young in the newest inclusions of science. We have now in this Republic more than 30 states and territories in which the children are under laws requiring scientific instruction concerning alcoholics and narcotics. Unflinching prohibition is likely to be carried at last—not only state and national, but international—by the vote of that majority of children in English-speaking countries who are now receiving instruction in the latest inclusions of science concerning total abstinence.

A third element of hope is found in the wide arousal of all free populations to the political duty of reforming the liquor traffic. The de-thronement of the saloon is the greatest issue of American politics. We are far more nearly a unit on the matter of the conflict with the legalized liquor traffic than the politicians dream. As in religious matters, the world is a unit. There are no foreign lands, no hermit nations. The sky is but the roof of one family. Every link of reform on which you seize has with a firm grasp will draw toward God's bosom links on the other side of the planet. Let us so temper the temperance reform and every issue allied with it, that we may draw universal manhood and womanhood into God's bosom so closely that the beating of His heart shall set the time of the beating of the entire heart of humanity.—Union Signal.

Bringing up Children Rationally.

It is as natural to a child to be happy as it is to a fish to swim. But for this they need a certain amount of "letting alone." It is a great mistake for parents to hamper their children with foolish restrictions. The world is a unit. There are no foreign lands, no hermit nations. The sky is but the roof of one family. Every link of reform on which you seize has with a firm grasp will draw toward God's bosom links on the other side of the planet. Let us so temper the temperance reform and every issue allied with it, that we may draw universal manhood and womanhood into God's bosom so closely that the beating of His heart shall set the time of the beating of the entire heart of humanity.—Union Signal.

Don't fancy your boy is made of glass. Grant a reasonable request, and let him feel that when you refuse, it is for his own good. Between the Jellyfish and the Grackles of life, children have a hard time of it. The youngest child needs some sort of agreeable occupation, and a certain amount of physical freedom. There is nothing more painful to young people than to feel that life is one dull routine, and that "nothing ever happens," as we once heard a disconsolate old woman remark.

—Lobster packers and fishers in Nova Scotia are agitating against the government order to close fishing for lobsters on 1st July. They wish the time extended till 1st August as the season from the opening of navigation in May till the 1st July is too short to be worked with profit.

Most Useful.

E. A. Hansen, of Bowmanville, Ont., writes: "I have used your Blood Purifier as a good medicine for Liver Complaint, Disinfection, Headache and Dizziness, and it has improved the appetite, aided digestion and given renewed strength to the worn-out system."

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Your Children

Are constantly exposed to danger from Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, and diseases peculiar to the throat and lungs. For such ailments, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly administered, affords speedy relief and cure.

As a remedy for Whooping Cough, with which many of our children were afflicted, we used, during the past winter, with much satisfaction, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For this affection, we consider this preparation the most efficacious of all the medicines which have come to our knowledge.—Mary Parkhurst, Precinct, Home for Little Children, Boston, Mass.

My children have been peculiarly subject to attacks of Croup, and I failed to find any effective remedy until I commenced administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This preparation relieves the difficulty of breathing and quickly cures the complaint.—David G. Starks, Chatham, Columbia Co., N.Y.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, and it is a most valuable remedy for Whooping Cough. This medicine allays all irritation, prevents inflammation from extending to the lungs, and quickly induces a tendency to Lung Complaint.—J. W. Wellington, Plainville, Mich.

I find no medicine so effective for Croup and Whooping Cough, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It was the means of saving the life of my little boy, only six months old, carrying him safely through the worst case of Whooping Cough I ever saw.—Jane Malone, Pine Flat, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.50.

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from men of intelligence, candor and honor. Any political party that is more afraid of offending the whiskey vote than the temperance vote of the land, is a synch of the saloons—a whiskey apostle, and, as such, unworthy to be intrusted with power, municipal, state or national politics.

Let us broaden our views of the temperance cause until they cover not only national but international politics. The world is a unit. There are no foreign lands, no hermit nations. The sky is but the roof of one family. Every link of reform on which you seize has with a firm grasp will draw toward God's bosom links on the other side of the planet. Let us so temper the temperance reform and every issue allied with it, that we may draw universal manhood and womanhood into God's bosom so closely that the beating of His heart shall set the time of the beating of the entire heart of humanity.—Union Signal.

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ing and Sheathing.

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CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MARCH 22, 1888.

The Labor Commission commenced their labors at St. John's Monday.

On Saturday Cochrane was served with a protest against his return as member for East Northumberland.

Sir George Stephen says the section of the Short Line Railway between Fredericton and Salisbury will be constructed this summer.

A circular has been issued calling a convention at Truro on the 27th inst., to organize and extend the Prohibition party throughout Nova Scotia.

In West Hastings on Saturday, Henry Cadby, Conservative, was elected by acclamation. The victory was caused by the death of Robertson, Conservative.

The new agriculture bill provides that a sum not exceeding \$1000 a year may be expended by the department in aid of provincial or district exhibitions.

The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company applied to the local government for incorporation. Capital stock \$280,000, in 140,000 shares of \$2 each.

The Canadian Pacific Colonization Corporation has just been registered with a capital of \$500,000, in fifty thousand \$10 shares. It is formed to acquire lands for a new Canadian Crown lands syndicate in Alberta for settlement purposes.

The Customs Department at Ottawa has seized a quantity of copies of a publication entitled, "Truth Seekers' Annual and Free-thinkers' Almanac" on the ground that it is a decidedly impious and immoral work. The pamphlet is issued by a New York house. Instructions have been issued to all ports of entry to seize any copies, should attempts be made to import them into Canada.

The British Government measure for the amendment of the law relating to limited liability companies will contain a provision for enforcing a double registration. The first registration will be merely provisional, the second being delayed until the regulations of the Board of Trade are proved to have been complied with. Another safeguard against the creation of bogus companies will be a provision making it essential that a large proportion of the capital shall be paid up before any business is commenced.

At the St. John Board of Trade meeting, Monday, it was resolved to send a delegate to Ottawa, to urge upon the Government to grant a subsidy to a line of steamers from that port to the West Indies. When this matter had been disposed of, Mr. J. Simeon Armstrong, C.E., unfolded the project which the St. John Canal and Dock Company have in view, describing the advantages which the harbor and its commerce would receive if such works were suggested by them were carried out.

The London Observer says it has long been apparent that Newfoundland has made a great mistake in standing aloof from union with the Canadian confederacy. At the present moment Newfoundland is in a backward condition that its natural increase of population is a positive misfortune, as they cannot develop untended their agricultural, mineral and fish industries. Union with Canada is likely to prove blessing to Newfoundlanders. To Canada, distinguished as it is by a spirit of enterprise unsurpassed in any other country, the acquisition of Newfoundland will not be without advantages.

Local Legislation.

The work of the session is being pushed along rapidly. Great efforts have been made to secure the passage of a railway subsidy bill, but Mr. Blair stands firm, and the logging and lobbying has hitherto proved unavailing. The legislature is a veritable "Happy Family." Mr. Blair boasts that the finances of the Province are in a healthy condition, and Mr. Hanington compliments him on the prudent course pursued by the Government. The Agricultural Act passed with a few trifling amendments, and the only marked difference of opinion has been in reference to the Quebec Resolutions, and they do not amount to much. After a warm debate the Resolutions have been carried by a sweeping majority, but it is not probable that the result will have much effect on the condition of the country. In fact, it is not very clear what authority our local legislators have for their attempt to tinker the constitution of the Dominion.

Colonization.

A valued correspondent has an article on first page, setting forth the advantages of peopling such of our forest lands as are adapted for settlements, with our own people instead of allowing them to drift off into other lands. No more worthy object can be found to interest our legislators at Fredericton than devising some comprehensive measure for opening up new lands into desirable lands and having them opened up for settlement purposes. This work, of late years, has not occupied as much attention as its importance demands; it has, in part, been thrust in the back ground by questions of very minor consequence to the people, such as railway grants, intrigues for power at Fredericton, partisan wrangles, etc.

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 14.—Sir Richard Cartwright moved a resolution in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. He argued that confederation had proved a failure and that the only way of escape from the alleged present difficulties lay in closer Commercial Union with the United States. Yet the nature of the arguments presented left every mind to draw the inference that political union was the inevitable tendency of this policy. In many instances his language was extravagant and his alleged statistics founded on conjecture rather than on authentic reports. In opening, Sir Richard declared that on moving the resolutions he voiced the sentiment of the liberal party and of vast majority of those who supported him in the house. Comparing the increase of Canadian population for the last 20 years with the previous 20 he declared it to be unsatisfactory. He further alleged that one immigrant only remains in Canada of every four coming into this country. Losing sight of the fact that immigrants coming into Canada during the past quarter of a century have been as mortal as mankind generally, he attempted to show that those immigrants not in Canada at present must have departed to the United States, and by these methods concluded that Canada had given the United States two million of her population. The increase of trade in Canada since 1873 was alleged to be in strong language, as well as the increase of debt and taxation. The remedies were: (1st), reform the present system of taxation, and (2nd), abolition of subsidies to provinces, which he termed a farce of provinces on the Dominion treasury when ever they get into a scrape. (3rd), abolition of subsidies to railways, (4th), unrestricted trade with the United States, which included all the others, and render them necessary. Unrestricted trade would, he alleged, give the United States a free market at their own doors, and open up to them areas as beneficial to their commerce as new states. Thus Canada was prepared to give a quid pro quo for all she desired. The abolition of this absurdity of hostile tariffs would, he alleged, swell Canada's trade with the republic from 80 to 800 millions in a few years. He said the United States was not only the best, but substantially the only market for Canadian goods. To produce inter-provincial trade, he declared, proved a failure. Trade helped population and there are thirteen times as many natives of the United States in the Maritime Provinces as there are of native of Canada. The scheme would also improve the Canadian railways upon which 500 millions had been expended, by doubling their gross revenues and trebling the net profits. Wiman's arguments were repeated to prove that all proposals for trade would be beneficial. Cartwright contended that this policy would render economy necessary and that to adjust the tariff to make up the deficiency of seven millions would cause no increase of the tariff. He admitted that direct taxation would be necessary and vindicated this on the ground that it would be simpler and bear more heavily on the respectable well-to-do middle classes, after the English system. This policy was also in the interest of England. The greatest danger to the British empire is her present system of isolation, and the only policy of safety lay in a close British alliance with the United States. By securing closer trade relations with the United States Canada would render to the empire the greatest possible service, which no other country could. He admitted it was an unprecedented policy to discriminate thus against Great Britain, but thought the wealth of this country would increase so rapidly that Canada's purchase of British products would increase proportionately. He had failed to understand the obligations of Canada to England, but thought the obligations were all on the other side. He saw no reason for gratitude to England. From the time of the American revolution to the present, there had been no time when it would not have proved material benefit to Canada to enter political union with the United States, but Canada had preferred the contrary course. The present scheme would enable Canada to secure material benefits, with great advantage to England. He further contended that President Cleveland and his cabinet would willingly negotiate unrestricted reciprocity, but that just prior to the presidential election was an inopportune time for a Canadian government to meet the question. Canada must remain a colony from which people are flowing by hundreds of thousands and millions, or else obtain the boon of unrestricted trade. He had no respect for a "thirty-five per cent. tariff loyalty." No one expects Canada to remain in a state of semi-independence. The time has come when Canada should demand the right to make her own tariff treaties, and this scheme was the simplest expedient for the relief of the present difficulties. He therefore moved the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. O'Rourke. His speech covered four full hours.

Hon. Mr. White, in reply commented on the pessimistic utterances of Cartwright, and read the Globe's lecture to those who gleefully ruin Canada by their young men's flight to the United States. Then quoting from Mr. Blake's speech, he showed that the ex-lander had declared free trade, and direct taxation impracticable, and that the demands of revenue would give adequate protection to Canadian manufacturers. He then showed that the promises submitted by the Grit party in 1882, were utterly disregarded by Cartwright now. The Grits had been taunted by their own organs with waiting for a policy but had at last secured one, rather by the exigencies of party than by the necessities of the country. It was not a policy which

could be acted upon by the independent action of the present Canadian Government, nor by the Opposition if they secure office. The scheme would depend on the action of an alien Government which had evidenced no disposition to concede reciprocity even in natural products and which had not even accorded the Mackenzie Government the courtesy of submitting a reciprocity treaty framed by their representation, to the proper committee of congress. This problem should be looked squarely in the face. The scheme would cause a decrease of one-third in the customs revenue, destroy Canadian manufacturers, and place the distributing trade of the provinces in the hands of American middlemen. Cartwright had admitted that direct taxation would be necessary to supply the deficiency and the speaker enforced the fact that direct taxation would, as it always had in civil and municipal taxation, bear more heavily upon the poorer population. Cartwright had also advocated the destruction of provincial subsidies, but the Grit premiers whom he had described as his friends and who had not only demanded subsidies but an increase upon their present allowances. Cartwright should consider that while with his provincial friends, the fact was also noted that at present the United States have inaugurated legislation to remove the duties from nine to twenty-five millions not subject to duty, in trade with the United States was one of competition and not of exchange. Not more than 10 per cent. of the total Canadian farm production goes to the United States. It was to the interest of farmers to improve the home market rather than the market abroad. An unrestricted reciprocity scheme could only be temporary, and even under it manufacturer would have to choose whether to locate their industries in Canada or the United States. If Cartwright's proposals were realized, American manufacturers would gain complete control of the Canadian market. Why should Canadian manufacturers be sacrificed when they are so closely allied with the development of Canada's manufacturing interest? Statistics were quoted by the speaker to show that Canadian farmers were more prosperous than American. Upon God's earth, said he, there is not a body of farmers so prosperous as those of Ontario.

Cartwright—Why do they leave it? White—Some have been induced to go by precisely such speeches as that given by you to-night! Time had been on the side of the present government's policy, and even now Canadian settlers were returning from Dakota, where they had been induced to settle by the fallacious statements of gentlemen opposite. Statistics of population were also quoted showing that the provinces had progressed in this respect more rapidly than the New England States. He returned to the subject of the farmers, he quoted prices at Milwaukee and Chicago, showing that the prices of farm products were lower in those cities than at Toronto. In closing, he stated that Canada is willing to enter into the most favorable trade relations with the United States consistent with the development of general Canadian interests, but he must protest against any speech such as Cartwright had delivered to-day. His party had 10 years' trial in opposition, owing to last year's speech, and that delivered to-day. His party utterly mistook the temper of the country if they thought such views would prove acceptable to the Canadian people. In closing, he quoted the words of Geo. Brown, that neither politically nor financially did Canada need to change her present policy in order to secure the highest material prosperity.

MARCH 15.—Mr. Davies (P. E. I.) characterized Mr. White's reply to Sir Richard Cartwright as being remarkable for what it did not say, for what it did contain. He reiterated Sir Richard Cartwright's contentions concerning the exodus, and ridiculed Mr. White's assertion that the speeches of the Opposition had been the cause for no one in a thousand of these emigrants really read a political speech. He attacked the National Policy as unjustly oppressive to the poor men. He rehearsed all Sir Richard Cartwright's lurid assertions concerning the alleged distressed condition of the country, and quoted pretty much the same statistics. He proceeded to show the importance of the United States market to Canada, whose trade found there its natural outlet. He dealt at length with the contention that discrimination against England was not to be tolerated, and said that the only question for us to consider was whether or not such discrimination would be in our interest. But there would be no injury to Britain from discrimination. We would have to buy goods from her just as the United States did to-day. He declared his loyalty, not only to the Queen, but to the flag of Canada and to the people he represented. He was not afraid that under unrestricted free trade the manufacturers would go to the wall. The policy he advocated would make prosperity once more flow over the country. His party tendered the people a flag upon which was inscribed unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. This flag may drop over their heads for a time, but eventually would be found proudly floating in the sight of heaven.

Hon. Geo. Foster replied to Mr. Davies. He contended that the proposition involved considerable severance from Great Britain, and all other countries with which we had trade relations, and that this commercial severance would in time bring about political separation. It involved an almost total loss of our customs revenue. One item of goods we brought in from the states we dropped at one bound seven millions. In proportion as the United States trade set in towards the United States.

States a large and larger diminution would be produced. A new system of taxation was also involved. The country could not be carried on with its constant extension, without a constant increase of customs duties, or an increase of direct taxation. Under the new system there was involved the destruction of our manufacturing industries, the change intrusted and twice reinvested to the care of the Government of to-day. When acknowledged Opposition financial leader came before Parliament without the mandate of the people, and put before the country such a bold and revolutionary proposition, it was necessary that he should have given clearer reasoning. He left the hon. gentleman's speech to be judged in calmness by Parliament and by the country when the people of the country came to read the speech the verdict would be that the case was not proven. He deprecated the tone of personal superiority assumed by Sir Richard Cartwright. His speech was a wealth of assertions only equalled by a poverty of facts.

Continuing after recess Mr. Foster said the people of the East felt in order to get on broad free agricultural lands, and until very recently they had no means of reaching their own North-West, while the plans of the Western States were easily reached; but the Canadian North-West had been opened up, and the people of the East would hereafter make their homes there. The United States was one of competition and not of exchange. Not more than 10 per cent. of the total Canadian farm production goes to the United States. It was to the interest of farmers to improve the home market rather than the market abroad. An unrestricted reciprocity scheme could only be temporary, and even under it manufacturer would have to choose whether to locate their industries in Canada or the United States. If Cartwright's proposals were realized, American manufacturers would gain complete control of the Canadian market. Why should Canadian manufacturers be sacrificed when they are so closely allied with the development of Canada's manufacturing interest? Statistics were quoted by the speaker to show that Canadian farmers were more prosperous than American. Upon God's earth, said he, there is not a body of farmers so prosperous as those of Ontario.

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The Kaiser's Funeral.

The funeral of the Emperor of Germany took place last Friday, and it is said the obsequies were the most impressive ever accorded to a European monarch. The streets of Berlin were thronged with immense multitudes, who had gathered from all parts of Germany to witness the pageant and do honor to the dead Emperor. Massive pillars, covered with sable stuffs and surmounted by crape-veiled Prussian eagles, stood at every street crossing. The lamp posts, with covered lighted lamps, were all draped with crape, and at every hundred feet stood lofty catafalques bearing flaming candelabra. The roadway was carpeted with fir branches. The facade of the Cathedral was concealed by a huge structure covered with black, and at the entrance stood a colossal statue draped in crape representing the Saviour pronouncing a benediction. The Cathedral was fragrant with the scent of millions of flowers piled at the head of the bed of state whereon reposed the body of the dead Emperor. The remains were clad in the uniform of the historic regiment to which he was first attached entering the military service. With his cap on his head and his big black caressfully draped over one shoulder, he looked as if he were in a quiet sleep.

The services were conducted by Dr. Koegel, court chaplain, assisted by the Protestant clergy and were very impressive. The procession then formed, and in it were the Kings of Saxony, Belgium and Roumania, the Grand Duke of Baden, Princes Henry and Albrecht and other princes of the royal house of Prussia, the Crown Prince, Prince Rudolph, the Czarowitz, Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Italy, Denmark and Greece, the princes of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Hesse and other princely mourners. The coffin was lifted by twelve colonels and borne to the elaborate funeral car, drawn by eight horses, each led by a staff officer, and the cortege began its progress for Charlottenburg, amid the tolling of the city bells, passing over the castle bridge, through the central promenade of the Unter den Linden, thence by the Brandenburg gate and borne to the elaborate funeral car, drawn by eight horses, each led by a staff officer, and the cortege began its progress for Charlottenburg, amid the tolling of the city bells, passing over the castle bridge, through the central promenade of the Unter den Linden, thence by the Brandenburg gate and borne to the elaborate funeral car, drawn by eight horses, each led by a staff officer, and the cortege began its progress for Charlottenburg, amid the tolling of the city bells, passing over the castle bridge, through the central promenade of the Unter den Linden, thence by the Brandenburg gate and borne to the elaborate funeral car, drawn by eight 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