# The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. IX

CHATHAM, ONT. THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900

# Splendid Dress Materials

nice list including some of the most stylish and rerviceable goods shown this season. You'll tind Friday an ex-cellent day for chosing from these

250 yds. 42 and 44 in. navy and black serges, pure wool and per-fectly fast dye, medium and large twill.

Ladies' Venitian and Camel's hair suiting in all the leading shades 54 inches wide suitable for travelling or walking costumes, per yard ......\$1.00

500 yds. fancy black mohair and wool mixtures, fine silk finish, patterns suitable for either complete dresses or separate skirts, 42 and 44 inches wide, special

# For \* Windows

our curtain department. There's not a possible window need we cannot satisfy—from the most luxurious to

#### Lace Curtains

2½ yds. long with taped edges, nice patterns, per pair..... 25e

3 yds. long 47 inches wide, all new styles, suitable for bedrooms, special per pair 50c and ...... 75c

3 and 3½ Nottingham lace curtains, 50 and 56 inches wide, pretty patterns, very special at per pair 1 \$1.00 and .....\$1.25

Large choice and all pretty sash curtain nets 36 to 48 inches wide suitable for curtains, special 124c, 15c, 20c and

# Tailor

Let us emphasize the fact that our tailor made suits are the latest New York styles. What a convenience to be able to buy these stylish garments ready to wear, it saves the time and worry with bothering having them made by your dress-maker.

adies' homespun ready to wear suits, double-breasted, Eton jac-ket, lined with Roman satin, the new box pleated skirts lined with percaline and bound with velveteen, \$13.50 and . . . . . . . \$14.00

#### Ladies' Spring Jackets

Double-breasted fine box cloth jac-kets, lined with silk, six large pearl buttons, well tailored at \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50 and ......\$10.00

#### Thomas Stone & Son Direct Importers

# The Best Hats Men \$3.00

No one can sell you a better hat than the Stuyvesant at any price. Nor is there any other hat as good as the Stuyvesant sold for \$3. This is a Stuyvesant agency. All the spring styles are in. Fedoras and Stiff Hats in the most popular colors and shapes introduced this season. The price is \$3.



Stiff Hats at 82.50 Black, brown hazel and tan shades -nobby Spring blocks, exact duplicates of the Dunlap, Knox, Youman and Young Hats.

Federas at \$1.00 up Correct shapes in blk, brown, steel, e, hazel, almond, otter and pearl colors, with contrasting trimming.



Men's and Boys' Caps

Blue Golf, Golf Yatcht and New York Yacht, 25c up. Men's and Boys' Golf Caps at 25c up.

Misses' "Admiral" and Tam o' Shanter Hats Blue, brown, green, cardinal, royal blue and tan—all new—at 50c.

#### Trudell & Tobey The 2

"TOP TO TOE CLOTHIERS."

### HE IS INDIGNANT.

Young Pierce Claims His Mother Knows Where he is

And That the Letter of Inquiry From Detroit was not w ritten by Her.

Henry Lynn Pierce, of Detroit, was an early and indignant visitor at the police court, headquarters this morning. The young man was highly in-censed at the puragraph which ap-peared in yesterday's Planet concernpeared in yesterday's Planet concern-ing a communication received by the chief from Detroit, on behalf of Pierce's mother, inquiring as to his whereabouts, and those of Mrs. Pietce, nee Miss Blanche May Ryan, and was in search of an explanation. He was gratified. The chief produc-

In search of an explanation.

He was gratified. The chief produced the letter in question, but the perusal of it did not have exactly the same effect as that of the Biblical soft answer. Mr. Pierce was elaborate and forceful in his explanation of the letter, both to police officials and to The Planet, and emphatic in his desire to make the same as public as possible.

"This letter," he declared, "while it pretends to be written on hefialf of my mother, and is signed in her name and address, is anonymous and unjust. It is written, I may say, by some one just out of spite, or, what is more likely, jealousy, and is, of course, false from start to fanish. So far from my mother being anxious about me, she knows just where I am and why I came here. And, to prove it, I may say that my mother has written several letters to Miss Ryan since we came here. Of course, I don't care about this thing myself, it doesn't affect me, but it is very unpleasant for my wife, whose home has been here and who is so well known in Chatham."

#### JOHN NORTHWAY & CO.

"THE BUSY STORE"

JOHN NORTHWAY & CO.

# Fire Sale of Ladies' and Children's Hats,

In the recent fire in our Millinery Department we had several cases of Ladies' New Straw Sailors and Children's Straw Hats damaged by fire, smoke and water. The entire lot, the greater part of Farmers Find Large Patches of Their which are but slightly damaged by water. Will be placed on sale Thomas Anderton, of con. 4, Dover, Friday At Quick Clearing Prices, divided as follows:-

LOT 1 .- Ladies' Sailors, in white, fancy and black, all this season's styles, imported to sell up to \$1 each, damaged by fire and water, your pick of this lot at . . 9c

LOT 2-Includes Ladies' and Children's Sailors and Sun Hats, regular 50c. 75c and \$1.00, some are slightly  LOT 3—Some of our Finest Sailors and Children's Straws are in this lot and but very slightly dam-aged, but they must be cleared out with the rest and we have put the price for your pick at.

LOT 4—The Hats in this lot include Ladies' Fine Sailors, in latest shades and shapes, also Children's Sailors and Sun Hats, they are almost in perfect condition being but slightly soiled, they are marked for quick selling at your choice.................480

The entire lot (about 20 dozen) will be laid out on tables for easy buying and ready at 8 o'clock Friday morning There is advantage in first choice—so we advise you to COME EARLY.

JOHN NORTHWAY & CO., CARR ONLY

### Which Looks as if Lord Roberts Intended to Move.

Wepener not yet Relieved-Two Thousand Men Sick Among the Troops—The Recall of Buller and Warren.

April 19.—Heavy rains impede last three days, which has caused the greatest discomfort, especially as the 13th brigade is not provided with tents. 18th brigade is not provided with tents."

The Morning Post has the following from Bloemfoniein, dated Tuesday:

"In view of the advisability of a retreat through Swaziland, emissaries of the Boers are now endeavoring to purchase secret information concerning caverns in the Greystone country, which are known only to the natives, with the object of accumulating provisions and ammunition.

"Large quantities of British forage and stores were despatched to the relief is near. Large quantities of stores are being moved southward from Bloemwhich is a reversal of the course of freight for the last six weeks. These shipments are made necessary by the ons in the southeast of the Free State, There are 2,000 sick in field hospitals, most of the cases being dysentery

"Large quantities of British forage and stores were despatched to the south yesterdhy."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "A correspondent with Gen. Chermside reports that the Third division has advanced eight miles east of Reddersburg and gone into camp where the Irish Rifles surrendered. Four hundred Boers had just evacuated the position. Gen. Chermside had no further contact with the Boers." With the exception of these facts, the embargo upon war intelligence is almost complete. The special correspondents send efforts to prepare matter that will pass the censor. Here and there a phrase indicates an expectancy that large things are about to

happen.
According to Roer reports, there is a steady flow of foreign volunteers to the Transvael. Hitherto the adventurers have Transvaal. Hitherto the adventurers have been attached to the various commandoes. Now it is said they are to be formed into a special legion with continental officers, and there is a rumor that the command will be given to a distinguished French soldier, lately retired, who is now in the Transvaal or is nearing the end of the journey thither. Presumably the officer referred to in this report is Gen. De Negrier, former member of the French supreme council of war, who was removed from the active list last July by the Marquis De Gallifet as a disciplinary measure, during the excitement arising from the Dreyfus courtmartial.

BULLER AND WARREN.

BULLER AND WARREN.

What is to be done with Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren, occupies everybody's attention. The papers continue to comment, earnestly upon Lord Roberts' censure of these commanders. They ask if more errors are not likely to occur, together with fruitless waste of life, in the event that men who have been in the event that men who have bee declared incompetent by their superior continue to command 40,000 troops or continue to command 40,000 troops. It is now generally accepted that the government had a purpose in the publication of Lord Roberts' despatch and that the recall of Gea. Buller and Gen. Warren has probably been decided upon. It is said that a peremptory order for the return of Lieut. General S.r. Charles, Warren, the commander of the Fifth Division of the South Africa field force, was cabled to South Africa this morning. The War Office declined to give any information in regard to the current reports that Gen. Warren has been recalled.

TROOPS ON THE MOVE.

TROOPS ON THE MOVE. London, April 19. — The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "Two hundred and fifty Boers started to-day from Watervalonder, marching through the Zoutpansberg, to intercept Gen. Carrington's force."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, April 17, says: "The town has been drenched with rain during the

WAR NOTES. The Transvaal government will enter

oldier dying in South Africa in the course of the present campaign who if he had sur-vived would have been entitled to a medal the War Office will see that such medal is forwarded to the soldier's next kin.

SMALL COMFORT.

Berlin, April 19. — The Berliner Tageblatt, in an inspired article, says: "If the Boer peace delegation really expects European interference it will not be spared the same disappointment that M. Theirs met with in 1870 when on a similar mission."

when on a similar mission."
Baron Reitzenstein, a major on the general staff, and Lieut. Thissen, who was sent to the Boer side to gather military impressions, have now returned here.

The semi-official Colonial Correspondent says: "In all probability considerable numbers of Boers will migrate during or after the war to Ger-

is more humane than the others.

The argument concludes as follows:
"In the interests of humanity we

may joyfully declare the experiences of the present South African war have clearly demonstrated the more hu-mane character of the small caliber solid projectiles."

A BOER APPEAL

Cape Town, April 19. — The Boer Governments are circulating the following manifesto to the Afrikanders throughout Cape Colony:—"We feel that our fate and the fate of the whole of Afrikandom is at stake, and we appeal to you to stand and fight

we appeal to you to stand and fight shoulder to shoulder with us. You cannot, you may not, allow the tyrant to extinguish forever your finest traits of character as a hation. With

you on our side the issue cannot be doubtful. We must conquer. God grant that love for your country and

your liberty, and the noble virtues of men truly free may induce you to join

us in the hour of our supreme strug-

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marquez, nearly half the members of the Chicago ambulance corps when offered Mausers on their arrival at Pretoria, tore off their Red Cross badges. Adelbert S. Hay, United States consul, notified the Trausvaal government that he must report the circumstances to Washing-

A NEW WHEAT BUG.

Thomas Anderton, of con. 4, Dover, showed the Planet yesterday a lot of little bugs he had taken from his wheat. Mr. Anderton thinks they are the larvae of the Hessian fly, although the fly has never attacked the grain in this way before. Like many others Mr. Anderton found his wheat apparently winter killed in places. An examination of the dead grain, however, showed it full of little black grubs at the first joint above the ground. This was the real cause of the damage, and not the weather. The wheat was affected most on sandy soil. Thomas Anderton, of con. 4, Dover,

M. Wilson, of Harwich, reports the same condition of things and also thinks it the Hessian fly.

"I put in 75 acres of wheat," said M Wilson, "and it has all suffered so what. But eight acres which I pled where I had oate last year, most entirely gone. It seems to suffered far worse than the planted on other land."



Are Tried And True

Quality

an occasional good lot in a sort of haphazard way. Every make represented in our stock (and it's the greatest foot-wear stock in the city) somes to us with the reputation of years back of it. Shoes which we can afford to guarantee most generously, shoes with reliance in them from stack to finish.

Here's

Another fact—and it's worth remembering—less than usual prices rule here, whether it's for a baby's shoe at 35c or a dainty and fine dress shoe for it's mother at \$3.00 or \$4.00. Any foot-wear you may buy here is always bought at a saving figure.

Special

stlerable numbers of Boers will migrate during or after the war to German South-west Africa. We believe they may safely be admitted, as it is likely that the second generation would become Germanized there."

The Munich Medicinisch Wochenshift publishes a mass of evidence collected from South African military sources by Prof. von Bruns, going to show that the Mauser small-caliber gun is more humane than the others.

# Gerhard Heintzman

B. J. WALKER

62 Quellette Ave., WINDSON

### Just Received

SIGN OF THE BIG CLOCK

A. A. JORDAN



ELD, Manager, Chatham Branch,

SUPPLIES ALWAYSR anging

Chatham, Ont.

THE FISTERY MUDDLE.

The muddle about the close season for pickerel around here is only what has occurred in other years. It is too bad when the Ontario Government assumed control of the inland fisheries it did not see fit to put aff experienced fisherman in charge of the department, instead of a young gentleman whose main claim to distinction was having been private secretary to Hon. Oliver Mowat and Hon. A. S. Hardy.

What could such an appointee be supposed to know about the practical

All repairs entrusted to us will receive needs of the fishermen? Here we find the Dominion authorities extending the pickerel season, while the Provincial authorities have made no move.

If the late spring be a justification for extending the season in one case surely it ought to be in the other. This the departments interested might reasonably be expected to keep posted on so as to act with some sort of system and make their announce-

ments properly and explicitly. It seems that the muddle in reference to the extended time for fishing is due to a case of divided authority. The Dominion Government controlling the takes has put back the close season to May 1st. The Ontario Government controlling the River Thames has not made any change, so that the Thames fishermen are barred while those just around the corner, in the lake, can fish merrily on.

A SENSIBLE AMERICAN. ..

An American named D. B. Stewart, who seems possessed of a very level head, has been writing to the Amthis South African war has again overwhelmingly patriotic they must be farm laughed, and said he would be getting about enough of Soldlers of go to the Chinese agent and get anotherican press on the question which raised: "Why Do Americans Hate Great Britain?" In an article, recently, Mr. Stewart draws the at- thump a piano out of tune, whistle a tention of his countrymen to some few notes incorrectly, or screech voplain facts. After referring to the | cally any old kind of a smuttering hostile feelings that exist in some quarters, he says:

Merely as a matter of policy, is it advisable for us to remain in this position of almost open hostility? It was this policy that alienated Canada from us and drove her into the arms of Britain, and made the Can- per, that General Buller, at the batadians more British than the British the of Colenso really didn't know on themselves. In the rebellion of which side of the river some of the 1837, the two Fenian raids and the Boer positions were which his army two Northwest rebellions, in fact, on was attacking. No wonder it cost every occasion where it was possible, 4,000 men to relieve Ludysmith and we gave countenance and almost open even then Lord Roberts had to make mid to Canada's enemies. In our tariff, too, we have shown our hostility, and passed many a measure which hurt ourselves, and for no other reason than that we thought it would

hurt Canada more. Probably we though we could drive Canada into the Union! by these means, but we might have known that men of our race are not to be driven. The history of the United States from first to last has been a proof of that. Driven out of the American markets, the Canadians were forced to look essewhere, and it was our own fault that they found a new market in Britain, a market which they expect to prove far more remunerative that than of the Unit-

ed States. Had we cultivated trade relations with Canada, and shown her that her interests lay with us, rather than with a nation on the other side of the world, we might have induced her to cast in her lot with us. Britain would never have objected to a peaceable annexation had we always shown surselves friendly to her. It may be o late now to reverse our policy,

it it might be worth trying. here are other purely material as why we should cultivate relations with Britain. She et trade customer, and more of all our exports are her What would we think ness qualities of a merook every opportunity of dislike of his best cus-

> a land-grabber," some enough, but has not a little in that 'o not our school nount of territory of Have we not of late years sia and the re was an nada and out much as out of I Why.

> > hn Bull

to the

that we

Have your

By leaving word with us we will call for and d-liver your ticy-

F. H. Brisco OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

sible. They have promised not to do this in China, the greatest market in the world, but how long will they keep their promise? Just as long as it! suits themselves, and not a moment longer. With that portion that may come under the British flag, and with that only, can we count upon a fair field and no favor.

Attorney-General Gibson very properly makes a distinction between those who give and take bribes. The briber is to get six months' imprisonment without the option of a cash settlement. That is right. But what about the scoundrels who furnish the money to others to bribe with? (Are they to escape scott free?

Although the people of Canada are of the song, proceeds, in and out of season, early and late, to murder the Soldiers of the Queen, Somebody should call it in.

A military writer with Gen. Buller's stayee." forces says in To-day, an English pait practicable.

This is the first execution which has taken place in Toronto for ten years The last one occurred on February 12th, 1890, when Cane was hanged for the murder of his wife on Defoe street.-Toronto Evening Naws.

All of which is small credit to Toronto, There have been numerous ghastly murders in that city in those ten years, for the worst of which the culprits have never even been appre-

The London papers are wondering why the Government has published Lord Roberts Spion Kop comments at this juncture after suppressing them for nearly two months. It doesn't seem to strike them that Roberts may have had something to do with the publication. The Government appointed Buller. Buller was a failure. War Office stood by him. Roberts censured him. The Government sup-pressed the report. Hence, Buller held his position. Roberts kept him at Ladysmith pending his expected recall. He wouldn't allow him to bungle thousands more of lives away forche Drakenberg passes. Sx weeks passed. Roberts entered a vigorous protest. The Government's hand was forced. It had to publish the report to get rid of Buller and Warren. Now it is all up to those gentlemen. When they go, Roberts will succeed them with men who are strategists as well as fighters. Then the advance will commence. All this is mere surmise; let us see how far wrong it will turn out.

is thin blood. It causes pale faces, white lips, weak nerves and lack of vitality. A bloodenriching, fat producing food-medicine is needed.

Scotts Emulsion goes to the root of the trouble, strengthens and enriches the blood, and builds

up the entire system. For Anemic girls, thin boys, and enfeebled mothers, is the Standard remedy.

COTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto. ey to Lend on Mortgages—Far-nd others wanting to borrow on mortgages at best rates and conse and time, and secure vantages, should apply per-to the Chatham Loan & Sav-

SUPERSTITION OF CHINAMEN

of a Devil in a Garden Hose and

On a farm in the southern part of California a young Chinaman was employed to do odd jobs. His one great delight was to sprinkle the lawn with the hose. One afternoon when he was at his favorite occupation a visitor thought it would be a good joke to cut the water off by turning a fancet at one end of the plazza. Now the Chinaman had sprinkled the lawn hundreds of times, but had not the remotest idea where the water came from, taking it for granted that it was the most natural thing in the world or water to flow from the hose. Therefore when the visitor carried out his idea and the water stopped running, the Chinaman was greatly perplexed to know what happened. First he thre the hose on the ground, stamped upon it and shook it, and then as this vigorous treatment produced no beneficial results he blew down the hose. Just then the owner of the house stepped up to see the fun. The visitor, seeing him coming, said in a low

"Just see the fun. The next time he blows down the hose I will turn it

on full force." Sure enough, in a few minutes the Chinaman started to blow down the hose, and as he did so the visitor turned the water on full.

"Did you ever see such an astonished Chinaman?" remarked the visitor gleefully.

The Chinaman certainly was astonished. He threw the hose on the ground and made one beeline for his 'oom, which was next to the tank in one of the outbuildings. In a few minutes he returned with a small bundle under his arm, and going up to his employer said:

"Give me my money. Me no stayee. Debbil in hosee. Debbil in hosee," The joke had turned out to be of a more serious nature than had been expected. The Chinaman walked off in spite of all remonstrances. The owner the Queen. Everybody that can er boy. Bright and early the next morning a new Chinese boy arrived, and as everything seemed satisfactory he went with his small paper bundle to his room, the same one occupied by his predecessor. He had been in the room only a few minutes when he ran out, and going up to his employer

"Me no likee. Me no likee. Me no

Upon being questioned he would give no answer except that he didn't like it and wouldn't stay. Recourse was again had to the Chinese agent, and the next morning another Chinese bey arrived with his invariable little bundle under his arm. Going to his room, he returned almost instantly and, with a mystified way, and like he former one:

"Me no stayee. Me no stayee." Things lous, and the visitor wished he hadn't played that practical joke. For the third time the Chinese agent was called upon. This time the agent made some inquiries and promised to call the next morning and try to find out he trouble. The next morning he arrived, and, after looking around the place, went to the Chinaman's former room. There he discovered, written on one side of the wall, in Chinese characters, the information that the place was haunted and was inhabited with strange spirits or devils, and that Chinamen had better keep clear

Fire Precaution in Paris. In Paris theatres all but the electric fight is forbidden and smoking is prohibited, except in the public smoking room, but a small fire was started recently in the Theatre Francaise by a rigarette which rolled through a gratng in the sidewalk. This has caused officials to be even more strict than before. The comparative infrequency of fires in Paris is largely owing to the careful habits of the people and the excellent fire regulations regarding heating apparatus. When houses are ouilt in Paris, the floors are invariably laid on brick and tiles; for, of course, the houses in Paris, with a few rare exceptions, are all what we term flats or apartment houses. The usual manner of building permits all the winlows and balconies on the block to be on the same level, so that escape from me to the other is comparatively easy. This makes a uniformity which gives very impressive character to the street architecture. The city authoriiles are now making precautionary ire regulations for hotels, including ire extinguishing apparatus, fireproof staircases, etc. It is very wise to

Mr. Gladstone Met a Little Girl. One day Mr. Gladstone was in the fall. A little girl ran up to him, salled him "Man, man," and told him she had lost her ball. It had bounded inside the railing, and she was unable to reach it. Her nursery maid was much scandalized at the child's con-luct, but the little one insisted that the "man" should recover it for her. Mr. 3ladsone, always, fond of children, acquiesced readily, and the world might gave seen the spectacle of the Liberal reader engaged in retrieving a child's ball from behind the railings with the aid of his umbrells. When this was accomplished ,the nursery maid told the child to thank the gentleman, but her charge preferred her own title and said, "Thank you, man." Mr. Gladstone bowed as if to a princess, and went on his way .- To-day.

.dopt fire regulations at this time,

when many hotels will be put up to

ccommodate visitors to the exposi-

don next year.



Sole Agency for the Famous

E. & D. Bicycle

AND OTHER FIRST CLASS WHEELS AT LOWEST PRICES. CATALOGUES FURNISHED FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. Stephenson

Chatham

# South Africa and the Boer-British War Book

First Part has been Edited by J. Castell Hopkins-Second Part by Murat Halstead.

It is the only authentic History of the Dark Continent and is profusely illustrated with many half tones and criginal War Romes made expressly for this work. GIVE YOUR ORDER TO THE CANVASERS OR LEAVE IT THE PLANET OFFICE. This volume contains 500 large quarte pages printed from new plates on special paper, about 100 illustrations and will be sold at the following low prices:

Bound in fine English Cloth, emblematic design, in gold and colors . \$1.75 Supstantial Hait Morocco Full Mcrocco

MEMORIAL LIFE AND WORKS OF

# DWIGHT L. MOODY

Ve lum Cloth Half Morocco Full Morocco A canvasser will call upon you or you can leave your order at the PLANET OFFICE where samples

# 

### Cures Weak Men House-Mover the Telephone Free

A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness, such as impotency, varicocele, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, gans, nervous desirty, and his hand all the reader need to it the receipt free, and all the receipt giving the various ingredients to be left and vigor. The Doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to send his thing and address to L. W. Knapp, M. 1710, Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., requiring the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity. such an opportunity.

APRIL SHOWERS.

Wash away the filth and waste that have accumulated during winter.

In like manner Hood's Sidsaparilla expels from the blood impurities that have been deposited during the season when there has been but little perspiration and perhaps constant confinement in impure and vitiated air. It is a boon to tired mothers, house-keepers, teachers and others who spend their time indoors.

It gives the blood richness and vitality, fitting it to nourish and strengthen the nerves, muscles and all the great organs of the body. It cures all speing humors and banishes that tired feeling.

It is the best medicine money can buy for all diseases caused by impure or impoverished blood. You should begin taking it to-day. Wash away the filth and waste that

Little Edgar-Pa, what is a lineal

Pa—He is generally someone who is trying to get through the world on a reputation somebody made before he was born.

"OF A GOOD BEGINNING

"OF A GOOD BEGINNING
Cometh a good end." When you take
Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your
blood you are making a good beginaing, and the good end will be health
and happiness. This medicine cures
all humors of the blood, creates a
good appetite, overcomes that tired
feeling and imparts vigor and vitality
to the whole system. It is America's
Greatest Blood Medicine.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills.

Every one has a wallet behind for his own failings and one before for the failings of others.

Fate is the friend of the good, the guide of the wise, the tyrant of the foolish, the enemy of the bad.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neural

Chas. Apger

ALSIKE, RED CLOVER AND SEED PEAS, CORN, BARLEY AND BEANS.

All kinds of GARDEN SPEDS, gui FLOUR AND FEED

Baled Hay and Straw Tennent & Burke

> F. Marx REAL-ESTATE EXCHANGE

For sale the superior two story frame house on Bisaboth St., directly back of Mr. Holmes Victoria Ave. residence, o nataing #Buning Room, Parlor, Ritchen, and Summer Sitchen on ground floor and five good sized bedrooms upstairs—there are two lots of ground with a large aumber of fruit trees such as Appies, Peaches, Piums, Grapes and small fruits, It is owned and coupled by Mr. Carpenter and will be sold cleap as the owner is about to move to the State of Illin is.

Nos. 11 and 12, 8 u h side of Cornbill St. \$10

Money on Mortgages at 41 to 5 per cent.

An Every Day's Sale

Grocery

Prunes, 4.lbs.
Evaporated Apples, 3 lbs.
Lemon Bisenits, per lb. 9c, 3 lbs.
Ginger Snaps, per lb.
Corn Starch, per package.
Laundry Starch, per package.
No. 2 Flour, 12 lbs. 18c, 24 lbs.
Judd Soap, 12 bars.
Jam, 5 lb. pail.
Lemons, per doz.
- almon per can.
Sardines, per can.

ALL OTHER GOODS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Privacy for

THE BELL TELEPHONE COM-PANY offers for sale at reasonable

SOUND PROOF

of handsome design and with all the improvements which experience sug-The Local Manager will be

give you full particulars. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

New

Hardware Paints, Oils, Putty, Glass

Tinware

And all kinds of Shell Hardware, foot of 3rd St. Bridge, North Chatham. D. H. Winter

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Caleb-Coatsworth, late of the Township of Romney, in the County of Kent, Yeoman deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to R. S. O., 1897, Chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Caleb Coatsworth, who died on or about the 12th day of March, 1900, are required on er about the 10th day of May, 1900, to send by post pre-paid or deliver to Messrs. Lewis & Richards, of the City of Chatham, Solicitors for Robert G. Coatsworth, Caleb Coatsworth and Hattie M. Coatsworth, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the deceased, their Christian and sur-names, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by

nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have anotice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Chatham this 10th day of April, 1900.

LEWIS & RICHARDS,

Oddfellows' Temple,

Solicitors for said Executors.

w12-19-26m3-4w

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS.

At towns on the new lines of the loage & North-Western Railway are mmarized in a pamphlet that may obtained upon application to W. B. hiskern, General Passenger and Tiot Agent, 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. we a21, 28,m5

For a brilliant laundry tinish, use

# OFLLVLOID OF

UNEQUALLED FOR GLOSS AND STIFFNESS

10c PER PACKAGE.

#### The Light of Common Sense



will prove to any woman that there is no better shoe for feminine wear than the King quality at \$3. She doesn't need to be a judge to see that. Did you ever know that uncomfortable shoes affect a woman's temper? It's true, nevertheless, and so we can honestly say that a sweet dis-

and the ease and the beauty of King Quality.

position goes along with the style TRADE KING QUALIT)

Made by J. D. King & Co. Limited, I oronto

# DRS.KENNEDY & KERGAN

# MEN'S LIFE BLOOD

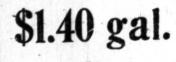
BLOOD POISON

VARICOCELE & STRICTURE

# Kidneys & Bladder

CURES GUARANTEED. NO CURE NO PAY. Consultation DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 SHELBY STREET, K 

There are no better . . . Mixed Paints in the . . . world than those we sell and our price is only . . .





# 35c. per Quart

Our competit ors will try and persuade you that because our price is low, our mixed paints are of an inferior quality or scant measure, but the fact is we sell the "Prism brand Paint, made by the Canada Paint Co., of Montreal, the largest paint makers in the Dominion, and every gatlon of their paint we sell is warranted to be fresh and pure, and of full imperial measure. We sell more paints than all the other dealers in Chatham put together, and this is why we sell cheap as quantity counts and our customers get the

# Geo. Stephens & Co.

Wanted Immediately

LARGE QUANTIFIES OF WHEAT, GATS, BARLEY, NEW AND OLD BEANS BUY KENT MILLS FLOUR

#### PORTO RICO AFFAIRS.

A CLERGYMAN OF NORWALK TELLS WHAT HE SALV THERE.

tion, through its secretary, the Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., whom it sent to Porto Rico, as its special commissioner, has issued a statement of the conditions in that island, as related to population, education, homes and opportunities for a new Americanism, such as the association has represent ed for more than half a century. In part, the statement is as follows:

A census of Porto Rico lately taken gives the population as 890,000, which may be divided in round numbers as follows: White, 500,000; colored, 300,000, of whom about 90,000 are blacks. This gives a dense population of nearly 243 to the square mile. The whites comprise the Spaniards and Porto Ricans of Spanish blood. The colored are of all shades, chiefly burnt sienna, and mostly straight-haired. The blacks are negroes, pure and simple. The whites may be divided into the ruling class, numbering, perhaps, 100,000, and the peasants, or gibaros, 400,000. The colored are mixed (mesti-

zcs). The peasants, or gibaros, with the mestizos and blacks together form the class of unskilled laborers. They are miserably poor, and literally live from hand to mouth. Their cabins, or "shacks," are set on poles driven into the ground, the floor being raised a few feet. The average household furniture consists of a few dishes and utensils made of calabash shells or gourds, with some rude earthenware. A little patch of land for the plaintain grove, or some corn or sweet potatoes, ossibly a cow, a pig and a diminutive porse of gothic architecture, form the property and provision for life. The eople seldom get any meat and but little bread for food, as none of the cereals grow well there. As a result, they are a class anaemic and hungry looking. Their staple food is the banana, which, for steady diet, does not put a great deal of iron into the blood. Most of their food grows on trees. Here they are, more than one-half of the population, in dense ignorance, too gnorant to be discontented with this existence, which in its condition is pit-

Out of 890,000 there are 111,380 who an mead, but of these 14,513 cannot write. Nearly 800,000 are without knowledge beyond that of their own

In every town there are certain people with varying attainments in education, who hold the more responsible positions in life, but they have entirely failed to realize any responsibility for this appalling mass of ignorance around them. One-half of the population is in towns. All of the towns are built on the same general plan, are constantly offended. Odors are always in evidence. As to feeling, the opportunities for the study of entomology are unbounded. As to taste, everything is saturated with garlic. The sight was hurt constantly in the wan and pinched faces of the poor, and in their apparently needless poverty in a land where plenty would come easily, and in their ignorance of the fact that the lower animals are Jod's creatures. They lash their stunted horses wihtout mercy; they prick their oxen cruelly with goads. They do not, however, mean to be cruel; they are very humane people to their wn neighbors who are sufferers. They how affection for children, though not care for them. They simply have the eritage of ignorance for generations. They have not been to school, nor to my church which instructed them, nor have they had wise parents and Christian training in good homes; and yet they are an interesting people, alert, quick-witted, polite, graceful. But hey are low down, being ignorant.

#### A Paridan Egg Forger.

An egg forger has been recently exosed in Paris. Eggs are about the ast thing that one would expect to be forged, but it should be remembered hat there are many collectors of birds' eggs who are willing to pay a high price for rare birds' eggs. A visitor saw this clever forger make a penguin egg which could not be distinsuished from the real one that served him for a model. He made the egg of plaster of paris which he burnt and glazed. The egg was intended for a man who furnished eggs for a foreign scientific collection. It is not very sifficult to impose on even experienced scientists, for among the real eggs of most species there are so many varieties that even the most practiced expert could not readily distinguish all of hem. The eggs of the common fly catcher are very cheap and by chemical treatment they acquire a bluish, green, shiny color, and are then sold at high prices as the eggs of the silk tail From common ducks' eggs are tabricated eggs of a falcon, being given a silver green color for the purpose. The pigeon and wood pigeon eggs are also transformed into rarer products of birds. Nightingales' eggs are difficult to procure and are therefore rare. They are successfully imitated by col-oring larks' eggs brown. For a long time the egg forger was an assistant in a natural history museum in the provinces. There have been other cases of forgery of very rare birds ggs, but these were only made of exessively rare eggs, and their manu-acture did not constitute a permanent

#### A NEW INDUSTRY.

In the canny north of England is man who gets his living by the pur suit of a very peculiar profession, says Tit-Bits. He styles himself an "exorciser," or "curer of haunted houses." He makes it his business to call on house and estate agents in various parts of the country and inquire as to the houses of ghostly reputation they have upon their catalogues. Then for an arranged fee, ranging from £ to £5 according to the circumstances of the case, he undertakes to rid the premises of their visionary visitant, which function he invariably fulfills to the salient satisfaction of all concerned.

His methods are a mystery to all but himself, for he is engaged ejecting the phantoms from their favorite promen ades. One of this gentleman's envious detracters avers that he has dealings with the powers of evil. All that is known of him in the locality where he resides is that his religious convictions are decidedly unorthodox and that he is an enthusiastic patron of spiritualistic seances. Indeed, he will readily travel a score of miles to be present at one of these perform-

Fully aware of the stigma attaching to a haunted house, and its consequent depreciation in value agents having such tenements unon their books are only too glad to secure the services of this extraordin y exorcist. Nearly every district in Great Britain has its haunted houses, so that business is seually brisk with this uncanny indi-

viduel. He has however, been heard to remark that when all the historical ghosts in the kingdom are laid it will be comparatively easy to raise more by judicious converse with country folk, most of whom are incurably superstitious. He asserts that he has fear of anything supernatural and he will often spend successive nights slone in houses which most folk care fully avoid. At present this exorcises is earning at least £200 a year by his weird art. He says that he will confide his secret to his son, who will succeed him in his unique calling.

"When the Tenth Regiment come nome from the Philippines the people of Western Pennsylvania must be prepared to welcome an aggregation of bald-headed heroes. These were the words of Corporal

John J. McKnight, who arrived in Pittsburg the other morning after a fifty-four day trip from Manila, where he secured a discharge from Col. Haw, kins's regiment while on the firing line. The soldier is going to his home at Greensburg, and while taking off his hat to some old friends who greeted him at the Rush house made the above remark about the bald-headed heroes. His own hair was disappearng and he hastened to assure his vistors that he was not alone in his affiction.

gear, "the heat in the country occupied by our troops between Manila and Malolos is intense enough to literally singe your hair. Of course, we keep our hats on. Death by sunstroke was the fate of those who went bareneaded, and we suffered continually during the day. Much complaint was made against our heavy campaign hats, but we received no re-issue and made the best of it. I am not exaggerating the conditions wnen I say that more than 50 per cent. of the American soldiers in the Philippines are destined to become bald. When the boys come back you will thing that they had been recruited from the front rows of the theatre."-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

#### The Camel's Revenge.

The Arab who has angered a camel will throw his clothes upon the ground and the infuriated beast, after stamping on them and tearing them asunder with its teeth, goes on its way, and the driver is thereafter quite safe, as it seems to be an axiom with the camel that no man shall be put in peril of life twice for one offense.

The camel is stupid, save when angry, and then seems to become almost preternatural in carrying out its vengeful designs. Palgrave relates the following story of a camel's revenge, which serves to illustrate this point: "A lad of 14 had conducted a large camel laden with wood from one village to another at a half hour's distance. As the animal leiteder or turned out of the way its conductor struck it repeatedly and harder than it seemed to have thought he had a right to do. But not finding the occasicn favorable for taking immediate quits it 'bode its time.' That time was

"A few days later the same lad had to reconduct the beast, but unladen, to his own village. When they were about half way on the road and at tome distance from any habitation, he camel suddenly stopped, looked feliberately round in every direction to assure itself that no one was in light and, finding the road clear of hassersby, made a step forward, seized he unlucky boy's head in its monstrous mouth, and, lifting him up in he air, flung him down again on the earth with the upper part of his skull completely torn off.

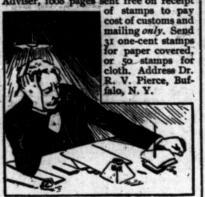
"Having thus satisfied his revenge, he brute quietly resumed its pace to-ward the village, as though nothing were the matter, till some men, who had observed the whole, though unind their manu-interest a permanent be able to afford timely help, came up and killed it."—London Telegraph,

Extra strain needs extra strength. When a man begins to add to his hours of labor, and subtract from his hours of rest, he is putting an extra strain on brain and body. In such cases many men make the serious mistake of using stimulating liquors, or alcoholic medicines. These can only injure. The spur forces on the horse, but does not strengthen him. Stimulants are only spurs. The need of the body is strength. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is invaluable to overworked men and women. It strengthens the stomach, increases the blood supply, nourishes the nerves, and gives vital power to brain and body.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery." It contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic. It is strictly a temperance medicine.

Mr. Edward Jacoba of Marengo, Crawford Co.

Mr. Edward Jacobs, of Marengo, Crawford Co., Indiana, writes: "After three years of suffering with liver trouble and malaria I gave up all hopes of ever getting stout again, and the last chance was to try your medicine. I had tried all the home doctors and received but little relief. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical: Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets' I am stout and hearty. It is due entirely to your wonderful medicines."



"It is strange that I can't get no wife to mend my clothes," remarked Mr. Bridle in a tone of disgust. "I asked her to sew a button on this ves this morning, and she hasn't touched

"You asked her!" said Mr. Norris with a slight shrug of his shoulders. "Yes. What else should I do?"

"You haven't been married very long, so perhaps you'll take, a tip from me." answered Mr. Norris, with a fact erly sir. "Never ask a woman to mend anything. "hat's fatal."

"Why, what do you mean?" "Do as I do. When I want a shirt mended, for instance, I take it in my hend and bent up my wife. "Where's the reg ber 'irs. Norris?" I demand

in a stern voice. "What do you want a rag bag for: she says suspicionsly. "'I went to throw this shirt away;

it's all worn out. I reply. "'Let me see it,' she demands. "But I put the garment behind my back. 'No, my dear,' I answer. 'There is no use in your attempting to do

anything with it.' 'Let me see it.' she reiterates. "'But it's all worn out, I tell you. "'Now, John, give me that shirt!"

she says in her most peremptory tone. "I hand over the garment. "'Why, 'John Norris,' she cries with omanly triumph, 'this is a perfectly good shirt. All it needs is-

"And then she mends tt."-Dallas Tax | Vews

"Mind Mother" Sermo

One Monday, Steve, who had been at church the day before, thought he would have a church of his own, says Olive Plants. He got his four sisters to be the congregation. He stood on a stool and spoke very loud. This is part of the sermon that he preached: "This is to be 'mind mother' sermon. There are two ways in which you ought to mind everything she says:

Mind her the very first time she speaks. When mother says, 'Mary, please bring me some coal or water, or 'run to the store,' don't answer, 'In just a minute, mother.' Little folks' minutes are a great deal longer than the ones the clock ticks off. When you say 'yes' with your lips, say 'yes' with your hands and feet. Don't say 'yes' and act 'no.' Saying 'Yes,' in a min-ute, is not obeying, but doing 'yes' is.

"Mind cheerfully. Don't scowl when you have to drop a book, or whine be-cause you can't go and play. You wouldn't own a dog that minded you with his ears laid back, growling and snapping. A girl ought to mind a great deal better than a dog."

### **ABSOLUTE** SECURITY Genuine Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

to take as sugar

J. S. TURNER, W. M. ALEX. GREGORY, See

All diseases of domestic animals skilfully treated. Dantistry in al its branches. Firing done without scarring. Offices open day amonight. Office and residence, south side of market square. Telephone is

DR. A. McKENNEY, Dentist, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, also of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Teeth extracted absolutely without pain. Stairway, next to King, Cunningham, & Drew's hardware store, King street east.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Marshall, having een appointed organist and choir-naster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian master of St. Andrew's Presbyterum church, will receive pupils in singing, voice development, piano and organ. Classes in sight singing and church psalmody, on and after Sept. 4th. Residence, Park street, directly op-posite Dr. Battisby's residence.

MUSICAL.

T. Dumont.—Piano Tuner and Repairer. References given by owners of the best pianos in the city. All enquiries will be promptly answered. Address, 464 P. O., St. Thomas, P. O., 521, Chatham.

### Miss Elda Idle, A. T. C. M.

SOPRANO VOICE CULTURE, Concert Engagements

KRAUSE

#### CONSERVATORY MUSIC

Unrvalled Advantages Offered for a most Thorough and Complete Musical Educa-tion in all Branches of Practical

PIANO, VOICE, VIOLIN, ORGAN, THEORY **ELOCUTION, PHYSICAL CULTURB** 

MISS F. HILLMAN. R. VICTOR CARTER

LEGAL

B. RANKIN, Q. C. - Barrister, No-

C. F. W. ATKINSON—Barrister, Solicitor, etc., 115 King Street, Chatham, Out.

W. FRANK SMITH—Barrister, Solici-tor, etc. Office, King street, west of the market. Money to loan on Mortgages.

J. B. C'FLYNN-Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Conveyancer, Notary Public, Office: King Street, opposite Merchants' Bank, Chatham, Ont.

FRASER & BELL-Barristers. Office -Merchants' Bank Building, Chat-

JOHN S. FRASER, EDWIN BELL, LL. B.

WILSON, KERR & PIKE-Barristers, Solicitors of the Supreme Court, Progtors of the Maritime Court, Notaries Public, etc. Office, Fifth St., Chatham, Ont.

Morey to loan on mortgages at lowest rates. MATTHEW WILSON, Q. C., J. G. KERR, J. M. PIKE.

SCANE, HOUSTON, STONE & SCANE -Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. Private funds to loan at lowest current rates. Scane's Block, King Street, E. W. SCANE, M. HOUSTON, FRED. STONE, W. W. SCANE.

#### BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) \$12,000 000 Rest Fund, - 6,000,000

Drafts bought and sold. Collections lowed on deposits at current rates in Savings Bank Department, or on de-

DOUGLAS GLASS, Manager, Chatham Branch,

#### STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Branches and agents at all principal points in Canada, U. S., and Great Britain. Drafts issued, and notes discounted. Savings Bank Department deposits (which may be withdrawn without notice), received, and interest allowed thereon at the highest current rates.

G. P. SCHOLFIELD, Manager, Chatham Brane

# Spring

#### Painting and Paper Hanging

# Cleveland Bicycles

### Cleveland Bicycles

### Cleveland Bicycles

Cleveland Bicycles

OTHER BICYCLES

\$25.00, \$35.00, \$40.00.—Don't fail to see them.

WESTMAN BROS.

#### G. W. Cornell :: :: Dentist

Cor. 6th and King Ste., Over Geeo. E. Young's Greery.

The total of the Patriotic Fund is \$243,-

N. Massey made a shipment of cattle east on Wednesday. J. R. Reid, who has been seriously

C. R. Atkinson, Q. C., is confined to his residence from an attack of la grippe.

W. S. Richards received a large ship of pineapples, strawberries and other fruits J. L. Scott has had his ice wagons re

painted and they will present a city-like appearance. O'Keefe & Drew made a shipment of two carloads of hogs to Toronto

Chief Grant, of Ridgetown, has com menced to collect poll-tax in that

Workmen are engaged putting fine new front in the store of John A. Morton, hardware merchant.

Harry Brown, Brantford, represent-ing the Waterous Engine Works, is at the Garner House. Frank W. Wilson, Harwich, brough

in the first load of wool to-day, which was purchased by the T. H. Taylor Co. Murray Reeve and Alvin Carpenter ran candy booth on Victoria avenue for the benefit of the Indian famine fund and were

well patronized. Don't fail to hear Rev. Dr. Livingston on the war in South Africa. and his capture and escape from Ladysmith to-morrow night in Christ Church S.S. hall.

Mrs, S. D. Fisher's sale of farm stock and implements will take place on Monday, April 30. See advertise-

The case of Willie Houston has been

The case of Willie Houston has been traversed to the fall assizes, owing to the ilmess of B. B. Osler, Q. C., chief counsel for the defence. Found—On Wednesday, 18th inst., a gentleman's chain, with locket attached. Owner can have same by paying for this advertisement. 2dlw ing for this advertisement. Joseph H. Mitton has sold his brick residence on Main S. West, Ridge-town, to W. H. McMackon for \$1,-500. Mr. Mitton, we understand, will

remove to Detroit.

The Chief, of Ridgetown, had Roy Gage before the magistrate on the charge of having stolen five boxes of red herrings and a turkey from Eli Gillings. He pleaded guilty and was good and costs he agreeing to Bay Gillings. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$2 and costs, he agreeing to pay for the goods.

Andrew N al of Harwich, says much of the wheat has teen destroyed in the township as the recent rains show the many bare patches. The mild winters of recent years have had a bad effect upon fall wheat and farmers will in his opinion have to give more attention to the raising of spring

Frank Howell, of Detroit, and Miss Effic Truax, of the city, were married yesterday afternoon. Mr Howell was in the employ of McNaughton, Walker & Co., in this city for some time, and is well and popularly known here. The young couple left last evening for Detroit, where they will make their home. Their many friends in this city extend them the warmest of well wishes for their future happiness.

The latest-list of war victims numbers 36, of whom 34 died from disease and two from wounds.

# Eat **Richards**

The medical health officer of Mont real has begun to return lump-jaw cattle sent to Montreal at the ship-

The latest development in connec-tion with the Bonsecours Market scandal at Montreal is the admission of ex-Chief Clerk Germain Tessier that he paid the sum of \$1,300 in order to

get the position. Chief of Police Alex. Main, of Steveston, B. C., went to recoven some stolen property in a Chinese cabin. He was mardered and cut up and his mutilated body was found in a grave near the cabin.

The mountain which overlooks the town of Klappi, where the landslide occurred, has undergone a seismic disturbance, which is spreading through-out the entire province of Bohemia, between the Rivers Elbe and Eger,

#### QUEEN'S QUIET DAY.

Dublin, April 19 .- The Queen enjoyed a comparatively quiet day yesterday, the only public function in which she the only public function in which she took part being the reception of a number of addresses at the viceregal lodge from the sheriffs and mayors of Dublin and Corki and various Irish counties. Later Her Majesty took a

MR. TARTE DOUBLE-FACED.

Ottawa, April 19.—In the Commons yesterday it was brought up that, while in London, Mr. Tarte made profuse protestations of the loyalty of the French-Canadians to the Empire. A few hours afterwards he expressed, in an interview with a Paris newspaper, the very opposite view, informing the people of France that if French-Canadians were loyal it was a matter of policy with them, and 99 per cent, of them were opposed to England's course in South Africa. The only defence the Prime Minister The only defence the Prime Minister could offer was to impuge the correctness of the interview, which Mr. Monk said was rather flimsy, in view of the fact that the interview was copied, with approval, into Mr. Tarte's own organ in Montreal, La Patrie.

A new order has been issued in Great Britain, under which Argentine cattle must be slaughtered within 36 hours of landing, and North Americans within five days. For the present the order will only apply to Septford.

LE&DR.

Commencing April 23-Rond Eau Service until further notice LEAVING CHATHAM

LEAVING ROND EAU 

# 000000000000

"Eyes Tested Free"

that if you have yours tested you are under an obligation to buy glasses. If you require glasses we will tell you so, and if you don't we will tell you so. Our Optician is up-to-date and a graduate of the best Optical College in

F. C. Dunne & Co.

JEWELERS and OPTICIANS Burt the Druggist's Old Stand

. . . . . . . . . . . . .

# "USE ONLY THE BEST"

Ark Brand Ready Mixed Paint

HAVE NO OTHER. CHEAPEST AND BEST PAINT IN THE MARKET. PUT UP N EVERY SHADE AND EVERY SIZE CAN

"Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded" SHE OUR MAGNETIC. COLD WATER PAINT, PIRE PROOF AND WEATHER PROOF. BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT CLOSEST PRICES.

John A. Morton

A. Morton

Alone sustained Editor F. M. Higgins, of Seneca, Ill., when all doctors and medicines failed to relieve his pain from piles. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured him. Infallible for Injuries, Pains or Bedily Eruptions. Cure guaranteed. Only 250, a box. Sold by A. I. McCall & Co., druggins, Sold by A. I. McCall & Co., druggins, of Seneca, Ill., when all doctors and medicines failed to relieve his pain from piles. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured him. Infallible for Injuries, Pains or Bedily Eruptions. Cure guaranteed. Only 250, a box. Sold by A. I. McCall & Co., druggins, of Seneca, Ill., when all doctors and medicines failed to relieve his pain from piles. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured him. Infallible for Injuries, Pains or Bedily Eruptions.

# Gen Carrington Will Lead the DOES IT

Advance on the Transvaal.

Fresh Fears For the Johannesburg Mines-The Boers May Destroy Them All,

London, April 19.—The arrival of Gen. Carrington at Beira, Portuguese East Africa, and a reiteration of the report that the Boers intend blowing up the Johannesburg mines are the only items of news that mark to-day's war cables.

Ay eeks must clapse before Gen. Carrington wail be able to concentrate his force on the borders of the Transvaal or approach Mafeking. According to a rumor in circulation at Lorenzo Marquez, a Boer force has been sent to intercept been. Carrington, but it is not thought to be of sufficient strength to cause anxiety.

The Nutan intercury is responsible for renewed fears concerning the mines, printing accounts from newly-arrived

printing accounts from newly-arrived printing accounts from newly-arrived refugees saying elaborate preparations for the destruction of all the Johan-inesburg shafts have been carried on under the supervision of the State mining engineer, who is alleged to have requisitioned all the copper wire in the town for the purpose of making

Bloemfontein despatches remain full of trivial details, but are absolutely

of trivial details, but are absolutely silent as to the future.

According to a despatch from Ladysmath, dated to-day, the Boers are much disconcerted by the present condition of affairs. Their fortifications and forces, numbering about 15,000 men, are spread over ridges in con-templation of a Britism advance through the Waschbank valley, north of Ladysmith, which has not been occupied. The Boer patrols are very active and are constantly laying traps.
A despatch to the Daily News from A desputen to the Bally News from Cape Town, says: "A gentleman just arrived from the Transvaal, assures me that not a single gun remains, in the Pretpria forts."

WHAT ROBERTS IS UP TO. New York, April 19.—A despatch to the Tribune from London, says: There is a strong impression in the best-informed military circles that the advance of General Roberts' army has already begun under the guise of a deliberate attempt to entrap the Boers who have been besieging Wepener. Columns are admitted to be in mo-tion from Aliwal North and from Red dersberg for the relief of the garrison of Wepener, but it is suspected that there are other columns operat-ing further north, which have not been mentioned by Gen. Roberts, and that under the pretense of cutting off the retreat of the Boer raiders, he has entered on a great turning movement which will render the Boer position north of Bloemfontein untenable. The rigor with which the censorship is enforced, seems to corroborate this

#### CAN'T GET TO BLOEMFONTEIN

Many Civilians Have Been Stopped at Norval's Point-A Funny Incident.

London, April 18.-The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch, dated Tuesday, says: "One of the oddities of the situation is the enormous number of civilians, both men and women, who are now stopped at Norval's Pont. The mili-tary authorities have properly refused to allow them to proceed up the line, because of the difficulty of feeding the moving army, which is very great, and because time is an object of in-calculable importance.

Many of these people are squatting upon the banks of the Orange River, and looking across longingly. Some of them profess to have business here, while others say they are going to see while others say they are going to see relations, but many are attracted by sheer curiosity. Seenes are of constant occurrence. One lady yesterday insisted on travelling to see her husband at Bloemfontein. The military officers and railway officials tried to coax her out of the train. She would not budge, and the officers retired, discomfitted, Finally her carriage was detached from the train, and shunted. detached from the train, and shunted. and the latest report is that the lady is still sitting tight, while others are watching to see if her persistence is rewarded by victory, themselves ready to assume the same role.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

		Opn.	High	Low	L Close
1	Wheat-May July	65½ 66%		65½ 66§	651 672
	Corn-May July	387		388 398	381
	Oats-May	238 238		$\frac{23\frac{1}{8}}{23\frac{1}{8}}$	23½ 23½
		2.95 3.15	13.07 13.25	12.95 13.12	13.00 13.15
	******	7.27	7.30 7.37	$\frac{7.22}{7.32}$	7.22
	Ribs-May	7.15 7.20	7.20 7.22	7.15 7.15	7.17 7.17

IN TROUBLE IN GLENCOE. Arthur Monck, the Chatham terror, is in Limbo in London, charged with

is in Limbo in London, charged with being one of those who made an assault on a colored woman in Glencoe last week. The Chatham police were notified that there was a warrant out for Monck. Detective McGregor went to his home on Taylor avenue, but the pugilist was not at home. A resident of the avenue stated that Monck had come home and split some wood for his wife and left again. This was all that could be learned of him until the news arrives that Monck had given news arrived that Monck had given himself himself up to the police near London.

The colored woman was named Dorsey and had been working in Glencoe She went to take the midnight train for London, when at the railway station a bottle of whiskey was brought into play. She was next found a day or two later in a stable in a badly abused and exhausted condition. Some five or six hyrests have so far been five or six arrests have so far been made of those who are alleged to be part of the gang who enticed the victim away from the station.

His Wonderful Nerve

# HEVERY ONE

-you do-we do. When you enter a room you immediately glance at the wall paper. You do it in-sinctively, for while the wall decoration is seem ingly insignificant, it lavs the foundation for the beauty of the room. With i sartistic wall paper you may work forever and there will be something wrong about your rooms, while with the right paper -well, it will almost fur nish an empty room. No where else will you find so much beauty in wall papers for so little money as here.



WANTED Wellington street, next sim:son, Blackswith

COAT MAKER WANTED—A first-class coat make wanted, best prices in the city to right man.

E. M. COVNE,

100-tf Mepchant Tailor.

GIRL WANTED-For general housework, willing to spend the summer at the Eau. Box 312, Rie

GIRL WANTED-Apply to MRS. CHRIS. SMITH

0in97

MR3, GOODLAND, Victoria Ave, 107-16 ARCE ROOM TO RENT, with board; suitable for two gentlemen, contrally located; all modern conveniences. A, p.y at this office. 107-Jui

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE—The undersig ad is desire a of -e'ling the south-west half of Lot 6, at d the north cast half of Lot 8, both in the Fourth Conc. seion of the T. waship of Chatham.

These are well improved farms, in a good state of e well improved farms, in a good state, wi h good farm buildings, and will

gitivation, will a solid on easy terms.

For further particulars, apply to

THOMAN GRANT, or to

J. A. WALKER, his solicitor,

Ubatham, Ont.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of John L Simpson, Late of the City of Chatham, in the County of Kent Orocer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario,"
1897, Chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said John II. Simpson, who died on or about the 27th day of March, 1900, are required on or before the 11th day of May, 1900, tcl send by post prepaid, or deliver to W. F. Smith, of the City of Chatham, Solicitor for Mrs. Annie Simpson, the Administra trix of the Estate of the sead deceased their Christian and surnames, ad-dresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the stateparticulars of their channs, the state-ment of their account and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said administratix will proceed to distribute the assers of the

decased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and that the said administratrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any per-son or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the

time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of April A. D. 1900.

W. F. SMTH.

Solicitor for Mrs Annie Simpson the administratrix of the estate of the day of the day of the day of the day of the day.

....The.....



Bicycle .

Planet Office, Chatham

BEFORE MAKING YOUR PURCHASE IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE THIS WHEEL.

Dress Goods and Millinery | C. Austin & Co. | Carpets Clething

In order that our out of town customers may find something sp-cially attractive, all ready trammed, we will show a table of assorted styles and colorings, trimmed in the latest styles and marked for special selling Saturday at \$2.98.

#### Big Hosiery Selling

We are ready for immense buying in the Hosiery Saturday. Special values that the large quantity we tuy enable us to procure and sell to you at prices that please. See the extra quality Hose for boys and girls at 15c per pair.

Our values at 25c in both cashmere and cotton, with cashmere foot, are worth your inspection. See the regular 20c cotton Hose for ladies we are selling for 12%c.

Shirt Waists

Just the weather for them, our stock is complete, all this year's patterns, prices from 50c to \$200. See our specials at 75c.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Saturday, April 20th, at Austin & Cos. Big Clothing Department will be

# Our Creat Annual Spring Pani Sale

Pant Startlers.

Pant Bargain Wonders.

Over 2000 Pairs of Pants To chooose from, consisting of all the new patterns for this season's trade, in reliable wearing tweeds, serges, whip cords and imported worsteds, in p ain and fancy. BE WITH THE CROWDED STORE, THE HAPPY THRONG, THE SHREWD ECONOMIST AND SAVE YOUR DOLLARS.

See Window See Window SATURDAY MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Men's Wearing Tweed Pants 750

Made from good wear-ing Canadian Tweeds neat gray stripes, full range of sizes, sold in many stores as high as \$1, our special 75c.

Men's Special Halifax Tweed Pants, \$1.00

Made from the well-known Halifax tweeds the best wearing goods shades gray, all sizes, easily worth \$1.50, very special \$1.00.

Men's Nobby Fattern Tweed Pants, \$1.50,

Made from all-woo tweeds, pretty over-plaids, nice colorings, the nobbiest pant for the price shown, easily worth \$2, we make a specialty of this line,

Men's Genteel

Hair Stripe Pants 82.00, Made from very close woven worsted tweeds,

dressy and wearers, dark hair stripes, value \$2.



Special Sizes for Stout and Slender Men, Extra Long Legs and Big Waists Special for Stouts,

40 to 50

Waist.

Men's Dressy Hair Strips Worsted Pants \$2.75,

In neat gray hair stripe, always dressy, sold by other clothing houses at

Men's Tailor-made Special Worstad Pants \$2,98, \$3.50

genteel worsted hair stripe, equal to any tailor-made garment for fit, elegant coloriugs, sizes for every body.

Men's Special Whip Cord Pants \$2.98, \$3.48 and \$4.00,

The swellest lines shown this season, nice shades brown and fawn, have no equal for fit, right in it for style and A I

Men's Special Black Worsted Pants \$1.25 and \$1.50,

In neat stripes, good black colors, are perfect, sold by regular clothing houses at \$1.75 and \$2, we note a run on them at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Men's Fine Tweed Pants \$2.50,

Special Youth's Long Pants \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00,

Men's High class Black Worsted Pants \$2 00, \$2 75, \$8 50,

Men's Plain Black Worsted

Made from pure worsted, imported, weight. well tailored, full range of sizes.

25c-Boys' tweed pattern knickers.

75c—Boys' fine tweed and worsted ser lants, sizes 22 to 33.

Best boys' knee pants values in Chath fen's, Youth's and Boys' Overalls

22 to 33.
50c.—Boys' tweed and serge kneesizes 22 to 33.

Pants \$3.00,

Boys' Knee Pants

### **Prompt** Delivery

And polite attention cost us nothing, and we find they are material aids in making sales.

Your telephone order will have just as much attention as if you shopped in per-

Back of our assertions is our guarantee "that should you get anything not satisfactory we will cheerfully refund your money

H. Malcolmson

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Comment. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and tations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 31 per: No. 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent mps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Pools I and 2 soll jand recommended by all ponsible Druggists in Ganads.

No. 1 and No. 2, sold in Chatham by all druggists.

New Store

Teas, Coffees,

Exclusively

Taft's Block

C. M. STILES

A Step or Two

It is, but a few steps from

Gorrie's Phone 163

Jas. W. Carswell

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT

A PROTES! ENTERED

By Ar. Baxter Against a Delaware

To The Planet. - I noticed in your Tues day evening's issue that the council paid a flying visit down Deleware avenue last

veek, as solicited by a few of the resident,

to devise some means of carrying off the

surplus water that is lying on road out there caused by the city filling up the box

drain at the south end of the avenue which had caved in and which had heretofore done good service in carrying off the water which now lies in the ditches. If this box drain had been repaired the water which is lying there to day would have drained

is lying there to-day would have drained into the river. I will merely say that this avenue has very little attention paid to it.

At the north end of the avenue, where the bridge crosses to the second concession, the ditch is completely filled at each end of the crossing and I have asked time and again to have it cleaned out but could get no satisfaction and there it lies to day in the same

faction and there it lies to-day in the same

predicament. Petitions galore have come before the residents of this avenue but we have always managed to knock them out

and will do so again.

But what then? Why, the board o

ste whole council, for that matter, have no

and give them better drainage it would be more to their credit. The water can be

taken off this avenue at less expense than

running a \$5,000 sewer. There is an out-

let on the second concession on which I have paid my assessment and a few spades-ful of earth taken from the middle of the

avenue to this concession would carry off all the water that has and does cause s much talk and ill-feeling among the residents of the avenue. Then there is another course, down St. Clair atreet to Victoria.

the expense of the corporation, and now if the water is to be carried off of adjacent

lands, a new drain must be run and private

residents pay for it. I consider, sir, that our city council should look well into the

WM. R. BAXTER.

Slater Shoe Polish in Black and Tan, at the 2 Ta.

PERSONATORS BOLT.

The Severe Sentence Passed on De-puty Clarke Sent Them Fly-ing to Buffalo.

Hamilton, April 19.—Some of the witnesses in the personation investigation on the water main by-law vote were in the city Monday but could not be found yesterday. Marr Phillips, Joseph Patton and "Orator" Cook were all seen in town but the severe sentence given Clarke, the deputy returning officer, evidently scared them. When Phillips and was called in the assize court yesterday he failed to appear, and unless he shows up within a couple of weeks his bondsmen, John Crooks and William Stroud, will be out \$250. each, Phillips says if he is compelled to tell all he knownit will implicate aldermen and well-known politicans.

Avenue Sewer Being Put Down.

# Bolt as yeas 46, nays 30, there was load opposition applause. The following Liberals voted in favor of the motion and against the ministry:—Messrs. Auld, Carpenter, Richardson, Russell, Douglas, Dickenson, Smith, German, Loughrin and Blezard, Mr. Robeon, the newly-elected member for East Middlesex, was the only Conservative who voted with the

AND THE GOVERNMENT IS TURN LU DOWN BY 46 TO 30-IF WILL NOT RESIGN, HOWEVER.

Toronto, April 19.—The mutiny on the back government benches of the legislature, which has been threaten-ing ever since the opening of the present session, broke out with vio-lence yesterday, and as a result the Ross government was defeated on a straight declaration of policy by the Attorney-General, by a majority of sixteen, ten of the Premier's followers deserting him.

Mr. German, the Liberal member for Welland, was responsible for the repulse of the ministry, and it was on the following motion that the vote was taken: -.

That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the charges of fraud made against the late William A. Scott, by one John Chambers, in 1871, for illegal returns of pine and other timber cut by the said Scott dur-ing the years from 1865 to 1871 inclus-ive, with power to summon witnesses and take evidence under oath and re-

report its findings to this house."

Mr. Germain claimed, in a speech detailing the history of the case, that the defendant, a Peterboro lumberman, had been fined at least \$7.000.

too much, and he asked for justice. -Attorney-General Gibson, in reply, said the matter had been gone, into very thoroughly by the crown lands department, later by a commission, and subsequently by Sir Oliver Mowat, and the case had been settled for \$20,-000, whereas the original claim was several thousand dollars more. He was opposed to re-opening a matter that was so old. Sir Oliver had rethat was so old. Sir Gliver had re-ported that the documents were more voluminous than in any case in his judicial experience. Was it to be ex-pected that a committee of members of the house could go into the matter with sufficient thoroughness to war-rant upsetting the settlemen pre-viously arrived at? Mr. Gibson wound up a lengthy rolly with the request

up a lengthy reply with the request that the motion be withdrawn. Mr. German again said an injustice had been done. It was never too late to right a wrong, and he declined to withdraw the resolution.

Then one or two other Liberal mem-

bers began kicking over the traces: Mr. Blezard, of East Peterboro, said he knew the Scott family well. They were among the oldest and most respected in the Peterboro district. He favored the motion.

Mr. Richardson, East York, also ap-

pealed for British justice.
At this stage there was a hurried conference among the ministers, and they looked nervous and excited. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Carsoallen ex-

pressed the opinion of the opposition that there were special circumstances

mittee of inquiry.
"Lost on -a division," said the Attorney-General, but Mr. German shook Mr. Gibson thereupon jumped to his

ed if the house appointed a committee to deal with the question. If an en-quiry were made it should be made by another tribunal.

"Lost on a division," said the Pre-

mier.
"No," persisted Mr. German.
The fat was in the fire.
The Speaker put the question and declared the motion lost. The Premier made another effort to shelve a division by calling for the next order, but Mr. German shouted out "Call in the members." The division was then taken, and when the clerk announced the result

Beer for Hotel and Home Consumption PROMPTLY DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

quart bottles .. 24 pint bottles ... Keg of 4 gallons . An order will convince you that we are able to make a beer that will ensure a continu-

Brewery--Head Street

COLONIST EXCURSIONS Canadian North-west

WILL LEAVE TORONTO via North Bay, at 2,00 p.m. and 9,00 p.m. each Tuesday during March and April if suffi-cient business offers.

ist Sleeping Cars

for passengers, with ordinary baggare, will be at-tached to tasin leaving Toronto at 2,00 p. m., and will run through to Winnipeg. lolociat Sleeping Cars for passengers travelling on same train as this restact will be attached to train caving Tor-onto at 9,00 p.m., and will run through to Win-nipeg

orths Will Be Free Tickets, rates, and all inform of Grand Trunk Railway Syst

W. E. Rispin, O. P. A., 115 King St.

#### ACHES COME.

old Backs, Young Backs, West acks, Strong Backs-Few Escape for Backache is Kidney Falk.

Every mail adds evidence to the fact that Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets act on different lines from other medicines, producing quick and permanent cures from backache and kidney troubles. They are a reveation to sufferers from Kidney complaints, and bring conviction of merit because of the quick relief gained funexpected cases. The Backache Kidney sufferer only doubts their worth before using, for a few doses impart a sensation of relief that fortells the story of cure. It did not take Mrs. P. Morgan, Wellington St., east, Chatham, long to find this out. It was accomplished with one bottle of Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, and this is her report: ber for East Middlesex, was the only Conservative who voted with the government. The balance of the opposition, with Mr. Whitney at its head, voting for the resolution.

There were a dozen or more of absentess, the division having come on unexpectedly after five o'clock; a number had left the chamber without pairs, and these could not be arranged.

Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, and this is her report:

"For many years I have suffered with backache from kidney trouble and neuralgia; nothing did it any good though I doctored a good deal. The pain was very bad across the small of the back; ran up into the shoulder and down into the limbs at times. I could hardly rise. I went up to A. I. McCall's drug store, and got a bottle of Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets and they acted splendidly. I took but one bottle and have had no trouble since. This, I think fine, as nothing else ever stopped the pain completely. They are very easy to take and gentle and I am glad to recommend them to others." ed.

Mr. Whitney arose, amid opposition applause, and asked the premier if he intended to adjourn the house. It was no laughing matter for the ministry. The premier said a resolution defeat was not a government defeat. Sir Oliver Mowat had been in a similar position. The government was in the hands of the house in any matter which was not a government measure. His honorable friend (Mr. Whitney) was in too big a hurry to cross the floor. (Laughter.)

After some further unimportant business the house adjourned.

others."
To prove the wonderful merits of Dr. Pitcher's Backache and Kidney Tablets, arrangements have been made Tablets, arrangements have been made whereby every reader of The Chatham Planet can obtain a symple package absolutely free by addressing. The Pitcher Tablet Co., 48 Adelaide St. east, Toronto, and enclosing two cent stamp for postage. Kindly mention the Chatham Planet when sending addresses.

The Club Formally Organized for the League Season.

Who the Officers are-laneger Black has his Team Complete all but a Third Baseman.

A very enthusiestic and well attended meeting of league baseball promoters was held in the Old Town Hall last ers was held in the Old Town Hall last evening. Amongst those present were noticed Ald. McCoig, E. R. Snook, Fred Cowan, W. W. Sane, W. F. Cornish, A. C. McKay, Dosithe Martin, Charles Bowers, Contractor Thos. Martin, Fred Robert, Will Hadley, H. Avichouser, S. Lamon, Roy Miller, Harry Fitzsimons, Lyman Bowers, J. R. Johnson, Harry Duff, E. Butes and about thirty others. Ald. McCoig was asked to take the chair. In opening the meeting he said that \$500 had already been subscribed, and there was \$200 more in sight. The object of the meeting was to elect officers and a board of directors.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, as follows:

Hon. President—F. F. Quinn. But what then? Why, the board of works say they will run a drain under the improvement, act. Better improve King street. But I notice if it is to be improved the pay for it is to come out of the general funds of the city, whereas if a drain or sewer is to run down Deleware avenue the residents must pay for it, and help the property owners on King street pay for its pavement, too. Is there anything fair in this? To run a drain down Deleware avenue, a distance of nearly a mile, for the accommodation of a few is an imposition and the chairman of the board of works and ste whole council, for that matter, have no

Hon. President-F. F. Quinn.

aympathy for the majority of people on our tvenue who are trying their utmost to get President-Dr. Tye. Scretury-Harry W. Anderson, of Treasurer—G. P. Scholfield.
Directors—The officers already elected with the addition of Ald. Mc-Coig and ex-Ald. O. L. Lewis.

George Black, who was present, stated that he had succeeded in getting Port Huron into line and thereby saved from \$800 to \$1,000 on the season's travelling expenses.

The personnel of the Chatham team so so far as completed by him was as

follows: First base, Grimshaw, who was with

course, down St. Clair agreet to Victoria. If the council had paid any attention on their visit they could easily have seen where the water on that street should be carried to. Any intellegent body could see the water on St. Clair street should go into the Victoria avenue sewer. But they say the people on Victoria avenue won't allow it. The Victoria avenue sewer was put down at the evenes of the corroration, and now if Guelph last year.
Second base, Henry Fullmer.
Short Stop, Tim O'Connell, formerly
of the Jackson, Mich., team, and later with Toledo. Outfield, Conklin, Schrist, More and

Outfield, Conkin, Son.
John Back.
Citchers, Shorty Saunders and
Boyd, who caught with Toronto in
1897.
Pitchers, Callahan, Sim Beymouth

Mr. Black further stated that he had not covered 3rd base yet, but he was after a man, and if he succeeded in securing him the Chatham team would have the fastest third baseman in any leaves. residents pay for it. I consider, sir, that our city council should look well into the matter ere they put this enormous expense upon us. Give us fire protection, something that we really need. I live at the extreme end of Deleware avenue and should my place take fire it would have to go as we have no protection against fire. Before the season is half over these very people that are crying out for a drain will be carting out water for their lawns and gardens, at the same time wishing for a good big ditch of water. The drain in question may be necessary in some people's estimation but is too great a huxury for the residents of this avenue as, if it is forced upou us, a great many will have to relinguish the claims they have upon plots which they call their homes. I, therefore, trust, then, that our city fathers will take a further look into this matter and not force a drain where the majority of the residents are opposed to it. Names will go on this petition for the sewer who have only a short lease on lands they occupy and will never become possessors of them, while the real owners are opposed to the sewer. Yours very truly,

in any league.

Ald. McCoig said that the franchise was owned by the Chatham Baseball club composed of those wh ohad subscribed to the fund. If there were any finds like Crawford, the money received would go to further the interesting

ed would go to further the interests of the Chatham Club. of the Chatham Club.

In response to a query from Mr. Bowers, Mr. Black stated that the Canadian League was already organized and the Michigan clubs would be voted in at the meeting in Detroit on Thursday. Port Huron, Grand Rapids, Siginaw, Muskegon, Manistee and Jackson were all seeking admission.

Ald. McCoig stated that it had been suggested that a subscription hist of a dollar and upwards be circulated in the factories of the city. Many of the mechanics were enthusiastic players and the committee felt that they should be given a chance to contribute if they wished. However, the meeting allowed this matter to stand. over.

# ひき ひき ひき ひき ひき ひき ひき ひき Gordon's Lace Curtain

Marks the Business Sweep of the Year. No section of our large and carefully selected stock has grown so steadily into prominence and importance as our Lace Curtain Department It has been conducted for many years by an experienced manager, who prides himself on knowing what's what in this line especially.

Visitors to our store will recognize the touch of a master hand, not only in the best selections, but in completeness and variety to suit every customer. After every, provision made, we see to it that extravagauce in price is abolished, and the cost, to purchasers reduced to the lowest ebb.

Figure Ambien will deal the included a company of the first of the fir	
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 21 yds. long, 27 in. wide and 28 long, 30 in. wide,	
from	
4 designs, good patterns, taped all round, 21 to 3 yds. long 45c to 50c	į,
5 designs, good patterns, very good values, 3 to 3½ long, from	
6 designs, large and small patterns, taped and lock stitch edges, 75c to 99c	
8 designs, large and small patterns, heavy or lace, full widths,	
12 designs, good enough for any window, double or single, borders \$1.25 to \$1.49	
8 designs, very dainty Runassaute effect, \$1.50 to \$1 68	
13 designs, extra sizes, very lacey, unequalled for the money, \$2 to \$2.45	
9 designs, extra sizes, fit for a palace, \$2.69 to \$3.00	
16 designs, unmentionably pretty,	
8 designs, dainty designs; the best of Nostinghams, 31 to 4 yds. long, \$4.50 to \$6 50	

#### Irish Point Lace, Rainssaunce, Brussels Net, and Bottom Net Frilled

Vo.	3—Seven designs, tambour and applique, cream or white, \$2.97 to \$3 4—Eighteen designs, pretty rainassance effects, name your style, \$3.50 to \$4 5—Fifteen designs, too dainty for description and real values, \$5 to \$6	75	
	6—Ten designs, finest yet, fit for Buckingham palace,	-	
	slin Curtains, eight designs, white or colored,	50	

Muslin Curtains, eight designs, white or colored,	
White Curtain Mustins, in stripes, figures, dotted and tambour, frilling to match, from	
Nottingham Net, all widths, in many patterns, from Sc to 28e yd.	
Brussels sash Curtain Net, tambour, applique and soutash work 37te to 72c yd.	
Bobbin-net, plain, dotted and frilled, insertion and lace trimmed, from 25c to 60c yd.	
All colors, stripe, dotted and figured curtain muslins and scrims, in cream and	
colored stripes from	
Tinselled Draperies, in all desirable colors and patterns, 10c to 17c yd.	
Art Sateens, the most magnificent pattern you have seen,	
Art Denims, double faced, no end to the assortment,	
Percales, in cretonne patterns, fast colors,	
Cretonnes, from 24 to 54 in. wide, price from	
Tapestries, in dozens of patterns,	
Tapestry Curtains, pretty designs, from	
Curtain Tassels, both white and colored, from	

# William Gordon

これ これ とれ とれ とれ とれ とれ とれ とれ

#### The Handsomest Man On Earth

NEVER ATTRACTED MORE FEMININE ADMIRA-

# **Spring Clothing**

CLOTHING from the very cheapest that a reliable firm would handle, to the very best IMPORTED WORSTEDS

\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50 and \$15

VALUES are unequelled in Chatham

Chatham's CO. Leading Clothiers

MILLINERY

MILLINERY

# Miss Cathcart

Has received another shipment of those New Stylish Turban and Hat Shapes. Call and see them.

Millinery Parlors Opp. the New 1.O.O.F. Temple

MILLINERY-

MILLINERY

# **Ordered Clothing**

ordinary merchant. As Manufacturers of Tweeds ourselves, we would not sell you anything that would not g satisfaction. Without a doubt we carry the largest stock in imported goods in Scotch, English and Iriah Tw ted goods in all colorings of any merchant in the city. In the above imported goods, as Manufacturers ourse to choose you the best wearing quality as well as style. Those who are not already our Customers in Clothin and you will be convinced with the many thousand present customers we have, that you have at last found th get your clothes at the right price. Remember we guarantee a perfect fit or your money gladly refunded. clothing is "Cash."

BEST FAMILY FLOUR AND FEEDS OF ALL KINDS

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. Ltd.

Phone 1-William St.

Choice

EASTER TRADE

Nice, Mild Cured Beaver Brand Hams Nice, Mild Cured Beaver Brand Shoulders Nice. Mild Cured Beaver

> Bacon, lean Bologna Sausage and Cooked Lunch Ham always in stock

Brand Breakfast

J. A. Wilson Queen St. GEOVER Phone 78



CHATHAM GAS CO., LIMITED.

#### VACUUM

Makes Machinery Rus smoothly and cheaply. Seves wear and tear and fuel. Made by the Vacuum Oil Co., under ... FARMERS ... Insist upon your dealer furnishing Vac-

Canadian Office and Works VACUUM OIL CO.

#### Painting and Paper Hanging

Reasonable Prices,

J. B. Martin

### Madam La Zell SCIENTIFIC PALMIST

Love, Business Present and Future

Room 8,

Hotel Garner

### It's like Eating at Home

taurant Menu and Service the be Appetizing Oysters and Lunches.

Wm. Somerville

PHONE S6. Next Standard Bank,

**▼**late Roofing

John Whittaker. ssi King St. Protessional Fruit Tree Pruner

And Landscape Gardiner,

#### TRUNDLEBED TOWN.

Every man who's under seven Knows a borough much like heaven, With four towers round and tall Just inside the nursery wall.

All its streets are through and through Paved with quiltings red and blue, And a boulevard of white Runs along its bolster-site.

Mother is the borough's queen. But the only ruling seen Is her taking tax of prayer Nightly from each res'dent there.

Hushed and still it is by day, For the dreams are made that way; What save silence could devise All the night-time's sweet surprise?

Innocence and sleep abide In this town at eventide, Only men devoid of sin Having right to enter in.

Pillows soft and white and fair, Help to answer mother's prayer That her men rest snug and sound While the wheels of night go round.

went up there, years ago, Every night, I loved it so. And I wish I knew the way Up there still at close of day. -Norman C. Schlichter, in Youth's

#### PHANTOM OF THE SHROUDS.

I was stopping a few weeks in Liverpool, in the spring of the year, and being robbed on three successive days, I was finally obliged to seek employment to replenish my purse. While looking around for a position, I had the pleasure of falling in with the captain of an American vessel, who wisned as he emphatically asserted, to engage a few young sailors to accompany him on a trading expedition to the Indies. After a few hours' conversation with the gentlemanly captain, I agreed to go; and one hour later found me upon the ship, carefully studying the various phases and customs of a sailor's life. I soon formed the acquaintance of my companions; and they being a merry band, I thought that I should like them extremenly well.

The day before we sailed an Italian came on board and requested to see the captain. We took him below, and in a few moments he had made a bargain with the captain, and would accompany us on the voyage. He was one of the most terrible and malignant-looking men I ever beheld. His eyes shone with a fiendish fire, and murder was plainly written therein. He would use the most horrible oaths I ever heard: curse this one and that, and would boas of having perpetrated the most shocking crimes ever conceived. In fact, he was an evil man. We all disliked him, and some of the boys even feared him. The vessel' sancu, and every gas antly, until the day after passing the straits of Gibraltar, and while the ship was becalmed off the Algeria coast. It was one of the most beautiful nights. I ever witnessed, and even to this distant day, visions of its inde scribable magnificence come back to charm me. Pale Luna cast her glowing light upon the pearl-gemmed crest of the waves, and the very atmosphere seemed studded with diamonds the most superb. The fleecy clouds slowly faded from off the evening sky, sweetly bathed in ether blue, and tinged with pure rays of silver lining; and as the calm hours of midnight approached dreamy Fancy began to weave the gorgeous threads of happiness in the dim future. Oh, happy hours, come back once more, and lift from off my bleeding heart these strange, feelings of

We began to fear that all was not right, as our captain had scarcely ap-peared on deck for the last three days, and one of the mates had secretly hinted that we were bound for the African coast; but as we were in the captain's power and could not fathom the secret, we were obliged to remain silent and anxiously await coming events. It was my turn to watch on deck, and as the night was very beautiful—the stars shining with pure and Oriental brilliancy-I cheerfully took my place at the helm, engaged in the sweetest meditations. An hour passed away, and suddenly a strange sound, like the fluttering of unseen wings, came from above. I was startled, but hastfly recovered my composure, and in a seeming trance, awaited a continuation of the mysterious sounds. Again the strange noise was heard, followed by one of the most piercing laughs I ever heard—it was so hollow and sepulchrai, The ringing laugh was repeated three times, and then followed painful and death-like grosns. I was perfectly wild with terror; for there was no breeze to ruffle the canvas, and I knew that the frightful mystery was a terrible reality. Again that laugh, more flerce and awful than the others, was repeated, and in the frenzy of the moment, I almost longed for death. Immediately after a deep, terrible voice, in ghastly tones, came from

"Stand from under!" This is the sailor's warning when he is about to throw something to the deck; and quickly stepping aside, I loudly cried in a broken voice:

"Let go!"
That fiendish laugh, with cruel mockas the grave—not a sound was silent as the grave—not a sound was heard! I gazed around—nothing could be seen; but that unearthly laugh still rang in my ears, causing the most painful agi-

tation.

The hours passed slowly away, and rosy morning dawned. Never had I greater joy in beholding the first gray streaks of dawning day, and as the

# Gunn's Cura Cough

# For Young and

We have many reasons to make us that so. The people who have used it tell us so.

Every year we have sold more than we did the year before, twice as many hat les last year as we did the year privious. It is purely vegetable, and contains nothing that will in any way injure the most delicate system. It loosens the cough, soothes and heals the irritated throat and gives prompt relief.

### Price 25 Cents

# C. H. Gunn & Co.

chilly zephyrs of night gave way to the more genial breezes of morning, I tried to indulge the thought that the norrid scene I had witnessed had been conjured up by imaginiation—the effect of an overtaxed brain. But vain was any attempt to believe it aught but a living reality. The power of conscience could not be questioned.

The crew laughed heartily to behold my agitation when relating my adventure, and declared that it was only a "phantom of the brain." But I did not fail to notige that underneath the merriment they tried to exhibit a smoldering fire of curiosity was perceptible. Guiseppe Valedro, the dark-browned Italian, listened attentively to my story, and a cloud seemed to overshadow his brow, but he fiercely laughed, and declared that I was a perfect fool to make so much ado over a little harmless imagination! I felt angry that the villain should so abuse me; but deemed it prudent to remain silent, and, if possible, keep out of trouble. The next night, Tom Legar, who had never turned his back on mortal fee, was sent to the helm; and feeling somewhat anxious to witness the proceedings, I wrapped myself in a large cloak, and went noiselessly upon deck. I seated myself in a little recess, out of Tom's sight, the better to night was clear and beautiful, and the myriad stars cast a gorgeous light over earth, while the ming in a silver flood. I had witnessed such loveliness before, and in mute astonishment I gazed upon the superb panorama so ravishly spread out to my

For hours I was wrapped in ecstatic bliss-the most delicious wonderment; and it must have been nearly midnight, when I was awakened from my reverle by a heart-rending shriek, which nearly froze the blood in my veins. Again the horrid groans I had heard the previous evening were repeated, and the death-like tones seemed to pierce the deepest recess of my heart. Like muttering thunder that awful sentence was

"Stand from under!"

Oh, what a dreadful feeling those words inspired! What terrible agony pierced my bleeding heart! Tom could not speak: he was completely overpow-

#### April 21st, 7 a. m. Until 11 r. m. McCONNELL'S SPECIAL

Or the people's money saver has called to ree you again with bargains for the above date, when we tha l sell for Cash :--

sack......40e 12 Bars Wrapped Soap......25c

We shall also sell during the above bours:-

Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Chins and Glassware at prices that sell the goods to people who know a bargain when they see one. A lot of \( \frac{1}{2} \) gallon Pitchers, usual price 25c, for 15c.

# John McConnell

Phone 190.

Park St., East

red with fear, and ere he had rec ered his composure, the mysterious being, with a mournful laugh, and passed away, as I could easily tell by the rustling of the shrouds. I gazed above, but could discern nothing. I carefully searched the deck; but not a living soul, except Tom and myself, could be seen. The boys laughed heartily, as they had previously done, when told of the horrid event: and expressed a strong desire to behold the phenome-na themselves. But their desire would soon be gratified, and each secretly shuddered as he thought of the approaching moment. Night followed night-different boys were placed at the helm, and each time the phantom appeared, and uttered the same pierc-

ing groans. Great excitement prevailed among the crew, and many tried to solve the painful mystery, but to no avail. At length my desire to know the secret became so great that I was resolved to gain some information, or die in the attempt. I told Tom of my intention He quickly assented, and wanted to join me. I accepted his services, and together we formed our plans. Night came on, and we took our places at the helm. We had each a revolver, and had concluded to fire into the shrouds if the least noise was heard. Hours passed away-one o'clock came, and the same unearthly laugh was heard. We were almost paralyzed, and hesi-tated a moment. Shriek after shriek came from the shrouds, interspersed with terrific laughter. Instantaneous ly our reason returned. We raised our revolvers and fired. A moment passed, and a heavy body fell to the deck. An instant, and we were bending over the inanimate form. Horror of horrors: We had murdered one of our companions—the villainous Italian! crew headed by the captain, came upon deck: and after a careful examination of the fallen man, our surgeon conclud-

ed that he must have been laboring under a kind of nightmare. Among his private property we found a letter written in his own hand, confessing a murder he had fiendishly perpetrated many years before.

He was employed on an English vessel, and one stormy night the captain sent him aloft with one of the crew to take in sail. A quarrel arose between them, of minor importance; but Guiseppe's companion called him a liar. This raised the Italian's ire, and in a moment of mad passion, he seized the other and hurled him seneath the treacherous waves of the sea. He was never seen again; but he continued to haunt his murderer, and each night the Italian was filled with the most excruciating agony. There was never a night passed, no matter in what company Guiseppe might be, but that pale, ghostly form appeared.

That dark, terrible man still haunts

me, and I have no hopes of ever temoving him from memory's page. But time, 'tis said, makes all things right, and his hoary hand may restore my peace and happiness of mind.

Since that eventful night, I have passed many a long hour before the helm; but never have I witnessed such terrible scene as when that darkbrowed, sleeping Italian, walked the snowy shrouds at the lone midnight

"Nutrition in a Nutshell"

An English artillery officer has invented a new food for military and naval purposes, which is so concentrated that a 6,0004ton vessel could carry the equivalent of 324,000,000 pounds of meat, or rations for the whole population of the British isles for eight days

NEW FISH DISCOVERED.

Most Beautiful That Has Ever Been

A new fish unlike any other in many respects and of extraordinary beauty in coloring has been discovered. It was found by Captain Jacobson of the was round by Captain Jacobson of the schooner Wenoma, who caught a specimen while fishing on the banks twenty-eight miles south-southwest of Cape Flattery. The fish was 26½ inches long, 17 inches deep and about 4 inches thick.

It was beautifully colored, and in its richness of shades surpasses any other fish which has yet been found. The top of the head is of brick red, the back of a metallic blue, shading to aluminum a metallic blue, shading to arithmethic color on the belly. The meridian line is strongly arched and marked by a series of large scales. Pure round white spots are dotted over the whole of the fish.

In other respects the fish presents



strong spined and extend nearly the whole length of the fish. The spines of the dorsal are ten inches in length. The mouth is strong and toothless, the lower lip protruding and being of a vermillion color. Its eyes are large large and round.

No other fish like it has ever been noticed by naturalists. Its nearest relative, however, seems to be the Zeus faber of the Atlantic, which is known as the Dory. The Zeus faber is an excellent food fish which is seldom met with in quantity. Scientific examination of the new fish, however, seems to indicate that it may be of the genus Lamptis.

#### What is

# CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregorie, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains, neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

Lastoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER. M. D.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

#### Ask Your Grocer

Eddy's

Eagle" Parlor Matches, 200

"Eagle" Parlor Matches, 100

"Victoria" Parlor Matches. 65

'Little Comet' Parlor Matches

The Finest in the World.

No Brimstone

The E. B. Eddy Co. Limited

Hull, Canada.

# Oxford & & Bicycles



The Go-Lightly Kind

We have secured for the coming season a very complete and varied line of bicycles. Buying them out and out and in large quantities as we do we are in a position to quote you very low prices for first-class wheels. Our Oxford Bicycle for 1900 possesses many special features which will prove of interest to intending purchasers. Hundreds of our customers can testify to the high quality of the Oxford and this year they will be found better than ever. Intending purchasers are invited to call at our show room and inspect the largest display of wheels in the city.

Our show room will be open every Saturday evening until our opening after which it will be open every evening.

### The Wm. Gray & Sons Co., Limited

### SWELL ENGLISH -SUITINGS

JUST NOW YOU CAN PICK FROM AN ASSEMBLY OF THE NICEST SUITINGS IT HAS EVER BEEN OUR PRIVILEGE TO SHOW, AND DO IT, TOO, WITHOUT GOING BEYOND A MOD-ERATE FIGURE. FOR OUR GOODS WERE BOUGHT FOR SPOT CASH and BEFORE the ADVANCE IN PRICE.

ALBERT SHELDRICK

MERCHANT TAILOR & IMPORTER

Subscribe Now



#### His babyship

will be wonderfully freshened up, and his whole little fat body will shine with health and cleanlines after his tub with the "Albert"

#### Baby's Own Soap.

This soap is made entirely with egetable fats, has a faint but exite fragrance, and is unsurpass ed as a nursery and toilet soap.

Beware of imitations. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

### FREE!

proposed and success ur specialists. They apply no students to practice on you; each me you call you are treated by Dr. loidberg usonally. He has

18 DIPLOMAS Certificates and Licenses received from the various colleges, hespitate and states, which testify to his ability. He periodically visits the principal hospitale, purting himself in touch with the latest and most scientific treatment. Remember you

PAY WHEN CURED on run to risk, as we accept no incurable for treatment. Positively no mercury

or potassium used.

Ninety per cast of you have violated the awa of nature, and are now reaploy the benefit of it; you are not the man you should be? If you are feeling tired and over-work of the period of the period is the period of the pe us, igritable, weak back, you know . Charift us privately before it is

STRICTURE and VARICOCELP. Thousands are troubled and do not know it. If you are in doubt us to whether you have one or both, call and see us and we will examine you free of charge; if you cannot easi write us for question biank, as we can cure you with our NEW JERMAN METHOD at home as well as at our office. We have cured thousands of patients suffering from the above troubles at home whom we

KIDNEY AND BLADDER ubile, painful and requent urination de its r strings in urine weak and aching ik succumb to our NEW GERMAN SYS-

SKIN DISEASES Syphilis, copper color d patches, eczema, dry and moist tetter, sero ula, peoriasic, granula-ted cyclids, scalp diseases, pimples, all forms

Method of treatment in short time, vely NO MERCURY UNED. WE CURE all chroric, private, nervous, delicate, blood skin, ktdney, liver, bladder, stomach, female

DB. GOLDBERG & CO. 291 Woodwar

#### The Chatham Loan & Savings Co. CAPITAL . .

Money to Lend on Mortgages

Tarmors and others wanting to corrow money of mortgages at best rates should apply personally an eave expense and time, and secure other advantage oy dealing directly with this Company. Interest al lowed on deposits of \$1 and upwards, Debenture lasted from \$1 to \$ vesse, interest half vessly. b. E. GARDINER Manager

#### SAUGEEN

MAGNETIC MINEREL WATER-Southampton.

Is highly recommended by Prof. Pyne, Dominion Analyst, Toronto, for per-sons suffering from either rheumatic taints of constitution, or habits of containts of constitution, or habits of constipation. It is a most-galatable table water, and is absolutely pure. Recommended by leading physicians. A trial will convince you that it has merit of a high order. For sale by Central Drug Store and F. A. Robert.

### Eggs for Hatching

From Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Black Minorcas, all from the best selected stock, good healthy birds Received first prize at the Peumsulat Exhibition for Leaviest eggs. orice for setting of 13 eggs \$1, special Price for large quantities.

All orders promptly filled.

W. W. Everitt,

# Sterling & Kovinsky Rags, Rubber, Iron

and Metal

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID. MAGNOLIA HOUSE. Ontario THE HORSELESS AGE.

Confidence in the horseless age is seemingly no stronger in England than it is with wellposted and thoughtful horsemen in other countries. In the preface to the stallion list of the Brookfield stud, Mr. Burdett Coutts, M. P., asks: "Where are the motor cars that were to destroy the demand for fine harness horses and ruin the English breeder?" It is, he says, no longer necessary to argue the question by repeating the well-known note which was written at the time of panic. He goes on to observe: "It is, however, necessary to say that there never was a better demand for the high-class English harness horse, and the best types were never so rare to find as now. It would almost seem as if breeders had been influenced by the false alarm referred to in the prec ing note. If so, those who have held on will reap their reward, and the rest will be well advised to recommence operations. It is by breeding the best harness horses that farmers and amateurs can make horse-breeding pay, the certainty and universality of the demand; the fact that they are brought to saleable age and condition with the minimum risk to the breeder; the fact that other countries have enormously improved the industry by attention to this department in the main, and have partly replaced the English horse in his own country; these are evidences not to be neglected."

The Kind of Horse to Breed. At the annual meeting of the National Horse-Breeders' Association, held at Chicago in March last, Col. F. J. Berry, the president, in his annual address made the following statement in regard to the kind of horses to breed: 'The American horse-breeders have

had a severe lesson. It has taught them that every horse should be bred for a certain purpose, a certain type. and of a specific class, with all the size shape, and quality that the market de-mands. The small horse is a thing of the past. It has proped a failure and unsatisfactory investment. The ing the last few years, and each sucmands of the market. He must be a most salable he must be declicedly of one of the following classes, which re known as the export classes of horses, and at the same time they are the most salable and profitable for all American markets:

Class No. 1-Carriage, and coach horse. Class No. 2-A cab horse. Class No. 3-An omnibus horse. Class No. 4-A draft horse. Class No. 5-The American trotter or

road horse. "Here is the type set for breeders to produce, as the old way of breeding without system proved so disasterous and a great failure. A proper study of these types will enaple the breeder to meet the demands of all markets."

Peanut Butter. operation in Kokomo, Ind., for the manufacture of butter from peanuts, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. For a year or more Lan Bros. of that city have been working on a process of making butter from the peanut to compete with the product of the farm cow. and have succeeded in producing the desired article. At the present price of the nuts the butter can be sold at fifteen cents per pound. The process of manufacture is no secret. The nuts, after the hulls are removed, are carefully hand picked and faulty kernels removed. They are then roasted in a large rotary oven. Again they are gone over by hand for the removal of scorched grains. The nuts are then put through a mill and ground as fine as the finest flour, the natural oil in the grains giving it the appearance and consistency of putty as it leaves the mill, except that it is more of an orange color. By the addition of filtered water, to reduce it to a more pliable state, the butter is complete fio other ingredient .not even salt, being used. It never grows rancid and keeps in any climate. It is put up in 1, 2, 5, 10. 25 and 100 pound tin cans and sealed. The new butter is already in great demand at sanitariums and health re-

Hog Notes by Shepherd.

sorts.

Clover pasturage is a cheap pig feed. Feed with slop in connection with od pasturage. Hogs need a good shelter even in

Young sows should be twelve months old before breeding No hog is quite as ravenous as a sow that is suckling a litter of pigs. There is more in the feed than in the breed in the production of good whole-

The daily growth of hogs increases until the animals reach two hundred pounds or more. .

Clover contains more lime for the roduction of bone and more nitrogen for the production of flesh than corn

Should Corn Fodder Be Fed to Horses? The question of feeding corn for-der to horses was discussed at a recent convention of horsemen in Chicago. Some of the men said they had been feeding it for years, and found it to be a very good feed, and they did not see that their horses were any poorer in quality than horses not fed on corn fodder. Other horsemen said that was just the reason why many draft horses are soft and of poor quality.

It is not in haying alone that one needs to make his calculations and preparations a long time ahead. From the early spring plowing until the last harvest of the autumn some men are obliged every year to take time to get ready for work, which they should have spent in doing the work, if they had been ready beforehand. My old friend used to call that "trying to make themselves catch up with work after themselves catch up with work after they had allowed it to get a long way shead of them."

### Best in Ready-**Mixed Paints**

of quality—true to color—pure, and fresh from the makers.

A Home Test will establish their superior qualities. Made for inside and outside work.

Before Preparing

for house cleaning call and get supply of these pure Paints. Alabastine

in sixteen tints and colors and white. Jelistone tinted, White Leads, Paint Oils, Var-

Brushes

for paint, varnish, kalsomine and every purpose in great variety.

Our Prices

will interest you and our goods will be found the best value in the city.

### King, Cunningtam & Drew

King Street, Chathan

Brave Men Fall Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles and feel the result in loss of appetite, backache, nervousness, head-ache and tired, run-down feeling, but, "Electric Bitters are just the thing for "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man," writes J. W. Gardner, of Idaville, Ind., "when he is all run-down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease of life." Only 50c. Every bottle guaranteed by A. I. McCall & Co., druggists.

Publishers in Finland lose from \$6,-000 to \$10,000 a year due to suppression of books by the government.

\$25,000.00 GIVEN AWAY ...

In the past year Dr. R. V. Pierce has given away copies of his great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, at an expense to him of \$25,000.00 exclusive of postage. This standard book on medicine and hygiene, contains 1008 pages and more than 700 illustrations. It treats of the greatest and gravest problems of human life in simple English, from a common sense point of view. It an swers those questions of sex which linger unspoken upon the lips of youth and maiden. It is essentially a family book, and its advice in a mo-ment of sudden illness or accident may be the means of saving a valuable life. This great work is sent absolutey free on receipt of stamps to defray

the cost of mailing and customs. Sand 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper binding, or 50 stamps for cloth covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. The man who can be nothing but

serious, or nothing but merry, is but half a man.

Alone sustained Editor F. M. Hig-

If no use is made of the labors of past ages, the world must always re-main in the infancy of knowledge.

C. C. RICHARIS & CO.

Dear Sirs, - For some years I have bear Sers, — For some years I have had only partial use of my arm, caused by a sudden strain. I have used every remedy without effect, until I got a sample bottle of MINARD'S LINI-MENT. The benefit I received from it caused me to continue its use, and now am happy to say my arm is complete R. W. HARRISON.

Glamis, Ont.

Working Overtime.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Fills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing Indigestion, Bilioneness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Power teaching. Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c. at A. I. McCall & Co.'s

Youth is the vernal season of life, and the blossoms it then puts forth help are indications of those future fruits which are to be gathered in the successes of life.

In the Jaws of a Lion.

The gallant Major Swaine tells of The gallant Major Swaine tells of being knocked senseless by a lion that lacerated his arm. His thrilling escape from the jaws of death is only equaled by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which has saved thousands from desperate Throat and Lung troubles. "All doctors said my wife would soon die of Consumption." writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "but your wonderful medicine completely sured her, and saved her life." Satistaction is guaranteed by A. I. McCall & Co., who give trial bottles free. Large bottles 56c, and \$1. At A. I. McCall & Co's. Drug Store.

In discussing a question more reli-ance ought to be placed on the influ-ence of reason than on the weight of

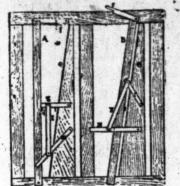
HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA CURED IN NO TIME. By using Dr. Price's Pain Pillets. Sure harmless. Cure rheumatic and sciatic pains toothache, 25c.

PAINS! RHEUMATIC, SCIATIC, OR NEURALGIC CURED. By Dr. Price's Pine Oil. Cures ear-ache, backache, toothache, in fact Aches and Pains of any kind. 25c. AUTOMATIC STANCHION.

estation of an Excellent Kind for

For cattle not dishorned the illus-tration shows a kind of cow-stanchion which is most excellent.

The pieces A and B are movable parts, the first closed and the other open. The narrow strips I, II, III, each of which is two inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick, represent the apparatus by which the stanchions are operated. The pieces I and III are fastened to the immova ble upright e, and connected through II by means of bolts, that at g geing fitted with a block against which the



Automatic Stanchions.

upright A is to play when open, while the block d is to hold the strips in place when the stanchion is shut, the weight of the whole causing I to rest upon it. Thus, to unlock the stanchion one must lift this strip , which raises the other two, and push up the drop f; the upright A may then be pushed back and the animal withdraw her head. On the other hand, when she comes in and takes her place in the open stanchion she must press against lever III in trying to get at the feed below, and this causes the rests (II and I) to come down, and so brings upright A, by means of the block at g, into the place again, the drop f locking it so that the cow cannot get out until released by human

Odors Affecting Milk. Silage, potatoes and other foods of like character should be fed immedlately after milking. The milk of the low is quickly affected by the odors of the foods taken into her stomach. These odors escape rapidly, permeating the system of the cow and tainting the milk in their escape through the skin. Wild garlic, which is very odorous, can be eaten by a cow six hours before milking-time without much noticeable effect upon the milk. Tainted food placed before a cow at milking-time will affect the milk through the cow's breath, even if she does not touch the food. Objections to the use of silage are based on results when the silage is given immediately before milking, or when the silo is in the barn, close by the mangers, and the odor is strong. The very highest priced butter is made from milk produced by silage, when it is handled and fed in a rational way. It should gins, of Seneca, Ill., when all doctors be added that the flavor imparted by and medicines failed to relieve his pain from piles. Then Bucklen's Arnmany consumers of choice butter, and pain from piles. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured him. Infallible for Injuries, Pains or Bodily Eruptions. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. a box. Sold by A. I. McCall & Co., druggeries believe, is to require all natrons gists. to feed after milking, because much stlage is too acid and often slightly moldy, and the odor often spoils ali the milk for best results. Some coadensing-factories do not permit the use of silage at all, but this can be due only to prejudice or fear that producers will not observe the rule that the feed be given after milking, so that the unpleasant odor of any bad silage may pass away before the next milking.

Horse Talk. There is an increasing interest in saddle horse breeding, and we hope soon to see fewer misfits under the

saddle.

Every boy and girl should learn the ride a horse gracefully and well. Every farm should own a horse for pleasure. If it is saddle bred all the better-it can be used in light har-

ness as well. If your horse's feet have become hard, soak them in water or apply a poultice of flax seed. A pad made of a piece of an old blanket or some woolen cloth thoroughly wet and fastened around the hoof will allay fever and

help to keep the feet in good condi-Too much care can not be taken of the feet. It is much easier to keep the feet sound than to cure them after they have become injured by neglect

or carelessness. Do not let the hot weather come and find your stables badly ventilated. Horses can not be kept healthy and in their best condition if their quarters are close and full of foul odors. A big rolling door made of furring strips and mosquito net doesn't cost

much and is a great preserver of horse

Extreme speed is what brings money to-day, but it costs a great deal to raise fast horses because there are so many blanks, and the development of these that prove fast is so expensive that men of moderate means can not afford to dabble in fast horses. The best trainers command salaries of four thousand to six thousand dollars per year, and a poor trainer is dear at any price, because he is liable to spoil a really first-class horse if he is given one to handle. To sell without developing a horse is next to impossible at any price representing a profit. On the other hand, horses without great epeed and combining size, style and pleasing colors, can be sold to great advantage without expensive trainers and scientific training. Compactly built backneys fill the bill.

STORIES ABOUT HORSES.

"I had, a few months ago," writes a lover of animals, "a pair of ponies, bought by me as colts, and never separated for an hour for seven years. One of them, All, died; during his illness the sorrow, wonder and efforts to rouse him of his stable companion were touching to behold. They were both loose in a very large box-stall, where they habitually lived together, and the one in health, Odo, was constantly whinnying over his sick friend, licking him and trying to induce him to eat hay, which he brought to him in his him and trying to induce him to eat hay, which he brought to him in his teeth. When Ali was really dead, and responded to his caresses no more, Odo's grief was poignant and piteous. It lasted longer than most brothers' regret would endure. Five months have gone, by, but he has not forgotten.
When I take him his sugar, he neighs
wistfully and looks about for his dead
comrade. This is not ficton; it is plain

A Mansfield, Ohiio, doctor is the owner of a horse which has a fondness for practical jokes. Recently the physi-cian drove out into the country to answer a sick call, and, on arriving at his destination, tied his horse to a post, near which hung a rope attached to a large hell, used as a dinner signal for employees on the place. Hardly had the doctor entered the house when the bell rang. He looked out of the door and could see nothing, except the horse He turned away and the bell rang again. He looked out once more, with the same result. At the third ring the doctor determined to solve the mystery, so, instead of going into the house he stepped out and hid in the yard. He kept his eye on the bell-rope, and in about a minute was surprised to see his horse lift up his head, smile slyly, and give the rope a good hard tug. When Sleeper the physician sprang out and confronts ed the horse, the animal instantly tried to put on a look of innocence, but was

Fifteen years ago a Nashville (Tenn.) doctor bought a pair of chestnut colts One of them he sold shortly afterward, the other he kept for six years. In course of time the horse became a great pet, and would follow the doctor like a dog. But the doctor finally became rich as well as old, and sold the horse, prior to taking a European trip. Nine years passed, and the doctor, after seeing the world very thoroughly, returned to Nashville. One day he was passing along the street, when a horse, which had been standing on the opposite side, crossed over and rubbed his nose on the doctor's shoulder. It was the old chestnut horse. He had passed through a dozen hands, and hadn't seen his old master for nine years, but he remembered him. The story does not say that the doctor bought the horse for old time's sake,

but we hope he did. Good Advice. Do not laugh at the drunken man reeling along the street. However ludicrous the sight may be, just pause and think. He is going home to some tender heart that will throb with intense agony; some doting mother, perhaps, who will grieve over the downfall of her once sinless boy; or it may be a fond wife whose heart will almost burst with grief as she views the destruction of her idol; or it may be a loving sister gradation of her brother, shorn of his manliness and self-respect. Rather drop tear in silent sympathy with those hearts so keenly sensitive and tender. yet so proud and loyal that they cannot accept sympathy tendered them either in word, look or act, although it might fall upon their crushed and wounded hearts as refreshingly as the summer dew upon the withering plant.

"What do you think of this curfew measure to keep children in at night? "It will be good for some parents; they will learn to stay in, too.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Money to Lend At 5 and 5 % per cent.

ON LAND MORTGAGES.
Will also tend on NOTE and CHATTEL MORTGAGE Privileges to pay off

J. W. White Barrister King Street West. .. Money to Loan.

ON MORTGAGES At 41/2% and 5% Liberal Terms and privileges to borrower

Barristers, Etc.

Radley's Drug Store

Radley's Stomach Liver Pills

The Rest Antibilious Pills in Use. Qures Dyspe sia and all Stymach and Liver Complaints Have you ever tried them? There is nothing

RADLEY'S DRUG STORE

When =need=A

Parisian Steam Laundry Co. TELEPHONE 20.

\*Mixed Trains. :Express Trains. \*Mail Trains.

THE WABASH RAIROAD CO.

J. A. RICHARDSON

A Tourist

No. 4-11.08 p. m -12.35 p. m 6- 1.45 a. m 8- 2.20 p. m

CANADIAN

fully equipped Tourist Sleeper runs through to Vancouver every luesday and Saturday, leaving loronto at 2 p m. Every Thursday a through Touriet Sleeper leaves North Bay at 10 30 pm and runs through to Seattle. ny Canadian Pacific Agent will gladly give you further partic-ulars and secure you accom-modation in one of these cars W. H. HARPER, City Pass Agt.

The Wabash Railroad With its superb and magnificent With its superb and magnificent through car service, is acknowledged to be the most perfect railroad in America. The great winter tourist route to the south and west, including the famous Hot Springs, Ark., old Mexico, the land of the Montezumas, Texas and California, the land of sunshine and flowers.

Passengers going via the Wabash, reach their destination in advance of other lines. The Continental Limit-

other lines. The Continental Limited and the Fast Mail are the finest and most up to date trains ever seen in this country.

All Wabash trains have free reclin

ing chair cars.
Full particulars from any R. R. Agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, Northeast corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

W. E. Rispin, 115 King Street, Chatham City Agent Wabash Bailway

THE

Is not too good for you. Get it by CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ont. Young men and women should exerxoung men and women should exercise great care in choosing a school. Money is not easy to get, therefore it should not be spent foolishly. Before you decide to spend a dollar let us correspond with you. Our catalogue tells you about our superior advantages. Commence your course rogue tells you about our superior advantages. Commence your course now. Our attendance is increasing year by year. A large number of recent students have accepted good situations. Students in attendance this year from Canada, United States and Newfoundland,

W. J. ELLIOTT,

1.



Chatham, Ont. still leads in the training of its pupils and getting them placed in good posi-tions.

Over 150 of our pupils have secured positions since July last. The following have recently been placed:

A. Dunlop, Niagara Fish Co., Buf-

Ale. Duniop, Magara Fish Co., Burfalo.

Dora Langetroth, Michigan Street
Car Advertising Co., Detroit.
Louis L. Couzens, Squire's Carriage
Co., Cleveland, O.
St. C. Couzens, 2nd stenographer, Y.
M. C. A., Cleveland.
Jennie Pasmore, with Clare Bros.,
furnaces, etc., Preston, Ont.
Thos. Ouellette, in his father's
lumber office, Detroit, Mich.
College re-opens after Easter vacation, on Tuesday, April 17th. For catalogue, address.

D. McLACHLAN & CO., 6
Chatham, Ont.

Orders for bookbinding should be aft at The Flanet Office. It is sur-prising how nice a volume can be made of magazines, even though they are somewhat soiled from much hand-

may distributed

# Tearing Things Loose



THE CONTRACTORS ARE AT WORK

### Ripping Tearing -Remodeling

For the convenience of our vast number and steadily increasing customers we find it necessary to make considerable more room

Not only larger, but we are making one of the most modern Shoe Stores west of Toronto.

Don't be alarmed to come in and see us. We are rushing business as well as building.

# Turrill's

Shoe Store.

#### TENDERS WANTED.

For the removal of a frame school ouse from con. 8, lot 13, to corner of nouse from con. 8, lot 13, to corner of con. 10, lot 12, in the township of Dover, a distance of about one and a half miles. Tenders will be received up to Tuesday, 1st May, that should be addressed to V. CARTIER, Treas. Big Point.

Notice to Contractors. Bulk and separate tenders will be received by the undersigned architects and by the proprietor, Dr. R. N. Fraser, M. D., Thamesville, up till 7 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, April 25th, inst., for concrete and masonry work, tinsmithing, painting, glazing, and slating work of a brick dwelling house to be erected at Thamesville. Tenders to be addressed: Tender; to Dr. R. N. Fraser M. D. Thamesville. Ont. er, M. D., Thamesville, Ont.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily

JAMES L. WILSON & SON, April 11th, 1900. Chatham. Ont.

#### Auction Sale of Farm Stock and Implements.

#### On Monday, April 3oth, 1900.

commencing at 1 o'clock, on Lot 17, River Road, Raleigh, known as the consisting of binder, drill, double

Consisting of binder, drill, double cultivator, single cultivator, iron harrows, walking plow, gang plow, fanning mills with bagger, bags, bean knives, wagon, bob-sleigh, hayrack, garden tools, garpenter tools, boat, log chain, single harness, double harness phaeton, fur robe, horse blankets, idurate horse, one carriage horse, six pigs, brood sow, milch cow, fresh in June, kitchen, furniture and other stock and articles too numerous to mention.

Terms,—All sums of \$10.00 and un-

der, cash, over that amount six months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 10 per cent for cash on sums over \$10.00.

MRS. S. D. FISHER,

Administratrix

ANDREW THOMSON, 2sdlmlwd

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

### LIBERAL PLEDGES

The Opposition Whip Disputes This-How the Farmers get the Worst of it.

Ottawa, April 18. - The House of Commons resumed business yesterday afternoon, but with a slim attendance

Mr. McMillan, of Huron, resumed the budget debate, speaking all afternoon in defence of the Government's policy and record. Referring to the charge that the Government had not kept its pledges, he claimed that one pledge which had been kept was to reduce the number and salaries of civil servants. In 1896, he said, there were 4,149 members of the civil service, with salaries amounting to \$3,539,059, and in 1898 the number had been reduced by 208, and the salaries by \$259,996. by 208, and the salaries by \$259,996. Defending the course of the Government in regard to binder twine, he held that there was no combine in Canada, and that the Government, by selling direct to the farmers from the Kingston penitentiary, had greatly reduced the price of binder twine.

Dr. Sproule—"How is it, then, that hardware dealers are selling binder twine in five pound lots at a less price than the Government sells it from Kingston?"

Kingston ("
Mr. McMillan replied that it must
be old twine, which was inferior.
Dr. Sproule — "No, but new twine,
just coming in from the factories.
Mr. McMillan evaded the question,
and concluded with a eulogy of the

Mr. McMillan evaded the question, and concluded with a eulogy of the Government's policy.

George Taylor, the Conservative whip, replied. Dealing with Mr. Mc-Millan's claim of prosperity, he said it was partly accounted for by La Patrie, Mr. Tarte's organ, when it said that whereas there used to be employed in the Government's workshops at Sorel from 15 to 75 hands, there were employed there to-day from 260 to 275 hands doing the same work. (Laughter.) Mr. McMillan, he said, was really a manufacturer, fattening beef for export, and therefore it was he wan'ed corn, his raw material, made free. But the effect, had been most disastrous upon the pork-raising industry. The manager of the pork packing establishment at Ingersoil had told him only yesterday that out of 185 hogs purchased by his firm one day last week, 162 were "soft" ones. They had been fed upon this free American corn, and he gave instructions not to buy another hog in that district. Mr. Taylor regarded this as a great pity, seeing that Canada hams and bacon has established such a favorable reputation in England Mr. Taylor pointed out that in ada hams and bacon has established such a favorable reputation in England. Mr. Taylor pointed out that in 1899 binder twine to the value of \$700,000 more than in 1895 was imported from the United States, thus taking work out of the hambs of Canadians and giving it to workmen across the line. The farmers, he said, were certain to take the Government to task for its violation of pledges that he electorate. They promised to reduce taxation, they increased it by seven millions a year. Had they cheapened coal oil? Certainly they armers were paying 5 to 10 cents more per gallon for it. Were barbed wire and twine cheaper? Every farmer knows the prices were doubled. To cheapen pledge had been kept to the extent of shortening the plug about an inch for the same price. (Laughter.) Mr. Mc-Millan had talked about the civil ser-

Millan had talked about the civil service, but he had not said a word about superannuation. The fact was that \$100,000 a year was added to the superannuation payments, hundreds of men in the prime of life being superannuated to make room for party hacks. These things the honest electorate would not lose sight of, and when the day of reckoning came round would relegate the Liberal party to the cold shades of opposition. Mr. Calvert followed in reply.

Mr. Wilson, Con., Lenox, the next speaker, had an atteative hearing, throughout the delivery of a practical and convincing speech, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

#### 110 CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature in each box.

#### SUIT FOR DIVURCE.

#### Mrs. Rusie has Begun One Against the Big Pitcher.

Indianapolis, April 19 .- Mrs. Susan Rusie, wife of the big New York pitcher, brought suit yesterday afternoon for divorce. She charges that Rusie for divorce. She charges that Rusie has mistreated her and that he has been drinking. The action followed the departure of Rusie for New York by only a few hours, his attempts at reconciliation having failed. Mrs. Rusie says that her action in leaving him so suddenly ami coming to her home at Muncie was because of his conduct. Property rights are involved in the case. She asks \$5,000 alimony.

#### VERY GRAVE

#### is Situation in British Gold Coast Colony-Relief is Badly Needed.

Acera, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, April 19 .- News has been received here that Kumassi is closely invested and that the situation will bevested and that the situation will become exceedingly grave if relief is delayed. The governor, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, is asking for all available forces. A British officer who is in command of an important station north of Kumassi, says that unless relief is forthroming troon; it will be impossible to hold out. The first relieving force is expected to arrive at Kumassi to-day, and it will attempt to force the cordon. Natives here are convinced that French influences are operating against the British.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in

# Ur. A. W inornton Paris

Accounts Dr C. A. Smell, Honor Graduate, I croase University. Office Fr & shoot Sas. c. Pts. aard Pars. Selephone 164

#### THE PROBABILITIES.

G. N. W. Special Toronto, April 19.—10 a. m.—Moderate to fresh westerly winds, fair and cooler to lay. Friday fair and decidedly mild.

Bicycle repairs at Brisco's. H. Morris, Roadmaster on the Lake Erie, is in the city to-day.

The I. O. O. F. will parade to Holy Trinity Church, on Sunday, April 29th. The Chatham Loan and Savings Bank offices are being handsomely decorated.

The Donegan memorial fund in London is rapidly augmenting. It is intended to make it \$500. Mrs. Joseph Bishop, Baxter St., who has been seriously ill the past few few weeks, is improving.

The Amethyst Club will hold the closing dance of their season this ev-ening at Northwood's Hall. Judge Bell has announced that he will give judgment on Saturday at 11 o'clock a.m., in the case of Griffith v. Houston.

Mrs. H. J. Black, and daughter, Bedford street, who have been visiting in Wardsville for a few weeks, returned home yesterday.

Miss Minnie Hodges has returned to Flint, Mich., after spending three weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hodges, River Road, Raleigh. W. Frank Smith, solicitor, has re-ceived letters of administration for Mrs. John L. Simpson, for the estate of her late husband.

At a meeting of the County House of Refuge committee yesterday after-noon the contract for supplying trees for the grounds was let to F. W. Wil-son, of Harwich

Mrs. S. Trotter and Mrs. R. Riddle, who have been visiting Peter McKel-lar, Creek Road, Harwash, for the past few days, have returned to their homes in this city.

Martha Cripps, wife of Jas. Cripps, of the 5th con., Chatham township, passed away on Wednesday in her 39th year. The funeral will take place on Friday at 2 p. m., to McVicire burying ground.

Money to Lend on Mortgages.—Far-mers and others wanting to borrow money on mortgages at best rates and save expenses and time, and secure other advantages, should apply per-sonally to the Chatham Loan & Sav-ings Company.

d&w 1st)

ings Company.

Manager Laurie has received a communication from Manager Jas. R. S. ott, of the Glencoe Club, stating that the latter club will be here for the first Peninsular League game on Saturday next. The match will probably be played at four o'clock in the afternoon. The parties who have been helping

themselves to the corn and chickens belonging to Wm. Manning, are advisd to keep away from the farm in fuknown and will be punished to the fullest extent of the law if seen on the premises again. President Steyn has the distinguish-

President Steyn has the distinguished honor of being wedded to an inverness lady. This is the way Barrister George Gordon Martin puts the fact that Mr. Steyn married a Scotch woman. Mr. Martin is an Inverness man himself, but is in no way allied with the Barry. the Boers.

On Thesday evneing, April 24, a concert will be given for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, at the Grand Opera House. The program will be opera House. The program with re-very elaborate one, comprising the re-production of the popuretta, "Laila," and several selections on the piano by the celebrated American pianist, Prof. Oscar J. Kleimeyer. Prices 35,

25 and 15c. Many people wait for their eyesight to get better—wait for that which never comes by waiting. Patience is an excellent virtue, but not when the eyes give trouble. The wise thing to do is to come at once to me and be fitted with proper glasses. Why not come to-day to E. J. MacIntyre, leading optician, opposite Grand Opera House, Chatham.

The front wayned the granolithic

The frost warped the granolithic side walk in front of Fred Wood's grosidewalk in front of Fred Wood's grocery. Pedestrians walking on it have broken in space over two yards square aff to pieces. The attention of the board of works should be called to it. This is one of the sections of sidewalk not up to contract. Last year a gas main was laid along the street in front of the same property. The earth has settled where it was dug out and this part of the street is dangerous to horses and limbs. It should be taged at once.

THE CONQUERING HERO COALES.

H. D. Bates, the champton wing shot of the world, arrived home on Saturday afternoon last and was met at the station by Mayor Graham and a number of citizens and escorted to the Arlington hotel. The citizens band was at the head of the procession and when Main streets was reached a large crowd had gathered to do honor to Bates. A number accompanied the champion to the hotel balcony, when Mayor Graham addressed the crowd THE CONQUERING HERO COMES Mayor Graham addressed the crowd assembled and introduced Bates,, who assembled and introduced Bates,, wh thanked the citizens for their appre-ciation of his work.

DIED SUDDENLY.

Francois Mailloux, 72 years old, one of the best known French residents of Essex county, died suddenly Monday evening at his home near Stoney Point. He had been in apparent good health, and ate a hearty supper early in the evening. He was on his knees, engaged in prayer, when he suddenly fell over on his face with a groam, and was dead in less than a minute. The death of the old man recalls a terrible catastrophe which occurred on Mailloux's farm nearly 20 years ago. His home took fire during the absence of the father and mother, and their six edildren were burned to death. Hypofite Mailloux, ex-reeve of Sandwich East, is a brother of the dead man.

**Easter Gifts** In Precious Stones, **Haster Guts** In Dainty Jewelry,

> In Watches of all kinds Easter Gifts In New Buckles and Belts Easter Gifts

**Easter Gifts** 

In New Chatelaine Bags, Easter Gifts In New Chatelaine Purs Easter Gifts

In Imported Novelties Easter Gifts
In Domestic Novelties,
Easter Gifts

Easter Gifts In Rich Cut Glass Ware

WRIGHT, 140 142

Procure one of those plaid skirts at W Foreman & Co.'s. 2t

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stone, Cross street.

Goe. B. Douglas has leased W. Piggott's residence on King street west, recently vacated by Jas. Innis. It is being enlarged and otherwise improved.

The remains of the late Wm. Monday, who died on Tuesday at the House of Industry, will be taken to Ridgetown this afternoon for interment.

Mr. Walls of the organ firm of Ed-

Mr. Wells, of the organ firm of Edward Lye & Sons, is in the city building the new pipe organ for the Victoria Ave, Methodist Church. It will be completed for rehearsal next Wednesday against

nesday evening.

Call at John A. Morton's for Arl

Brown Paint—\$1.40 per gallon.

2 tests

Arause Conservatory of Music Musicale Friday, to-morrow, at 8 p. m.
Pupils of Mr. Carter, Misses Idle,
Pratt, Blight and McCosh will participate. A most enjoyable program is
promised.

The T. H. Taylor Co., received an or-six suits of clothes from John Trotter, of Brooklyn. British Columbia. Mr. Trotter was formerly of Dawn town-ship, and the orders for suits are from his feinds.

The Bee Hive has received its stock of fireworks for the 24th of May. Ald. Silman has surely sins enough to answer for without supplying the small boy with fireworks to make day and night hideous.

designs, regular \$5.00 skirts for \$3.99 in four designs, and one very handsome skirt regular \$3.75 for \$3.13. These are strictly first class goods. It is currently reported that the fishermen at Mitchell's Bay are using

ed to the matter it is his duty to have

week. He has contracts for 2,000,000, for including an order for 500,000 for Walkerville and 150,000 for the S Hadley Lumber Co. and for the Wm. Gray Carriage Co.

A change in the L. E. & D. R. R'y time table comes into effect on the 23rd inst, as will be seen by the time table. Every Thursday a round trip will be made for the accommodation property owners and fishermen. The train will leave for the Eau at 10.25

elsewhere at the same price. It will pay you to make the comparison. The 2 T's Sole Agents for Slater Shoes.

the date Thursday, April the 26th.

Miss Adele McLean, leader of the Young Ladies' Mandolin Club, and Miss Rena McLaren left this morning for Ridgetown. The rest of the crib, accompanied by Miss McDonell, electronist, will leave on the 8 o'clock train. this evening for same place, where they will take part in a concert to-night. To-morrow night they will go to Highgate.

A PERING PARTY

A most pleasant time was spent at the pedro party given by the Young Men's Catholic Club last evening. There was a good attendance. The capital prizes were won by John O'Leary and Miss Theresa Welsh. The inferior prizes were composited.

### CASTORIA

In New Leather Goods, Easter Gifts

In New Silverware,

KAY & CO.'S Jewelers and Importers of Gems and Art Wares!

Mrs. Birchill, Ridgetown, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stone, Cross street.

Have you seen those plaid skirt lengths that W. Foreman & Co. are showing? Regular \$6.50 skirts for \$5.29 in five different designs, regular \$6.50 or him for a second sec

trap nets and that the Inspector at Wallaceburg is not exercising proper precautions to prevent the practice. Now that his attention has been call-

them destroyed.

E. Jordan, brickmaker, will commence the manufacture of brick next week. He has contracts for 2,500,000,

train will leave for the Eau at 10.25 and return at 4.30.

The Latest in Men's Shoes—Russet, Vici Kid, Russia Calf, Kidduck, Kid and all other popular leather in shapes that are new and eminently correct. For \$3.50 we give you better style, better quality and better workmanship than you'll find in footwear offered elsewhere at the same price. It will

The organ recital in Victoria Ave. Methodist Church on the occasion of the opening of the new pipe organ promises to be the best musical treat the people of Chatham have received for many a day. Mr. W. H. Hewlett's presence alone guarantees that; besides assistance from a number of Chatham's best artists. Remember the date Thursday, April the 26th.

A PEDRO PARTY.

inferior prizes, more commonly designated booby prizes, were captured in the exciting contest by the genial Mike O'Mara, of the Waterworks Department, and Mrs. Joseph Finn.

Wear The 2 T's \$10 New Method

# Special Lines In Hats and Neckwear

Inroads were of course made in our stocks by our gratifying Easter trade, but all that was foreseen and provided against. This new store of yours is more than equal to such emergencies and you will always find that gaps will be quickly filled.

No stocks suffered more than did the Hats and Neckwear, but have a look and see how quick they have been made young again -not only young, but new with special things.

#### **New Ties New Hats**

Knox and Duniop Shapes. In addition to our Christy and other lines we have just added a special lot of American Stiff Hats, Dunlop, Youman, and Knox Shapes, in Black, Alder, Oxford and Slate Pearl,

at .....\$2.50 and \$3.00 Special Patriotic Ties. In addition to our other lines in up to date neckwear, we have added special lines in Patriotic Imperials, Graduates and Bows, ranging in price from.....25c to 50c

You will understand of course that we do not make Hats and Ties. We keep such things because they go along with clothing, but we expect to make our profits as manufacturers of clothing. We do not sell either hats or ties at a loss, but we do put prices down to the general level that we, as manufacturers, are able to put on clothing-otherwise one department would be out of tune with the other.

# Thornton & Douglas

THE DIVORCE CAME. Lancaster, O., April 18 .- The divorce case of Moses Swift against Martha Swift was heard here to-day, and the defendant arrived from Chicago yesterday to fight the case. This morning the plaintiff died with the defendant on her knees at his bedside

praying for his restoration. AFTER THE WABASH. Chicago, April 19.—The belief is growing in railroad circles that the Vanderbilts will acquire the Wabash R. R. A large number of Wabash securities have changed hands lately and it is thought they have finally been delivered to the Vanderbilts When the work in progress is completed the Wabash will be the shortest line be

#### ween Chicago and Toledo.

TILBURY. April 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Searff re-turned from their wedding trip yester-

Mabel McKibbin spent Easter with friends in Rodney.

The horse trade case between Magee and Palmer which was brought before Magistrate Wilson yesterday was dis-

Miss Mary Powell will entertain a number of her friends this evening Miss Jessie Wilson spent Easter in Lawyer Rankin, of Chatham, was in

town yesterday on business.
'Miss Rose Macauley is ill with the measles.

The Daily Planet is on sale at Johnson's Drug Store.

### DRESDEN.

April 19.—The council meeting which was to have taken place last evening failed to materialize, no quorum.

Mrs. E. Miller is removing into the house recently occupied by L. J.

Wright.

The innier leaves held a council.

Wright.

The junior league hold a concert in the basement of the Methodist church to-night. Admission 5 cents.

Mrs. Jas Stephens was called to Chatham yesterday owing to the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. E. J. McIntyre, who is suffering with Mr. and Mrs. Myron Blackburn have returned from their wedding trip.

Unildren Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for

CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA

FOR BALE OR TO RENT. HOUSE TO BENT-On Adelaide street, near stanley Avenue, containing 6 rooms, in good repair, City water in house, sor further particulars

EVEN LOTS FOR SALE-OR

FARM TO RENT-181 acres Lot 1, Con, 7, Raieigh South of St. C. Rs., good frame house, stables,

QUARE PIANO FOR SALE, American make, in

OTS FOR SALE-One and one-helf acres at the Fok SALE—Two very d strable building lots, on cast terms, no cash payment equired. Purchase money may stand on mortgage at five per cent for

P. D. McKELLAR. FOR SACE COM J. W. WHITE, Barrister, King Street, W. GOOD BOARD AND WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, For particulars apply at the Pianet 97-101

lve or 'en years, Apply to

DASTURING CATTLE-Good ASTURING CATTLE Good pasturary olcained for the se su by applying lear Poltier, Agest, Jeanett Creek. U received on Monday and Thu eday of se me up Taylor's concession, but not the R is pasture was formerly known as the JAMES B, MCRAY.

Action Sale of Household Furnithre and Effects.

Andrew Thomson, jr., having received instructions from Mrs. 8. D. Fisher to sell all her household furniture, the same having been moved in from their residence down the river to the Oddfellows' store, situated on King street and will be sold without re-

Thursday, April 26th, 1900, at one o'clock sharp, consisting of the fol-lowing:—Brussels and Axminister and Wil-ton carpets and rugs, one handsome oak dining room suite, sofas, onyx table and other tables. handsome odd pieces, rocking

MRS. S. D. FISHER, A. THOMSON.

CHATHAM, ONT., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900.

# Scathing Reply to the Innuendos of the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

How Sir Wilfrid Laurier Threw Away the Opportunity of Obtaining a Preference For Canadian Farmers In the British Market --- British Statesmen Ready to Receive Offers From Canada.

House of Commons March 29, replying to Mr. Foster's reply to Mr. Fielding said: Speaker, I dare say you have often ed it said by people who are engaged in wer ever has to engage in, is when he n. gentlemen opposite are satisfied with has made of himself to-night, I can assure

MENT.

What is the fuct, Sir? That two of the most important departments held under the Government are vacant at this time on the olea of illness of the parties who hold them. Has the hon: gentleman these suspicions excused as to the sincerity of gentlemen on this side of the House who at any time may be indisposed and in a condition in which it would be desirable for them to make a laboured effort in this House, owing to the fact that two of his colleagues are absent on the plea of illness, because it is convenient for the Government not to have them present in the House? Are we to understand that the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Sifton), who is absent on the plea of failing in his hearing, which is chronic, and which has existed from the time we knew him here, and which was no worse so far as we could judge, is absent because he found it convenient to go when the Committee on Public Accounts was preparing to take up the Yukon scandal and put people on oath and have that matter investigated this session? Has the hon, gentleman that suspicion from the fact that he and his colleagues had resorted to this means of sending out of this House members holding important departments in the public service, because it was more convenient for the Government that they should not be in a position to have their conduct examined and overhault? I would like my hon, friend in the future to look at home before he attempts to induge in such innegations. Now, Sir, the hon, gentleman has used language for which I thought he would applicate when he addressed the House to-day. He ought to have anologized.

SIR RICHARD'S LOYALTY.

SIR RICHARD'S LOYALTY.

The hon, gentieman made use of language which I think we will all, on reflection, condemn. I do not think there is any gentleman on that side of the House who will say that the term, 'miscreant,' is a proper term to apply to public men sitting on the one side or the other. What did he say? He said:

The old fiag, at long last cleansed and purified, has been rescued in fair fight from the hands of the miscreants who traded on it and degraded it, and the old flag now waves better and purer and loftier than ever.

and loftier than ever.

Awhen did that, hon, gentleman ever do anything to raise the old flag! if there is one man more than another in Canada who has done all that lay in his power to degrade and lower and destroy that flag, so far as Canada is concerned, it is the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce. What did he do in 1891, when leagued with parties in the United States, who were determined to destroy British institutions, and united with avowed annexationists in the United States, he led the van in this country upon a policy denounced by the Ilon. Edward Blake as one so disloyal that it would deprive Canada of British institutions—a policy so disloyal that Mr. Blake felt compelled to retuse to go into the bat the with his late confere because he was not willing to fight under false colours and because he believed that the commercial subjugation proposed by the hon, gentleman to the United States would end in political subjugation and destroy our Brit-

THE FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

right. He says that that great depression was followed by a great fall in values. He is quite right again. It is nerfectly true that there was then a great fall in values, and I want to know if that does not fully maintain the argument and the calculations hased upon the soundest principles of finance, of my hon friend beside me (Mr. Foster) that the great expansion of trade and the wonderful position the country occupies to day are owing to an increase in values. Therefore, the hon, gentleman has made a case against himself. But, here is a libel uttered by him on the floor of this House which is deeply to be regretted. Sir, the hon, gentleman dared to say on the floor of this House:

I well recollect that there was nothing that those hon, gentlemen did not stoop to in those days. I well recollect that they induced manufacturers who were carrying on their business at a reasonable profit to suspend operations for the purpose of inflaming their operatives against the Liberal party.

Now, Sir, there is a gross libel uttered against a great body of gentlemen who have done an immense deal by their energy, enterprise and capital-to build up Canada to its present high position. They are thus traduced on the floor of this House by a gentlemen who undertakes to speak for the Liberg party. Essy that a gentlemen who would charge hon, gentlemen on this side of the House with stooping to such a thing, was again measuring our corn in his own half bushel. He knew that if he had been is our place at the time he would have done that himself. But, no man in the Liberal Conservative party would have so degraded himself in his own estimation, and in the estimation of every respectable man in this centry, by stooping to so contemptible a sheans of advancing party interests. ORANGEMEN LIBELLED BY SIR

RICHARD.

But what more does he say? He makes a deeper, blacker and fouler charge against a great mass of intelligent people, than that—I refer to the Orangemen; I am not an Orangeman, and I, perhaps, know as little about Orangeism as any man in Canada. But I have always understood that one of the great features of Orangeism was reverance for the flag and Crown; I have always understood that one of the great features of Orangeism was the maintenance of British law and British order. Now. Sir, what did the hon, gentleman say:

I remember when an Orange demonstration was engineered in the city of Montreal for the express purpose of setting religion against religion and race against race if it were to the detriment of the Liberal party. What did these men care then, or what do they care now.

He is speaking of every Orangeman in Canada when he makes that statement—if the streets of Montreal were to run and proprieted always that they recreat

if the streets of Montreal were to run red, provided always that they scored

if the hon, gentleman thinks that he can advance the incrests of his party in this country by a foul, a faise and a maincious statement of that kind, uttered against a great body of intelligent independent men throughout Canada, I think he greatly mistakes his position.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce said:

The ex-Minister of Finance is not, ashamed to stand up and give the liouse to understand that he had reduced the expenditure to a matter of \$37,000,000. How did he do it? By starving two of the most important services Canada has to deal with by so reducing the expenditure on milits as to make the whole out ay for the year practically useless.

ARMED THE A ULITIA.

Government for having spent an enormous amount of money on the militia service. Does he not know that when the Venezue lan trouble arose, and when Germany did not show any too great friendship for the Mother Country, one of the first acts of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Government was to expend about \$3,000,000 to place the best arms that could be secured in the hands of the Canadian militia? Does he not know that that Government lost a large support in the province of Quebec on account of the declaration that they were wasting money in providing these arms. If may say in passing, that the rifle placed in the hands of every militia man by Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Government, was the very rifle that the British Government selected for service in South Africa, and had that expenditure not been made by the Conservative Government, every one knows that the cost of sending the Canadian contingents of 2,500 to the seat of war, would be enormously increased by this Government having to purchase that very rifle for each volunteer. I despair of seeing a blush mantle to the cheek of the Minister (Sir Richard Cartwright), but if ever a statement was made by an hon gentleman that he should be ashamed of, it is that state-

THE DEEPENING OF THE CANALS.

The DEEPENING OF THE CANALS.

The hon gentleman (Sir Richard Cartwright) boasted of what his Government had done with reference to the canals, and I may say that I believe they have pretty much abandoned their attempt at grand larceny with reference to our canal policy. The Minister of Trade and Commerce as entirely mistaken when he says that the policy of deepening the canals to fourteen feet is the Liberal policy. Let me tell him that a canal commission was appointed immediately after confederation with Sir Hugh Allan at its head, and including in its membership eminent engineers and merchants. It was perhaps one of the ablest commissions ever appointed in this country, and it reported in favour of the Welland Canal being deepened to twelve feet and the St. Lawrence canals to the same depth. That policy was adopted, and it was proceeded with under Sir John Macdonald's Government and the contracts let. Then as the question obtained greater attention, certain gentlemen in this country and in this House came to the conclusion that it would be better to secure a fourten foot navigation than a twelve-foot navigation of deepening the Welland Canal to fourteen feet was propounded by the Hon. Mr. Holton, on going into support to the project as one which I was satisfied the interest of Canada required; and you will find that, notwithstanding the entreaty of Mr. Holton, a friend of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie that motion was voted down by Mr. Mackenzie's Government. Then I may say that when we were engaged in the great work of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, costing the country such an enormous sum of money, we did not feel warranted in pushing the work with the same vigour that we otherwise would especially when the hon. gentlemen told us that it would be utterly fatal to the credit of Canada, completely ruinous to the cou

The year 1898 was regarded as a phenomenal year; but great as was the activity, that of the year 1899 of still greater, and I may say of the year that it was beyond all que ion the most prosperous in Canadian history.

was ravaging the United States. A minion men or more were taken away from production and engaged in war. Manufacturing industries of all kinds were thoroughly disorganized. In that condition of things Canada had a market in the United States which gave it one of the greatest periods of protection that could possibly be. I am justifying the position hon. gentlemen opposite found themselves in. In 1873, when they came into power. Fortunately for humanity, that great internecine struggle was over. But the protection that Canada enjoyed was swept away. Then came the effect of a low tariff upon Canada, leaving her a slaughter market for the United States whose industries were re-established and reorganized from one end of the country to the other. The result was that a high tariff which was imposed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, then the Finance Minister, was a much lower tariff that had existed before.

If the hon gentleman (Mr. Fielding) wished to claim credit for Canada's present prosperity, it would have been worth while to show reason for that claim. Why, it was amusing to notice the rounds of enthusiastic applause that the hon. gentleman was greeted with at every sentence, while he spoke of this magnificent prosperity. If it had all been due to the Finance Minister, he could not have been more heartly cheered. But the applause was greatest when he said he had taken seven millions more from them before. The welkin rang with tremendous cheers, as if he had accomplished the most desirable feat in the history of the country. Where did this trade and this prosperity come from? What are the facts with regard to these figures that the hon. gentleman knows as so delusive and calculated to mislead the people who have not studied this question? I challenged them a year ago, and I repeat it to-night—I challenge them to show one single act, one single item of public policy, they have initiated and carried out that increased the prosperity of Canada. And, Sir, they were dumb; and they are dumb when asked to name on

ADOPTED THE CONSERVATIVE

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IRON IN-

that in Hamilton, where a considerable iron industry has steadily been carried on not withstanding the depressing circumstances that I have referred to, a nickel and steel someony being organized with a capital of \$\frac{26}{2}\text{000,000}, and which, there is every expectation will become a very important Canadian industry. I now come to the announcement made by the hon. Minister of Finance in regard to the iron industry of Nova Scotia. He said:

I can look back with pride and satisfaction to the movement of that day, and feel that time has vindicated that policy of the Nova Scotia Government, and that the enterprise then started has been fruitful of advantage to the province and the direct cause of the creation of this new enterprise which bids fair to make the town of Sydney the Pittsburg of Canada.

mey the Pittsburg of Canada.

My hon, friend was good enough, in reference to another part of his speech, to say that I had paid a great compliment to his modesty. There is no quality of the human mind that I admire so much as modesty, and I am always ready to recognize it on the part of any gentleman, but, I am afraid that I can hardly pay the hon, gentleman the compliment of having exhibited a great deal of modesty in regard to this matter when he undertakes to claim that the present great development of the iron and coal industries of the province of Nova Scotia is due to himself.

THE REAL FACTS.

THE REAL FACTS.

The facts are these: Two years ago the scheme was undertaken by the gentlemen connected with the great industrial development in Nova Scotia, which bids fair to make the county of Cape Bréton which I have the honour to represent, and the town of Sydney, rival even Pittsburg itself. A gentleman interested in that, Mr. Whitney of Boston, a most energetic and enterprising man, who has shown that he is equal to very great financial enterprise, was engaged in the coal industry in Nova Scotia. Having investigated the great mineral resources of that province and the advantages possessed by the county town of Sydney, for the development of a great iron and steel industry, he became much interested in the matter. Mr. Graham Fraser, of the New Glasgow Iron and Steel Company, was also deeply interested. These gentlemen accompanied by the mayor of the town of Sydney came up to see the Minister of Finance, and they implored him to adopt the policy of extending the bounty system that had been placed on the statutebook by the Liberal-Conservative party, and which the hon gentleman (Mr. Fielding), had himself adopted as part of the national policy, when he was swallowing the rest of it, in bringing down his tariff.

MR. FIELDING'S REFUSAL

the Liberals of Sydney heartily endorsed every word I said.

Then, when I was invited to onen the provincial exhibition in St. John, N.B., not long afterwards. I had the good fortune to meet my hon friend, the Minister of Finance, my hon friend, the Minister of Customs (Mr. Parana), and my hon, friend, the Minister of Silways and Canals (Mr. Blair). I solicited an interview from these gentlemen in the hotel where we happened to be staving. They were good enough to accord me that interview, and I there discussed, with these three gentlemen, in all its phases, the great importance of reconsidering the decision they had arrived at, and of extending the hounty so as to enable this large amount of capital to be invested in successfully promoting that great industry. I may say that my observations received the most respectful consideration. We discussed fully and freely together, the question, and I was assured that they would give the most careful reconsideration to the subject.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE. Did you

The MINISTER OF FINANCE. Did you say "reconsideration"?
Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Yes, yes, reconsideration, because the subject had been pressed upon them by all the parties most deeply interested, who had met with an absolute and positive refusal. The MINISTER OF FINANCE, We shall see about that later.

LEFT OUT OF THE BUDGET.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Well, I shall

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Well, I shall be able to furnish my hon. friend with the most abundant evidence on that subject. They promised to reconsider that question. They did not intimate for a moment, not one of them, that they had not given a complete refusal to the proposals laid before them. The House met, and they were good enough to promise me that if they arrived at a favourable conclusion, they would give me that information. They did not do so. When the Illouse met, as will be seen by reference to Hansard, I took this matter up in my speech on the address as one of the gravest importance, and I again pressed upon the Government the great importance of taking up that subject; but it was without effect. When my hon, friend brought down his budget, without making any provision for this important matter, I again took up the question, as will be seen by reference to Hansard of last session, and pressed it as strongly as I could upon ais attention and upon the attention of the Government. I not only did that, but I told my hon, friends frankly, when discussing the matter with them in St. John, that I did not ask this as any political favour to myself, because I could only assure them that if they refused, I should make that one of the leading planks in my platform whenever I had an opportunity to discuss these questions with the great electorate of Canada.

the Montreal "Gazette manufacturer after and that those industries we their mills must close, saw staring them in the of the deplorable state existed when the honlast addressed the House of the fiscal policy of the say that a deeper wrong flicted upon Canada. I may say that I was a Montreal Gazette, and we that paper? I found that several of the large industry and locked their doors and the several of the large industry and the several of the large industry.

And when we did let we had the courage to c say so, and to make the so with the change in a change in another, here there a little, we made is But has my hon, friend good tariff? No.

HE CHANGED THE tound that his tariff would and was compelled to char of disaster did go up in the turing centre of Montreal, in on the hon, gentleman, the tariff, I will not say in but will be safe in saying at all events. The great tariff which I condemned

That when the custon country admits the prada on terms which, on as favourable to Canado of the reciprocal tariff to are to the countries tapply, articles which a produce or manufacture try, when imported dirmay then be imported Canada, or taken out or consumption therein a rates of duty provided cal tariff set forth in S Waich reduced rate was lirst year and 20 per cent. was the position to which the House; and in that showing that radical change subsequently, which dustries to reopen their dustries to reopen their due to go back to work.

A RECEPTIVE

### to the Innuendos of of Trade and nmerce.

Threw Away the Opportunity nce For Canadian Farmers -British Statesmen Ready ffers From Canada.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. The Minister of Trade and Commerce asked: Where is the amendment. Well, the amendment is here, and the hon, centleman got due notice of it. The amendment which the hon-Minister has inquired after, is this:

That all the words after that be left out, and that it be resolved that this House is of opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stimulate increased product on in, and commerce between these countries, and would thus momote and maintain the unity of the Empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory.

we are prepared to go to battle with hon, gentlemen in the face of the intelligent electors of Canada, and to ask these electors whether they want a preference such as has been given without any return on the other side, or whether they want a mutual preference that will learry out the objects that those who have moved in the direction of inter-Imperial preferential trade have held to from the first.

THE DEEPENING OF THE CANALS.

m 1873 and 1878. He is quite a that that wreat depression of a great fall in values. He again. It is perfectly true then a great fall in values, know if that does not fully required and the calculations he soundest principles of hon friend beside me (Mr. he great expansion of trade rful position the country ocare owing to an increase in efore, the hon, gentleman to against himself. But, here red by him on the floor of ich is deerly to he regretted, entleman dered to say on the ouse:

leet that there was noth-shon gentlemen did not one days. I well recollect used manufacturers who on their husiness at a fift to suspend operations pose of inflaming their inst the Liberal party.

on Manugacturers.

here is a gross libel uttered
at body of gentlemen who
mmense deal by their energy,
eapital to build up Canada
high position. They are
on the floor of this House
in who undertakes to speak
I party. I say that a gentled charge hon gentlemen on
H-use with stooping to such
again measuring our corn in
bushel. He knew that if he
ir place at the time he would
at himself. But, no man in
nervative party would have
inself in his own estimation,
imation of every respectable
unity, by stooping to so con-

#### RICHARD.

more does he say? He br, blacker and fouler charge t mass of intelligent people, efer to the Orangemen. I am man, and I, perhaps, know as rangeism as any man in Canave always understood that at features of Orangeism was the flag and Crown; I have tood that one of the great angeism was the maintenance r and British order. Now, the hon gentleman say: gr when an Orange demonr when an Grange demon-engineered in the city of the express purpose of set-against religion and race if it were to the detri-Liberal party. What did are then, or what do they

he makes that statement-

the interests of his party in by a foul, a false and a mail-

The hon. gentleman (Sir Richard Cartwright) boasted of what, his Government had done with reference to the canals, and I may say that I believe they have pretty much abandoned their attempt at grand larceny with reference to our canal policy. The Minister of Trade and Commerce is entirely mistaken, when he says that the policy of deepening the canals to fourteen feet is the Liberal policy. Let me tell him that a canal commission was appointed immediately after confederation with Sir Hugh Allan at its head, and including in its membership eminent engineers and merchants. It was perhaps one of the ablest commissions ever appointed in this country, and it reported in favour of the Welland Canal being deepened to twelve feet and the St. Lawrence canals to the same depth. That policy was adopted, and it was proceeded with under Sir John Macdonald's Government and the contracts let. Then as the question obtained greater attention, certain gentlemen in this country and in this House came to the conclusion that it would be better to secure a four-teen-foot navigation than a twelve-foot navigation, and this matter was pressed upon the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and he utterly refused to listen to it. Turn to Hansard of 1875, and you will find that when the question of deepening the Welland Canal to fourteen feet was propounded by the Hon. Mr. Holton, on going into supply, I gave a hearty and enthusiastic support to the project, as one which I was satisfied the interest of Canada required; and you will find that, notwithstanding the entreaty of Mr. Holton, a friend of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, that motion was voted down by Mr. Mackenzie's Government. Then I may say that when we were engaged in the great work of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, costing the country such an enormous sum of money, we did not feel warranted in pushing the work with the same vigour that we otherwise would especially when the hon, gentlemen will find that with all this abounding trade, with these enormous evenues with money to bu

The year 1898 was regarded as a phenomenal year; but great as was to activity; that of the year 1899 h a still greater, and I may say of 17t year that it was beyond all que fon the most prosperous in Canadian history.

There is no person on this side of the outse, no Libera-tonservative in Canada, he does not rejoues that the ton Minister Finance was able to the control of the c

The year just closed has been an "annus mirabilis" in regard to trade. In the remarkable story told in the series of reports published in our columns yesterday, and dealing with the chief industries of the country, there is a record of prosperity rarely equalled.

In almost all the metal and mineral trades prosperity rarely equalled is reported. It is evident that makers do not know how to cope with the orders which they have booked and which are coming in. From the Cleveland district we learn that "all previous records in the steel and iron trades have been surpassed during the past year, pig fron prices especially being better than during the previous twenty-seven years.

More than one report makes it clear that 1899 was the best year for about a quarter of a century."

ince of Quebec broadcast, denouncing my Government for having spent an enormous amount of money on the militia service. Does he not know that when the Venezuelan trouble arose, and when Germany did not show any too great friendship for the Mother Country, one of the first acts of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Government was to expend about \$8,300,000 to place the best arms that could be secured in the hands of the Canadian militia? Does he not know that that Government lost a large support in the province of Quebec on 'account of the declaration that they were wasting money in providing these arms. I may say in passing, that the rifle placed in the hands of every militia man by Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Government, was the very rifle that the British Government selected for service in South Africa, and had that expenditure not been made by the Conservative Government, every one knows that the cost of sending the Canadian contingents of 2,500 to the seat of war, would be enormously increased by this Government having to purchase that very rifle for each volunteer. I despair of seeing a blush mantle to the cheek of the Minister (Sir Richard Cartwright), but if ever a statement was made by an hon, gentleman that he should be ashamed of, it is that statement. (Cheers).

was ravaging the United States. A million men or more were taken away from production and engaged in war. Manufacturing industries of all kinds were thoroughive disorganized. In that condition of things Canada had a market in the United States which gave it one of the greatest periods of protection that could possibly be. I am justifying the position hon, gentlemen opposite found themselves in. In 1873, when they came into power, fortunately for humanity, that great internecine struggle was over. But the protection that Canada enjoyed was swept away. Then came the effect of a low tariff upon Canada, leaving her a slaughter market for the United States whose industries were re-established and reorganized from one end of the country to the other. The result was that a high tariff which was imposed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, then the Finance Minister, was a much lower tariff relatively than the 15 per cent. tariff that had existed before.

15 the hon, gentleman (Mr. Fielding) wished to claim credit for Canada's present prosperity, it would have been worth while to show reason for that claim. Why, it was amusing to notice the rounds of enthusiastic applause that the hon, gentleman was greeted with at every sentence, while he spoke of this magnificent prosperity. If it had all been due to the Finance Minister, he could not have been more heartily cheered. But the applause was greatest when he said he had taken seven millions more from the people than had ever been taken from them before. The welkin rang with tremendous cheers, as if he had accomplished the most desirable feat in the history of the country. Where did this trade and this prosperity oome from? What are the facts with regard to these figures that he hon, gentleman knows as so delusive and calculated to mislead the people who have not studied this regard to these figures that he hon, gentlemen two years ago, I challenged them a year ago, and I repeat it to-night—I challenge them to show one single act, one single item of public policy they ha

#### ADOPTED THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

They say: Then do you denounce us, do you attack us for adopting your poincy? Certainly not; we never have done so. We say that is the only thing they are to be credited with. They tound they were wrong for twenty years, or they were deceiving the people of this country and they may take which ever horn of the dilemma they please and they threw their own poincy to the winds and adopted that or the Liberal-Conservative party. That is the one redeeming feature of the tenure of office. It is a great acrifice to public character for men to be in that position; and these hon, gentlemen wish to evade the facts. You know, Mr. Speaker, as everybody knows, that there is no means by which the mass of the people of this coungry can judge so compitely the claims of the two great parties contending for public favour as to ask which of these parties has had the wisefon to inaugurate a sound, judicious policy and to carry it out honestly and which of them has been mistaken from the first, wrong in everything it has undertaken, and compelled to abandon every line of policy it adopted.

Now on this question of the program and the testing of Canada and the development

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF

The London Economist of January 14, 1899, speaking of the world's production of gold, says that the increase in 1893 was the largest in any year since the early fifties. In 1893 the production amounted to £60,000,000; in 1896, the production was £40,000,000, showing an increase in two years of £20,000,000. Now, does the hon, gentleman think that is worth a passing note in a budget speech, as one of the means by which this great expansion of trade and business throughout the world has been brought about? On this same question let me quote from the Railway and Commercial Gazette, London, of January 7, 1899:

To this extent, the past year has been productive of excellent results.

It has not only revived confidence among our traders, who see great possibilities in the near future for the consumption of iron and steel, but it has at the same time provoked a great revival of industrial activity in Europe, in which the two Anglo-Saxon nations on both sides of the Atlantic are largely participating.

The hon, gentleman himself, in his budget speech, shows, as you will see by reference to it, that the increased mineral wealth in the Dominion of Canada from 1896 to 1899 has gone up from \$22,584,513 to \$46,245,878. Has that nothing to do with the expansion of trade that has taken place? Why, Sir, if the Liberal party had not been repudiated by this country the hon, gentleman would not have been in a position to make any such budget speech in 1900 as he has been able to make.

Sir Charles gave figures showing how wonderfully Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia had developed as a result of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, as he showed by quotations from the speeches of the Libreal leaders they had opposed with all their might predicting that it would ruin the country. The whole country had been made prosperous by the development of the North-West.

In moving the adjournment of the debate, he said: Now, I am afraid that the House will he as tired as I am myself, if I keen it much longer, an

in regard to the iron industries of Canada, and I say that it is very gratifying, that under the nolicy propounded on that occasion, we have, under the renewed condition of thines, under which the price of pig iron has largely increased, the gratifying fact that in Hamilton, where a considerable iron industry has steadily been carried on not withs anding the depressing circumstances that I have referred to, a nickel and steel company being organized with a capital of \$6,000,000, and which, there is every exnectation will become a very important Canadian industry. I now come to the announcement made by the hon. Minister of Finance in regard to the iron industry of Nova Scotia. He said:

I can look back with pride and satisfaction to the movement of that day, and feel that time has vindicated that policy of the Nova Seotia Government, and that the enterprise then started has been fruitful of advantage to the province and the direct cause of the creation of this new enterprise which hids fair to make the town of Sydney the Pittsburg of Canada.

My hon, friend was good enough, in reference to another part of his speech, to say that I had paid a great compliment to his modesty. There is no quality of the human mind that I admire so much as modesty, and I am always ready to recognize it on the part of any gentleman, but, I am afraid that I can hardly pay the hon, gentleman the compliment of having exhibited a great deal of modesty in regard to this matter when he undertakes to claim that the present great development of the iron and coal industries of the province of Nova Scotia is due to himself.

THE REAL FACTS.

The facts are these: Two years ago the scheme was undertakeneby the gentlemen connected with the great industrial development in Nova Scotia; which bids fair to make the county of Cape Breton which I have the honous-to represent, and the town of Sydney, rival even Pittsburg itself. A gentleman interested in that, Mr. Whitney of Boston, a most energetic and enterprising man, who has shown that he is equal to very great financial enterprise, was engaged in the coal industry in Nova Scotia. Having investigated the great mineral resources of that province and the advantages possessed by the county town of Sydney, for the development of a great iron and steel industry, he became much interested in the matter. Mr. Graham Fraser, of the New Glasgow Iron and Steel Company, was also deeply interested. These gentlemen accompanied by the mayor of the town of Sydney came up to see the Minister of Finance, and they implored him to adopt the policy of extending the bounty system that had been placed on the statute-book by the Liberal Conservative party, and which the hom gentleman (Mr. Fielding), had himself adopted as part of the national policy, when he was swallowing the rest of it, in bringing down his tariff.

MR. FIELDING'S REFUSAL. THE REAL FACTS.

#### MR. FIELDING'S REFUSAL.

the Liberals of Nydney heartily endorsed every word I said.

Then, when I was invited to onen the nrovincial exhibition in St. John, N.B., not long afterwards. I had the seed fortune to meet my hon, friend, the Minister of Finance, my hon, friend, the Minister of Customs (Mr. Petron), and my hon, friend, the Minister of Callways and Canals (Mr. Blair). I solicited an interview from these gentlemen in the hotel where we happened to be staying. They were good enough to accord me that interview, and I there discussed, with these three gentlemen, in all its phases, the great importance of reconsidering the decision they had arrived at, and of extending the bounty so as to enable this large amount of capital to be invested in successfully promoting that great industry. I may say that my observations received the most respectful consideration. We discussed fully and freely together, the question, and I was assured that they would give the most careful reconsideration to the subject.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE. Did you

The MINISTER OF FINANCE. Did you say "reconsideration"?
Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Yes, yes, reconsideration, because the subject had been pressed upon them by all the parties most deeply interested, who had met with an absolute and positive refusal. The MINISTER OF FINANCE, We shall see about that later.

#### LEFT OUT OF THE BUDGET.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Well, I shall be able to furnish my hon. friend with the most abundant evidence on that subject. They promised to reconsider that question. They did not intimate for a moment, not one of them, that they had not given a complete refusal to the proposals laid before them. The House met, and they were good enough to promise me that if they arrived at a favourable conclusion, they would give me that information. They did not do so. When the House met, as will be seen by reference to Hansard, I took this matter up in my speech on the address as one of the gravest importance, and I again pressed upon the Government the great importance of taking up that subject; but it was without effect. When my hon, friend brought down his budget, without making any provision for this important matter, I again took up the question, as will be seen by reference to Hansard of last session, and pressed it as strongly as I could upon ais attention and upon the attention of the Government. I not only did that, but I told my hon, friends frankly, when discussing the matter with them in St. John, that I did not ask this as any political favour to myself, because I could only assure them that if they refused, I should make that one of the leading planks in my platform whenever I had an opportunity to discuss these questions with the great electorate of Canada.

#### THEY DID RECONSIDER IT!

But let that be as it may, I am happy to say that the non, gentlemen did reconsider the question; the secupies and difficilities they had entertained were overcome; and they brougat down the policy to which I gave that hearty assent, which I had pledged myself in the city of St. John to give; as I pledged in the town of Sydney that they would find the great Liberal-Caiservative party of Canada standing solidy behind the Government in maintaining a policy of that kind, and that if the hon, gentleman should meet with some difficulty on his own side of the House, he would find none on this side. There was an entire support of the Liberal-Conservative party to the policy. Under these circumstances, I think I cannot compliment my hon, friend on his modesty in taking entirely to himself the credit for this great measure, for it is one of the greatest that has passed this House.

THE DUTY ON COAL

tax, would expire, and they would be chrowed experience at will see the proof any advantage whatever from the proof any advantage whatever from the proof of any advantage whatever from the proof of th

The result is that this tariff goes into operation and the hon, gentleman knows that the industries of this countries of the try are already paralyzed in consequence, while hon, members gloat over the destruction of Canadian industries. I was reading the wall, the serrowful wail of those industries in the Montreal "Gazette," where one manufacturer after another declared that those industries were ruined, that their mills must close, and that they saw staring them in the face a return of the deplorable state of things that existed when the hon, gentleman who last addressed the House was in charge of the fiscal policy of this country. I say that a deeper wrong was never inflicted upon Canada.

I may say that I was reading from the

flieted upon Canada.

I may say that I was reading from the Montreal Gazette, and what did I find in that paper? I found that not only one but several of the large industries of Montreal had locked their doors and there were hundreds out of employment, in consequence of the tariff hon, gentlemen brought down. The hon gentleman has admitted, what we all know to be a fact, that having tried his hand at tariff making, a perfect horde of delegations of people engaged in industries came down upon him in this city, and the result is stated by him in his budget speech:

And when we did learn something, we had the courage to come down and say so, and to make the change. And so with the change in one item and a change in another, here a little and there a little, we made it a good tariff. But has my hon, friend said it was a good tariff? No.

#### HE CHANGED THE TARIFF.

The fact is that the hon, gentleman having tried his 'prentice hand at tariff making, found that his tariff would not suit at all and was compelled to change it. This wail of disaster did go up in the great manufacturing centre of Montreal, delegates poured in on the hon, gentleman, and he changed the tariff, I will not say in how many cases, but will be safe in saying twenty or thirty at all events. The great feature of that tariff which I condemned was this:

That when the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be imported direct into Canada, or taken out of warchouse for consumption therein at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in Schedule "D."

Which reduced rate was 12s per cent. the first year and 25 per cent. the second. That was the position to which I was inviting the House; and in that connection I was showing that radical changes had been made subsequently, which enabled these industries to reopen their doors and the people to go back to work.

---

A RECEPTIVE MIND.

I will give the hon, gentleman the credit of having one great quanty which his predecessor on that side (Sir Richard Cartwright) was never gifted with. He has a receptive mind. He has shown that he is capable of being taught. He has shown that when he has made a mistake, he does not come to the conclusion that there is no other wisdom in the world except that which he possesses; and when I convinced him of the great mistake he made on a most vital question, the iron industry, he changed right about face and did that which previously he had refused to do.

PUBLIA LIVIN

#### A COBDEN MEDAL TARIFF.

I do not refer to that subject for the purpose of disturbing in the least degree the feelings of my right hon, friend the leader of the Government. But, this is one of the strongest, one of the clearest, one of the most complete evidences of a radical change between the tariff that I denounced, the tariff of 1897, and the tariff of 1898, that it is possible to conceive. One was a tariff under which my right hon, friend could properly receive the Cobden medal from Lord Farrer in the language in which that gentleman gave it; but in presenting that medal the words that Lord Farrer used were that if my right hon, friend had done that which was actually done in the tariff of 1898, they would not have assembled there to give him that medal. Is that proof or is it not that there was a radical change in the principle and essence of the tariff of 1898 as compared with that of 1897? Now, I stated the reasons why I could not support the amendment of the hon, member for Halifax (Mr. Russell). Let me read that amendment.

—and which has already aided in welding, and must still more firmly weld together the ties which now bind them, and desires to express its emphatic approval of such British preference having been granted by the Parliament of Cau-

The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that this preferential tariff had been of great value to Great Britain. He said said that this preferential tariff had been of great value to Great Britain. He said last night, as I understood him, that he had no doubt that we had obtained the permission to have trust funds invested it our securities, which would be of great value to Canada largely in consequence of the preferential tariff. But what does the Prime Minister say on that question? He ought to be an authority. He is the leader of the Government and has the Minister of Finance to advise him on financial questions, and the hon. Minister of Customs behind him, unsafe as it may be to trust the hon. gentleman (Sir Richard Cartwright) who sits in immediate proximity. What did the Premier say? Speakeing in the city of Montreal and the city of Quebec, he said that Great Britain had accepted preferential trade at a great sacrifice, because, to obtain it, she had had to denounce the Belgian and German treaties and thus lose a large amount of a valuable trade, much greater than any benefit that it would be to her. So, the hon, gentleman finds that he is in controversy on that question with the Prime Minister and that I have the Prime Minister on my side as to this preference tariff not being the boon to Great Britain that would indue her to make valuable concessions to Canada.

THE EFFECT ON TRADE.

#### THE EFFECT ON TRADE.

THE EFFECT ON TRADE.

Now, the hon. gentleman has said that one of the great features of this preferential tariff has been the enormously expanding trade of Canada, for the reason, as he puts it, that if you buy from a country they will buy from you. That is the cardinal principle that my right hon. Iriend the Prime Minister has again and again enunciated; and he has gone so far as to say that this great expansion of our exports to Great Britain has been in consequence of a preference which nover preferred. I have shown on a former occasion that the statistics of the three years previous to hon. gentlemen opposite coming into power, as compared with the figures since, show that there has been a decrease in the imports from England in the three years under their management of \$1,236,173, or about 3.90 per cent. Was there anything in that to make the English moroantile community—so wildly enthusiastic about what Canada had done for them? Did they feel greatly benefited when they found that in three years, under hon. gone themen opposite, with one full year of the preference in force, they had actually sent less to Canada than before, notwithstanding an enormously expanding trade in this country? In contradistinction we have the fact, that the Government gave no preference to the United States—he says that he gave a preference against the United States in favour of England. And with what result? With the result that in the three years 1897, 1898 and 1899, the average imports from the United States amounted to \$77,187,266, as against average imports for 1894, 1895 and 1890 of \$55,414,215—or an average increase of \$22,373,051, or 40.37 per cent., as against a loss of 3.90 per cent. of trade from the Mother Country. The hon, gentlemen ted us that England these things, not because they prefer them, but because Canada gave them a preference—that in the gratitude of their hearts they want to eat our bacoon, our butter and our cheese, whether they like them or not.

as will be found in Hansard, page 5852, Mr. Bain said in the House of Commons:

When we do the best we can and put our natural products on the English market in the best possible condition, when we offer the best quality of cheese, the finest grade of butter, the finest wheat the world produces, and put them on her market in the best condition then we have a guarantee that the English dollars will come to our pockets, and come in a legitimate precess.

That is the whole thing in a nut shell, and I hope this eminent agricultural authority will be headed and will have the eff destroying some of those fallacies.
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COM-The MINISTER OF TRADE AND COM-MERCE (Sir Richard Cartwright). I hope my hon friend will listen to other advice he got from that quarter equally pertinent.

believe that your efforts are founded on the opposite principle, and will be fol-lowed by opposite results, that we, fol-lowers of Adam Smith and of Peel, of Bright and of Cobden, are here to con-gratulate and to thank you. You do not ask us to abate one jot of our free trade principles.

free trade principles.

There is a declaration of Lord Farrer in the clearest and most comprehensive terms that if he had had that tariff of 1898 bethe elearest and most comprehensive terms
that if he had had that tariff of 1893 he
fore him, my right hon, friend would not
have received that great distinguishing
badge which I told him on a former occasion I was afraid he would find a mill
stone around his neck, and I am still of
that opinion. Let me now recall what I
stated to my hon, friend the Minister of
Finance in reply to his statements as to
my attitude on the tariff, and I give it as
an evidence of the position that we took
on this side of the House:

The first is that this proposed tariff,
exposing the industries of Canada to
competition with all the world, and the
reduction of 25 per cent, below the
general tariff which is adopted, will be
fatal to Canadian industries.

I believed that then, and I believe it now.

I believed that then, and I believe it now. That may not be felt

Fortunately we have been rescued from that, fortunately the abandonment of the free trade policy that Lord Farrer spoke of, and the adoption of the exclusive preference to England, has saved us from that danger we were exposed to under the tariff of 1897, which was open to all the world, as Lord Farrer said.

That may not be felt perhaps imme-

arist of 1897, which was open to all the world, as Lord Farrer said.

That may not be felt perhaps immediately, but at a very early day it will be felt; and, the gentlemen on the back benches have enlightened us by telling as that after personal communication, with the Government, they have obtained a pledge that this is only the centering of the wedge, and that it will be driven home until every vesture of protection is rooted out. My second and great objection is that this policy has destroyed the prospect of obtaining preferential trade, the most gigantic boon which, in my judgment, could be obtained for Canada, and one which if the hon, gentleman was determined to make his attack on the industries of the country they ought to dustries of the country, they ought to have secured, if for no other reason than as some compensation for the injury they were doing.

Ind I moved this resolution:

ind I moved this resolution:

That in the opinion of this House the reduction by 25 per cent. of the duties upon all imports except wines, malt liquors, spirita, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol; sugar, molasses and syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar came, or beet root, tobaceo, cigars and cigarettes in favour of any country whose tariff is or may be made on the whole as low as that of schedule D, is calculated to imperil the industrial interests of Canada, and is in principle opposed to preferential trade of any kind with the Mother Country.

That on several occasions the Government and Parliament of Canada have requested. Her Majesty to be pleased to take such steps as might be necessary to terminate the effect of the provisions of all treaties which prevent the Parliaments of the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies adopting such tariffs as may be required for the promotion of trade with the Empire, but no decisive actions has been taken in this direction.

That the desire for preferential trade with the United Kingdom is now general throughout Canada.

That this House is of opinion that the Government of Canada should cause ther Majesty's Government to be advised that so soon as the difficulties in the way are removed the Parliament of Canada is ready to enter into a pre-

the way are removed the Parliament of Canada is ready to enter into a pre-

ferential trade arrangement with Great Britain and Ireland.

That this House cannot consent that any arrangement made by the Gov-ernment of Canada with any country involving serious considerations of tar-iff and revenue should become opera-tive without the sanction and ratifica-tion of Parliament.

iff and revenue should become operative without the sanction and ratification of Parliament.

Now, there is a policy, there is a statement, there is a professor and ratification of Parliament.

Now, there is a policy, there is a statement, there is a professor and ratification of the least which was introduced in 1893, and we were all glad to get rid of the exposure of our industries to the competition of the whole world under a preferential rate, and we were "amxious to have it limited, if it must be given to anybody, to the Mother Country. Now, let us see what the Minister of Finance said in his budget speech in regard to the United States:

If, in the United States there had been manifested any great desire to have better trade relations with us, I am sure there would be a very strong demand from many people in Canada for reductions in the tariff on American products. But our American neighbours feel it to be consistent with their best interests, not to encourage closer trade relations with Canada. And while they take that position, we do not think the moment is favourable for making reductions upon articles which are produced in the United States. The Joint High Commission, though it has not accomplished much, has not yet come to the end of its term. It is theoretically, at all events, still an open question, and though there may be no immediate prospects of its re-assembling it has not yet been dismissed by the nnly authorities who can terminate its restence. If we shall have an opportunity of opening up trade relations with the United States, I am sure this flovernment will not fail to take advantage of it.

NOTHING TO INCREASE BRITISH

ted States was driven out of the English market by Canadian cheese long before the preference was thought of, and that ascendancy attained under the Liberal-Conservative rule has, I am happy to say, continued to the present time. So it is with Canadian bacon, As I went through the streets of London, I was glad to see in the large grocery stores, that Canadian cheese and Canadian bacon were rated of far better quality and selling at a higher price than the American preducts. The hon, gentleman (Mr. Fielding) says that we do not ask for any quid pro quo from England, and that we do not want any pound of flesh. Let me tell him that Canada did not originate this policy of preferential trade. Inter-Imperial preferential trade was adopted in 1891, by the United Empire Trade League, composed of a number of eminent members of the Lords and Commons of both political parties. Their object was not to benefit Canada, but to benefit the Empire. They were Englishmen and their policy was propounded, because having examined all the means to bind the Empire together, they thought this was the best. They arrived at the conclusion that to the feeling of sentiment might be added mutually beneficial trade relations, and that both combined, would indissolubly unite the Empire together.

MR. GOSCHEN'S OPINION.

I want to meet the statement made by the hon centleman (Mr. Fielding), that States. Now, how does my hon, friend account for the fact that under that policy, under that tariff which he introduced with a grand burst of loyalty, a great flourish of trumpets as to what he was doing for England, how does it turn out that at the end of three years you have done nothing to increase that trade? Your imports have been the same from the Mother Country during the three years that you have been in power as during the previous three years before you came in. On the other hand, we find that for in 1894, 1895 and 1896 there was an average importation other hand, we find that for in 1894, 1895 and 1896 there was an average importation of \$37,000,000 a year from the United States or 68 per cent. in favour of the United States. I say that if the English people can be made to feel grateful for the creation of a tariff that beought about that result, I do not think they would exhibit that amount of intelligence that I should hope to find in that country.

my hon friend will listen to other advice he got from that quarter equally pertinent.

A FREE TRADE POLICY.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER: I always do, with great respect. I now come to the point I raised before. I have shown what the resolution, what the policy, of 1837, was, the policy I denounced. It was a free trade policy, it was a policy of giving to all the world, and not giving anything to England. At that time England was almost the only country that could take advantage of it. But I say it was a policy open to all the world; and the hon. gentleman the Minister of Trade and Commerce followed it up by stating that they intended to drive that wedge home and steadily to increase the preference until they had reached that happy hunting ground of free trade. Now I will read what Lord Farrer, said, when delivering that medal to the 19th hon gentleman:

There is a party amongst us who would willingly discriminate against German and Belgian goods, and wholeok upon the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties as a step towards what they have been pleased to call the commercial federation of the Empire—a system under which commercial in the interval of the Empire will be fostered by laws 25 cluding or discouraging foreign goods. If this were to be the consequence of what you have done, I need hardly say that we of the Cobden Club would not have been here. It is because we believe that your efforts are founded on the opposite principle, and will be followed by opposite results, that we, followed by opposite results and Great Britain by admitting American manufacturers free and; taxing; the manufacturers of Great Britain?"

Sir Richard Cartwright replied: "Certainly we do."

Although the hon, gentleman has not boldly proclaimed that they did give a large preference to the United States of America in the construction of their tariff, which has raised the exports from that country into Canada to no less than 68 per cent., while, they have been lessened from England, he has succeeded in carrying out a discrimination in favour of the United States, if there is any truth to be found in the statement that was made in the platform of the Liberal party in 1893, when they declared, in express terms, that the tariff of Canada discriminated against England. I ask if there is an hon, gentlemen on that side of the House who, will repeat that to day. Was that statement true? Was there discrimination in the tariff? If so, you have increased it, tenfold. The statement-mide by the hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries 'Eir Louis Davies), to a section of the Chamber of Commerce in England, has exposed that hon gentleman to the fatt that his statements have proved to be utterly delusive. He said that our tariff discriminated against England, and he said that their tariff would change and reform that. Instead of doing that the tariff of hon, gentlemen opposite has raised the imports from the United States, no less than \$37,500,000 during the short period that they have been in power. I do not intend to say much more upon this subject, but I may say, in excuse for the very incoherent manner in which I am dealing with this subject that I have been following the extraordinary course pursued by the hon. Minister of Finance in introducing his budget. "He passed from one subject to another, fack and forward, to and fro, and I am obliged to follow the very irrational course he pursued in order to be consistent. I do not intend to detain the House in speaking upon the question of making machinery free used in the manufacture of beet root sugar, that cann MR. GOSCHEN'S OPINION.

I went to meet the statement made by the hon, gentleman (Mr. Fielding), that nothing will induce the English people to reverse their policy and to impose any duties upon the food of the people. In 1890 and 1891, I went into that subject very fully, in the Nineteenth Century, and I gave elaborate evidence from the best authorities to show what substantial advantage might be given to colonial products in the English markets, without at all raising the price of food. I will give the hon. gentleman a very high authority. The Right Hon. Mr. Goschen, when Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1891, used this language, and he is now in the present Government as First Lord of the Admiralty. He said:

I think it possible that the advantage of the consolidation of the Empire may be so great that, if the increase in the price of the loaf is extremely small, the producers with whom the power now lies far more than with the consumers, may not object. I differ with the hon, member for Leeds, who supposed that if we had any customs union or arrangement by which favour was shown to the colonies, the United States would have a right to interfere. I do not think the United States would have a right to interfere in the way he suggested.

I give that to the hon. gentleman from an eminent British statesman, who does not

On this matter, public opinion must be framed or formed before any Government could act.

Did Lord Salisbury say, it is quite impossible to undertake or to deal with a subject of this kind. Not at all. Lord Salisbury said further:

said further:

On this matter, public opinion must be framed or formed before any Government can act. No Government can impose its own opinion on the people of this country in these matters. You are invited, and it is the duty of those who feel themselves to be the pioneers of such a movement and the apostles of such a doctrine, to go forth to fight for it, and, when they have ponvinced the people of this country, their battle will be won.

That is not very discouraging. Lord Salisbury's advice was taken, and the United Empire Trade League agitated all over Britain in favour of this matter, and after the general elections in 1895, they went back with this statement to Lord Salisbury: THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

I find that he has taken to heart the advise which I ventured, across the floor of the House, to extend to him in reference to the West Indies. I stated last year, and I repeat again, that I regard it as a most unfortunate thing that Great Britain should, owing to her hostility to countervailing duties, paralyze the industries of her possessions in the West India Islands, and reduce them to such a condition of difficulty and embarrassment that she absolutely had to advise them to endeayour to negotiate a treaty, and assisted in negotiating a treaty with a foreign power. When England has succeeded in placing the commerce of the British West India Islands, under the heel of the United States of America, she has gone a long way, in my bury:

The greater number of the members returned to the present Parliament in support of your lordship's policy and administration, advocated either in their election addresses or in their platform speeches, the policy of united Empire trade, and to this fact must be ascribed some portion of the unparalleled majority in the House of Commons by which your lordship is supported—especially from working-class constituencies.

Now, Sir, there is the fact, and met the under the heel of the United States of America, she has gone a long way, in my opinion, towards bringing about different sentiments in regard to the political relations of those countries. I do not hesitate to say, having pressed this matter strongly on the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance, that I am glad to find, as he said, in his very modest speech, that he was not above taking a little advice from wherever it might come, and I am glad that he has adopted the policy of endeavouring, at all events, to rescue Trini-

IMPERIAL PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

constituencies.

Now, Sir, there is the fact, and yet the hon, gentleman (Mr. Fielding), has actually said that no man with a head on his shoulders (or words to that effect), could be found that would advocate any such glad that he has adopted the policy of endeavouring, at all events, to rescue Trinidad from that condition of things, which I regard as calculated to be fraught with very unpleasant consequences. I should be only too glad if a treaty can be arranged with Trinidad that will enable the productions of Canada to go in, in the freest possible manner, sugars being taken in return. I told my hon, friend, when he introduced his 25 per cent. tariff to the West Indies that he would find it perfectly delusive, and he now admits that he has failed to accomplish what he expected. I am slad to see this additional step taken, which I say is in the right direction. (Cheers).

IMPERIAL PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

shoulders (or words to that effect), could be found that would advocate any such thing.

The Times newspaper of March 10, 1896, said:

The Prime Minister has addressed a letter to Sir Howard Vincent, as honorary secretary of the United Empire Trade League, in reply to the memorial presented last month by the council of that body, praying that notice might be given denouncing the clause in the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium preventing British colonies from levying a lighter duty upon British goods than upon foreign goods, should they elect to do so. Lord Salisbury says that "since the accession to office of Her Majesty's present advisers the question of the trade relations between the Mother Country and the colonies has been taken into serious consideration, and that he is in thorough accord with the views expressed by Mr. Chamberlain as to the extreme importance of securing as large a share as possible of the mutual trade of the United Kingdom and the colonies for British producers and manufacturers, whether located in the colonies or in the United Kingdom.

I do not think that bears out the statement made by the Finance Minister (Mr. Fielding). Then on the 25th of April, 1892, the Canadian Parliament passed this resolution:

That if and when the Parliament of say is in the right direction. (Cheers).

IMPERIAL PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Now, I come to the question of preferential trade, and if I am obliged to detain the House at a much greater length than I would like to do, if I am obliged to reiterate again and again, on the floor of the House the position I have taken on that important question of preferential trade, my excuse must be that I regard it as the most vitally important question that is to-day before the people of Canada. I say that any system of inter-Imperial preferential trade that will give to the people of Canada the advantage of a preference in the markets of the Mother Country, is a policy so fraught with enormous results to the people that too much attention cannot be given to it. The hon, gentleman said, and I was greatly surprised to hear him make such a statement, that:

England, which after a great struggle under Bright and Cobden, had made the people's food free, was asked to turn back the hands of the clock and tax—the food of the people. England was asked again and again to accept this condition, and just so long as that demand was made the great journals and the great leaders of thought in England seoffed at preferential trade of that kind.

That in a bold and unqualified statement, but, it is a statement, which is not horre.

I give that to the hon, gentleman from an eminent British statesman, who does not regard that phase as a contingency. I may say that the masses of the people, the consumers, will, in my judgment, be the very agency that will bring about the condition of things in England which we desire to see.

LORD SALISBURY'S STATEMENT.

The United Empire Trade League went to Lord Salisbury with the request that he would have the Belgian and German treaties abrogated, because no such arrangement of interpreferential trade could be carried out unless that were done.

Lord Salisbury said:

That if and when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favourable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages, by a reduction in the duty it imposes upon British manufactured goods.

seoffed at preferential trade of thas kind.

That is a bold and unqualified statement, but, it is a statement which is not borne out by the facts. I say that the greatest journals of England have looked upon that measure with great favour, and on more than one occasion they have indicated that it was a question deserving of the most careful and thorough attention from the Government of that country. One hon, gentleman, going farther than the hon. Minister of Finance, defied anybody to show one line in anything that had been uttered, or said, or written by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in favour of that policy. I propose to draw the attention of the House for a few moments, to this subject. The hon. Minister of Finance indicates that the Government have reached the hearts, and through the hearts, they have reached the stomachs of the peopile of England with Canadian productions, and have created a yearning desire for our cheese, our bacon, our butter and our eggs. Do these hon, gentlemen remember, that when the McKinley tariff was pessed and when the Liberal Conservative Government said that they proposed to send eggs to England, they were met with a shout of derision by the Liberals of this country, because the hon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, being these supreme on financial and commercial questions in that party, held strongly to his pet doctrine that government were flies on the wheel, and that there was nothing that they could do to promote trade in buttor or eggs or anything else. But, he has had to listan to a different story from the hon Minister of Trade and Commerce, being the doctrine that government were flies on the wheel, and that there was nothing that they could do to promote trade in buttor or eggs or anything else. But, he has had to listan to a different story from the hon Minister of Trade and Commerce, being the doctrine that government were flies on the wheel, and that there was nothing that the listance of the Chambers of the Commerce of the Empire. Ye the manufactured goods. The f

was Foreign Minister, and Her Majesty, in her speech at the closing of Parliament, said:

A conference was held at Ottaws in the month of June last, at which representatives of the Imperial Government, the Dominion of Canada, the Cape and the Australian colonies met to consider questions relating to intercolonial tariffs and communications.

I have learnt with satisfaction that the proceedings of the conference were of a character calculated to strengthen the union of the colonies concerned, both among themselves and with the Mother Country.

There, Sir. you have from the Prime Minister of England, speaking through the mouth of the Sovereign in closing Parliament, the declaration that that policy which was propounded and adonted by the Ottawa conference, at which Her Majesty's Government, Canada, Australasia and South Africa were represented, was calculated to strengthen the unity of the Empire. Then, the Toronto Board of Trade took this question up in 1896, and passed a resolution of a similar character:

Whereas, while the trade legislation of other nations is framed to subserve their local interests, all British trade and other legislation should aim to secure within the Empire a union of interest of a federal character, and the policy of each British community should be designed to retain within the Empire-subjects whose labour would otherwise go to foreign lands;

Resolved, that, in the opinion of this conference, the advantage to be detained by a closer union hetween the various portions of the British Empire are so great as to justify an arrangement as nearly as possible of the nature of a Zollverein, based upon principles of the freest exchange of commodities within the Empire, consistent with the tariff requirements incident to the maintenance of the local Government of each kingdom, dominion, province or colony, now forming part of the British family of nations.

Well, Sir. Mr. Chamberlain opened that Chamber of Commerce with a speech of interest and of the process.

the British family of nations.

Well, Sir. Mr. Chamberlain opened that Chamber of Commerce with a speech of immense significance. He said:

And I admit that, if I understand it correctly, I find the germs of such a proposal in a resolution which is to be submitted to you on behalf of the Toronto Board of Trade. What is that resolution? I hope I correctly explain it. That resolution I understand to be one for the creation of a British Zollverein or customs union, which would establish at once practically free trade throughout the British Empire, but would leave the contracting parties free to make their own arrangements with would leave the contracting parties free to make their own arrangements with regard to duties upon foreign goods: except that—this is an essential condition of the proposal—that Great Britain shall consent to replace moderate duties upon certain articles which are of large production in the colonies. Now, if I have rightly understood it, these articles would comprise teorn, meat, wool and sugar, and perhaps other articles of enormous consumption in this country, which are at present largely produced in the colonies, and which might be, under such an arrangement, wholly produced in the colonies, and wholly produced in the colonies, and wholly produced by British labour. On the other hand, as I have said, the colonies, while maintaining their duties upon foreign imports, would agree to a free interchange of commodities with the rest of the Empire, and would cease to place protective duties upon any product of British labour.

any product of British labour.

Hon, gentlemen opposite say that there are no protective duties now, but that they have a revenue tariff; and, therefore, that comes entirely within the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain. That congress passed a resolution to this effect:

That this Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is of opinion that the establishment of closer commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the colonies and dependencies is an object which deserves, and demands, prompt and careful consideration. The congress, therefore, respectually represents to Her Majesty's Government that, if the suggestion should be made on behalf of the colonies or some of them, it would be right and expedient to promote such consideration, and the formulation of some practicable plan, by summoning an Imperial conference, thoroughly representative of the interests involved, or by such other means as Her Majesty may be advised to adopt.

jesty may be advised to adopt.

I was a little surprised to learn that the Finance Minister could so asserse the leader of the Government of which he is a member as to intimate that this question is scoffed at by everybody, that it is an utterly idle and impracticable story, and to assert, like other hon, gentlemen, that not a word nor a suggestion along that line had been uttered by the Prime Minister.

ENDORSED BY SIR WILFRID. What did the Prime Minister say on the 17th of May, 1896, when seeking the sweet voices of the people? On this question of preferential trade, he said:

In regard to this question of preferential trade, Mr. Laurier desired to say that Sir Charles Tupper was no more favourable to the idea than himself.

My hope is, nay, my conviction is, that on the 23rd of June the Liberal party will be at the head of the polls; and then it will be the Liberal party, with its policy of a revenue tariff, that will send commissioners to London to arrange for a basis of preferential trade.

The hop, gentleman went more fully in tial trade.

The hon, gentleman went more fully ino the subject at London, Ont., where he
sid:

The hon, gentleman went more fully into the subject at London, Ont., where he said:

Now, the statesmen of Great Britain have thought that the governments of the colonies have come to a time when a new step can be taken in their development? What is that? That there shall be a commercial agreement between England and the colonies. That practical statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has come to the conclusion that the time has come when it is possible to have within the bounds of the Empire a new step taken, which will give to the colonies in England a preference for their; products over the products of other nations. What would be the possibilities of such a step if it was taken? We sell our goods in England. We send our wheat, our butter, our cheese, all our natural products, but there we have to compete with similar products from the United States, from Russia, and from other nations. Just see what a great advantage it would be to Canada, if the wheat, cheese and butter, which we would send to England, should be met in England with a preference over similar products of other nations. The possibilities are immense.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the new and progressive Secretary of the Colonies, has declared that the time has come when it is possible to discuss that question. But, Sir, if England is going to give us that preference, England would expect something from us in return. What is it she would expect? England would expect something from us in return. What is it she would expect? England would expect that we would come as closely to her own system of free trade as it is possible for us to come. England does not expect that we should take her own system of free trade, such as she has it; but I lay it before you, that the thing the English people would expect in return is that, instead of a principle of protection, we should adopt the revenue form of tariff, pure and simple. These are the conditions on which we can have that boon.

the Duke of Devonshire on this subject in response to a communication which had been made to him by the Postmaster General. That hon, gentleman sent that communication without referring the matter to me, as I think he was bound in courtery to do. Seeing that he was sending what purported to be a speech of mine in order to obtain an opinion upon it. I think he should have taken the trouble to verify that speech before sending it. However, the Duke of Devonshire says in his letter that he never made a formal offer of inter-Imperial trade to my right hon. friend.

Nobody supposed he had any power to do so. As a member of the Government he could discuss the question, but was not in a position to make an offer; but I put it to my right hon, friend whether he did not understand the succeh made by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire to be an invitation to the colonial Premiers to make known what they thought on this question of an inter-Imperial commercial arrangement. If that was not his understanding of the speech, why did my right hon, friend reply that he did not consider it an invitation to them to state how far they would be able to go in making proposals to Her Majesty's Government. The evidence is clear that they did, nor does the letter of His Grace in the slightest degree contradict that view. On the contrary, he says:

Very few disciples of free trade fifty years ago would have believed for a moment that at this time France and Germany would be carrying on an enormous trade under strictly prohibitive conditions and not only that they would not have opened their markets to us, but they would be competing over us for the purpose of opening it up out of the universal benefits of free trade, but for the purpose of excluding from those portions English trade. The world has not become the commercial paradise which was predicted in the early days of free trade opinion, when it was hoped that free trade would bind all the nations of the earth so closely together that it would be a matter of ecomparatively little impor

SIR WILFRID REFUSES A PREFER-ENCE.

But my right hon. friend, instead of re-deeming the solemn pledge he had given the people of this country, betrayed the people. What did he do? In answer to that speech, he said:

I claim for the present Government of Canada that they have passed a resolution by which the products of Great Britain are admitted on the rate of their tariff at 12½ per cent., and next year at 25 per cent. reduction. This we have done, not asking any components to the state of the present of the present

pensation.

There is a class of our fellow-citizens who ask that all such concessions should be made for quid pro quo.

The Canadian Government has ignor-

The Canadian Government has ignored all such sentiments.

We have done it because we owe a debt of gratitude to Great Britain. We have done it because it is no intention of ours to disturb in any way the system of free trade which has done so much for England.

Many schemes of union had been suggested, but they all had the fatal objection of interfering with the five-dom of trade of the colonies.

The colonies had already granted certain concessions to the Mother Country, but they asked for no quid pro quo, no pound of flesh.

What we give you by our tariff, we give you in gratitude for the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom under which we have prosident to the splendid freedom to

did freedom under which we have pros-pered. It is a free gift. We ask no compensation. Protection has been the curse of Canada; we would not see you come under its baneful influence—for what weakens you must weaken us. what weakens you must weaken us.

I ask my right hon, friend is that what the people had a right to expect at his hands. When asking their suffrages, he declared that if they would clothe him with power he would send a commission to negotiate inter-Imperial preferential trade between Great Britain and Canada, but having obtained power, he deliberately turned his back on this pledge, and down to this hour there is not a man in this country who has been taken into his confidence and been told what was the cause of this overwhelming change of opinion on his part. It is very significant that he should have gone out of his way to curse that which he was sent to bless.

I may say that Lord Salisbury does not agree with my right hon, friend in his view that inter-Imperial preference would interfere with free trade. He was written to by a gentleman in England as long ago as April 5, 1887, and he instructed his private secretary to reply as follows:

I am to reply that Lord Salisbury does not imagine that differential du-ties in favour of our colonies, what-ever may be said for or against them, can properly be described under the term protection.

term protection.

There is a sweeping away of the whole foundation of my right hon, friend's position when on the high road to obtain a Cobden medal. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, made another pronouncement; and if by his speeches he did not mean to invite the colonies to propose what measures they considered would contribute most to the unity of the Empire, I do not know what he meant. At the Merchant Tailors' Hall, London, on July 5, 1897, he said:

know what he meant. At the Merchant Tailors' Hall, London, on July 5, 1897, he said:

We know that while our colonies and our dependencies can by a strengthened unity greatly enlarge and enhance our power and influence in the world, yet at the same time we have much that we can offer to them, and which we do offer them; and it is not in the interest of the islands alone—it is in the interest of the whole English speaking race—that we advocate the idea of unity, and we urke upon you to take every measure that it is in your power to take to eement and strengthen it. But; ladies and gentlemen, we believe ourselves, the British race both here and abroad, that we are not only a sentimental people, but a practical people, and the idea which must have occurred to many of us, after witnessing the demonstration at home and abroad which we have witnessed in these recent time is, what is to be the practical outcome of it all; what are the measures which we are about to take in order to satisfy the aspirations which many of us have formed; and how are we going to give effect to the sentiment the existence of which, as I have said, is now undoubted?

The hon, gentleman was using even means to induce the Premers whom he wanddressing to take this question up. On the 21st of June, my right hon, frie

Realizing this, and at the same time realizing the great utility which would follow from a closer union between England and her colonies, the Canadian Government have undertaken in some degree to solve the difficulty. They have given to Great Britain a preference in their own markets.

our goods. This, the right hon, gentleman wid:

Now, Sir, this we have done deliberately, and for this let me tell you, gentlemen, the Canadian Government and the Canadian people ask nothing in return. They have done it out of gratitude for the Motherland. They do not ask any quid pro-quo; they do not ask for the pound of fiesh; the do not require a price for their loyalty.

I am afraid he was not exactly speaking then under the inspiration of the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce, who says that we owe nothing to the Motherland except forgiveness, in a spirit of Christian charity, for the wrong she has done us, I am afraid he was not acting under that aspiration.

aspiration.
The MINISTER OF TRADE AND COM-MERCE. It shows what high Christians

we are.
Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Quite so. They have done it out of gratitude for the Motherland. They do not ask any quid pro quo; they do not ask for the pound of flesh; they do not re-quire a price for their loyalty.

quire a price for their loyalty.

The question had, up to that time, been discussed upon the broad principle of mutual benefit to Great Britain, and to Canada, and the outlying portions of the Empire. But, the right hon, gentleman narrowed it down and gave it an entirely different character, taking the strongest means he could to prevent anybody ever accomplishing anything in favour of this great measure that the whole people of Canada desire, that every man in Canada to-day longs for, and that every intelligent man knows will do more for Canada than any policy that has ever been propounded in Canada, or that can be conceived.

AT THE EMPIRE TRADE LEAGUE

AT THE EMPIRE TRADE LEAGUE DINNER.

DINNER.

And, what does Mr. Chamberlain say in reply? He evidently saw that my right hon. friend was labouring under some hostile spirit, that could not very well be explained. Mr. Chamberlain knew what the position was. I was over in 1896, after the defeat of my Government. I was entertained there, I had the honour of dining with the United Empire Trade League. And, some members of that organization expressed their deep regret that I should have been defeated, because of the support that I was prepared to give to inter-Imperial preferential trade. I said: I am happy to be able to tell you that you are quite mistaken; that, instead of my defeat being an injury to inter-Imperial trade, it will be the reverse; the hon. gentleman who has defeated me, and who is now the Premier of Canada, is pledged as strongly as I am in favour of inter-Imperial preferential trade, and has declared that one of the first things he would do, if he got power, would be to send a commission to England to negotiate it, and I have the most unbounded confidence that he will keep his pledge; and the result will be that you will have the Liberal party of which he is the head, struggling to obtain this great boon, and the Conservative party standing behind them, giving all the aid and sympathy they can. Mr. Chamberlain said, in reply to the right hon. gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier)—for he spoke later:

My Lord Mayor, if our self-governing colonies desire now or at any future

My Lord Mayor, if our self-governing My Lord Mayor, if our self-governing colonies desire now or at any future time to take their share in the glories and in the responsibilities of the Empire they will find that we are ready to meet them more than nalf-way, and that we will make it our duty to establish firmly that principle of our connection: "Each for all, and all for each," upon which alone the stability and the prosperity of the Empire can depend and—

Mark this, Mr. Speaker:

Mark this, Mr. Speaker:
—if they are wishful to draw closer the commercial relations between themselves and us, now or at any future time, again I say we will meet them, and in no huckestering spirit. We will not treat this as a transaction in a ledger, to be weighed in proportion to the exact balance of profit and loss. No, there is a principle, and, as I have said, a sentiment behind it which will carry all before it, because we see in such tightening of Imperial bonds a guarantee for security and continued unity.

I say, that the man who in the face of

I say, that the man who, in the face of that will say that there is no public man in England who will listen to the discussion of this question, that it is scorned by the press and the people in that country, utterly fails to grasp this subject, utterly fails to see it in its true light. SIR WILFRID'S EXCUSE.

But, my right hon, friend came back, and, I wish to remind him of a point which, it seems, has escaped his notice. He was attacked for having betrayed the interests of Canada, for having failed to redeem the pledge he gave to the people. He went to Toronto and gave his answer. And, what was it? It-will give his exact words, as taken in his speech in Toronto, after his return in 1897:

Cortainly if I thought I could have

after his return in 1897:

Certainly, if I thought I could have obtained for my country, for the products of Canada, a preferential treatment in the markets of Great Britain, I would not only have been wanting in patriotism, but I would have been wanting in reason—I would simply have been an idiot—if I had failed to obtain such a preference. But let me say that above all things, in matters political, I have learned my lesson from British precedents, and I know that all reforms have to be taken one step at a time, and he who endeavours to do more than that is likely to end in failure.

Then he went on to say that the treaties had been denounced, and that they were the great hindrance in the way, and proceeded:

There is nothing in the way now.
The coast is clear. The ground is ready
for discussion, and it can be discussed
with a hope of obtaining some satisfactory solution of the problem.

factory solution of the problem.

There is another pledge, a pledge made since he came back—that the great difficulty out of the way, he would do everything in his power to obtain this great boon for Canada. What step has he taken, down to this hour? He has done nothing but block every effort made in this House to take a single step in that direction. Though he declared that the great difficulty had been removed, and he was ready to do everything, he has done less than nothing.

and by he is incapable of reading the sentiments of a public man from his express declaration on manifold occasions? The hon, denteman's (Mr. Fielding's), estatements are a serious reflection upon his leader. As the hon, gentleman knows, the Bright Honn, which is the hon. Secretary

on. Joseph Chamberlain

In the meanwhile, howe that I note a resolution to have been passed un meeting of the Premie in which the desire was closer commercial arran the Empire, and I thin gested that a commissic should be created in or what way practical effigiven to the aspiration. case, and if it were the present time you were n go beyond that inquiry, wish of the other colon and of the South Africe join in such an inquiry, Government would be make arrangements for and to accept any sugges form of the reference as and constitution of the and would very gladly it.

and would very gladly it.

Does the hon, gentlems me, or any hon, gentlems or out of it, that the IChamberlain, who had folk line by line, the declars been made in regard to the Premiers, and ended these gentlement hat he wa commission to take this inquire into it—does he m that indicates there is no that we can quote a linguality in diregard to this matter? No Howard Vincent was intsubject, February 12, 1897, he said:

he said:

In view of Mr. G. E. Sir Charles Tupper's spaction of the Canadian correspondent asked Go Vincent, M.P., to-day wintended in the Imper respecting a tariff of p the Empire. He replied definitely, but we shall day by day, and stage cordance with Sir Ch views and those of the ernment."

Col. Vincent continues: The United Empire now numbers quite tw Ministerialists in the Br And yet, the hon, gen House that no man can land that will lend any cosmetion to these proposi obliged to detain the flo obliged to detain the Ho
this question because I co
importance, and I am an
fore the country, clearly a
great issue that is betw
Hon, gentlemen opposite
preference which we on
House think is calculated
thing ever being done the
British Government and
liament to negotiate on
cause all these questions
gotiated on the principle
We take our stand on
protection. We say we
protect the great industry
and we downle with We take our stand on protection. We say we protect the great indust try, and we couple with sition that no protection right hon. gentleman ha-repeated again and again tions, can be given to tural interests of Canad

pare for a moment with would derive in securing a duty upon the product tries going into the Britisi give an advantage to Car THE OPINION OF Now. Sir. the hon. gen every London journal soo preferential trade. Why it? They did not scoff preference was thrown a fore they were told that ing for it. Here is wha on February 13, 1896;

It is believed that the Sir Charles Tupper to the Canada to make seffort of preferential the Mother Country. It is the united Government will make a similar efficient of foreign affairs, eing Germany and Amemuch popular impetus ment.

ment.

And yet, every London to the hon, gentleman, of obtaining inter-Imp trade. Now, let me refet trade. I suppose there the board of trade of and Ottawa, who have shoulders, some men with knowledge of commercial as the Minister of Finance at the Minister of Fin THE CONSERVATIVE

Sir, I do not proposed to time than to move the rhold in my hand, and why Mr. Foster:

That all the words at left out and the followstead thereof:—"this High ion that a system of mr ference between Great-land and the colonies at the state of the state of the state of the system of the system of the system of the state of the system of t ference between Great-land and the colonies stimulate increased pro-commerce between thes would thus promote an unity of the Empire; measure of preference w of the complete realiza-policy, should be consider

policy should be consideration of the satisfactory."

That is the policy that day in opposition to the by the hon, gentleman 33 1-3 per cent. the pre English imports. I have saying that, although things is flourishing to-d that preference, if it she might not be very serious

It is the story of a

does my hon. friend that under that polher intro yalty, a great flour-what he was doing it turn out that at have done noth the Mother Counne in. On the for in 1894, 1895 of the United

AGAINST GREAT end the Minister of speaking at Oshawa, re, speaking at Usnaw 1, is thus reported: 1, is th

on, gentleman has not that they did give a the United States of struction of their tariff, the exports from that da to no less than 68 has succeeded in carry nation in favour of the ment that was made . Was that statemediscrimination in the two increased it, tenfo de by the hon. Ministration isheries, (Sir Louis De of the Chamber of Com, has exposed that her fact that his statement e utterly delusive. If discriminated against that the their tar. riff discriminated again said that their tar reform that. Instead riff of bon gentlemen the imports from less than \$37,500,000 dod that they have by

with this sub owing the extraordir of the hon. Minister ducing his budget. subject to another manufacture of heet not be manufacture policy that I entire the question came u

ISH WEST INDIES has taken to heart the gone a long way, in
gone a long way, in
s bringing about different to the political
countries. I do not
avisit pressed this m
attention of the honte, that I am glad to
his very modest speech,
have taking a little

ove taking a little advice it might come, and I as adopted the policy of all events, to rescue Trim condition of things, which ated to be fraught with very condition. equences. I should be eaty can be arranged will enable the produc will enable the production on in, in the freest possible being taken in return friend, when he introduce traiff to the West Indifind it perfectly delusive inits that he has falled at he expected. I am glittonal step taken, which ight direction. (Cheers). REFERENTIAL TRADE to the question of prefer nd if I am obliged to detail

much greater length that

o do, if I am obliged to re

nd again, on the floor of the

intion I have taken on the

stion of preferential trad
t be that I regard it as the

nportant question that is to

people of Canada. I as

em of inter-Imperial prefer

t will give to the people. at will give to the peop vantage of a preference of the Mother Country, ht with enormous results to too much attention canno.

The hon, gentleman said ently surprised to hear him

statement, that: which after a great struggle t and Cobden, had made food free, was asked to turn nds of the clock and tax the people. England was and again to accept this nd just so long as that denade the great journals and ders of thought in England referential trade of that atement which is not been

That if and when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favourable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages, by a reduction in the duty it imposes upon British manufactured goods. tion in the duty it indicates about the tist menufactured goods.

That is our policy to-day, that is the position we take. We say it is a question of business; that it is a question of trade. That, is a question which, under our constitution, has been confided to the people of Canada, and, Sir, we respond to the appeal made from high authorities in Great Britain on this question, and, we believe, with them, that it will promote the unity of this great Empire. We believe that we are right, and that it is just and proper we should ask from Her Majesty's Government, that they should adopt the same policy with reference to Canada, that Canada adopts in regard to Great Britain.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE cts. I say that the great favour, and on on they have indicated defied anybody to sho ng that had been utter in by the Right Hon. J in favour of that polic w the attention of the Hements, to this subject. of Finance indicates that have reached the hearts. ada adopts in regard to Great Britain.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE
EMPIRE.

I may say that at the second meeting of
the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, I moved a resolution, proposing that
a 5 per cent. duty should be imposed by
Great Britain in favour of the products of
her colonies, and against foreign products,
and that was defeated by a vote of the
Chambers of the Commerce of the Empire,
47 voting against and 37 voting for. In an
article I contributed to one of the magazines of the day, I showed that if the
delegates from Australia and South Africa
had voted in accordance with the instruction they had received from the Chambers
of Commerce that sent them there, that
resolution would have been carried. In
the Ottawa conference, it was resolved:

That this conference records its belief is Madyiability of a cit toms 32. have reached the hearts, hearts, they have reached the people of England w ductions, and have createre for our cheese, our had our eggs. Do these hon, there that when the Modifiesed and when the Libe Government said that it send eggs to England, the a shout of derision by the country because the h a shout of derision by the is country, because the hon-frade and Commerce, being on financial and commercial hat party, held strongly to his that government were flies on that there was nothing that to promote trade in butter thing else. But, he has had different story from the hon inance. Take the question of

MR. GOSCHEN'S OPINION.

I give that to the hon gentleman from an eminent British statesman, who does not regard that phase as a contingency. I may say that the masses of the people, the consumers, will, in my judgment, be the very agency that will bring about the condition of things in England which we desire to see.

LORD SALISBURY'S STATEMENT.

The United Empire Trade League went to Lord Salisbury with the request that he would have the Belgian and German treaties abrogated, because no such arrangement of inter-preferential trade could be carried out unless that were done.

Lord Salisbury said:

On this matter, public opinion must be framed or formed before any Gov-ernment could act.

Did Lord Salisbury say, it is quite impossible to undertake or to deal with a subject of this kind. Not at all. Lord Salisbury said further:

said further:

On this matter, public opinion must be framed or formed before any Government can act. No Government can impose its own opinion on the people of this country in these matters. You are invited, and it is the duty of those who feel themselves to be the pioneers of such a movement and the apostles of such a dectrine, to go forth to fight for it, and, when they have convinced the people of this country, their battle will be won.

That is not very discouraging. Lord

That is not very discouraging. Lord Salisbury's advice was taken, and the United Empire Trade League agitated all over Britain in favour of this matter, and after the general elections in 1895, they went back with this statement to Lord, Salisburger

The greater number of the members

support of your lordship's policy and administration, advocated either in their election addresses or in their platform speeches, the policy of united Empire trade, and to this fact must be easeribed some portion of the unparalleled majority in the House of Commons by which your lordship is supported—especially from working-class constituencies.

New Sir there is the fact, and yet the

The Prime Minister has addressed a letter to Sir Howard Vincent, as honorary secretary of the United Empire Trade League, in reply to the memorial presented last month by the council of that body, praying that notice might be given denouncing the clause in the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium preventing British colonies from levying a lighter duty upon British goods than upon foreign goods, should they elect to do so. Lord Salisbury says that "since the accession to office of Her Majesty's present advisers the question of the trade relations between the Mother Country and the colonies has been taken into serious consideration, and that he is in thorough accord with the views expressed by Mr. Chamberlain as to the extreme importance of securing as large a share as possible of the mutual trade of the United Kingdom and the colonies for British producers and manufacturers, whether located in the colonies or in the United Kingdom.

I do not think that bears out the state

I do not think that bears out the statement made by the Finance Minister (Mr. Fielding). Then on the 25th of April, 1892, the Canadian Parliament passed this reso-

ted States was driven out of the English market by Canadian cheese long before the preference was thought of, and that ascenancy attained under the Liberal-Conservative rule has, I am happy to say, continued to the present time. So it is with Canadian hacon. As I went through the streets of hondon, I was glad to see in the large grocery stores, that Canadian cheese and Canadian bacon were rated of far better quality and selling at a higher price than the American products. The hon, gentleman Mr. Fielding), says that we do not ask for any quid pro quo from England, and that we do not want any pound of flesh. Let me tell him that Canadia did not originate this policy of preferential trade. Inter-Imperial preferential trade was adopted in 1891, by the United Empire Trade League, composed of a number of eminent members of the Lords and Commons of both political parties. Their object was not to benefit Canada, but to benefit the Empire. They were Englishmen and their policy was propounded, because having examined all the means to bind the Empire together, they thought this was the best. They arrived at the conclusion that to the feeling of centiment might be added mutually beneficial trade relations, and that both combined, would indessolubly unite the Empire together.

MR. GOSCHEN'S OPINION. that time I think, in power; if not, he was Foreign Minister, and Her Majesty, in her speech at the closing of Parliament, said:

in her speech at the closing of Parliament, said:

A conference was held at Ottawa in the month of June last, at which representatives of the Imperial Government, the Dominion of Canada, the Cape and the Australian colonies met to consider questions relating to intercolonial tariffs and communications.

I have learnt with satisfaction that the proceedings of the conference were of a character calculated to strengthen the union of the colonies concerned, both among themselves and with the Mother Country.

There, Sir, you have from the Prime Minister of England, speaking through the mouth of the Sovereign in closing Parliament, the declaration that that policy which was propounded and adopted by the Ottawa conference, at which Her Majesty's Government, Canada, Australasia and South Africa were represented, was calculated to strengthen the unity of the Empire. Then, the Toronto Board of Trade took this question up in 1896, and passed a resolution of a similar character:

Whereas, while the trade legislation of other nations is framed to subserve their local interests, all British trade and other legislation should aim to secure within the Empire a union of interest of a federal character, and the policy of each British community should be designed to retain within the Empire subjects whose labour would otherwise go to foreign lands;

Resolved, that, in the opinion of this conference, the advantage to be designed to retain within the Empire subjects whose labour would otherwise go to foreign lands;

Resolved, that, in the opinion of this conference, the advantage to be designed to retain within the Empire as great as to justify an arrangement as nearly as possible of the nature of a Zollverein, based upon principles of the freest exchange of commodities within the Empire, consistent with the tariff requirements, incident to the maintenance of the local Government of each kingdom, dominion, province or colony, now forming part of the British family of nations.

Well, Sir, Mr. Chamberlain opened that Chamber of Comme MR. GOSCHEN'S OPINION.

I want to meet the statement made by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fielding), that nothing will induce the English people to reverse their policy and to impose any duties upon the food of the people. In 1890 and 1891, I went into that subject very fully, in the Nineteenth Century, and I give elaborate evidence from the best authorities to show what substantial advantage might be given to colonial products in the English markets, without at all raising the price of food. I will give the hon. gentleman a very high authority. The Right Hon. Mr. Goachen, when Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1891, used this language, and he is now in the present Government as First Lord of the Admiralty. He said:

I think it possible that the advantage of the consolidation of the Empire may be so great that, if the increase in the price of the loaf is extremely small, the producers with whom the power now lies far more than with the consumers, may not object. I differ with the hon. member for Leeds, who supposed that if we had any customs union or arrangement by which favour was shown to the coffinies, the United States would have a right to interfere. I do not think the United States would have a right to interfere. I give that to the hon. gentleman from an eminent British statesmain who does not Well, Sir. Mr. Chamberlain opened that Chamber of Commerce with a speech of immense significance. He said:

Well. Sir. Mr. Chamberlain opened that Chamber of Commerce with a speech of immense significance. He said:

And I admit that, if I understand it correctly, I find the germs of such a proposal in a resolution which is to be submitted to you on behalf of the Toronto Board of Trade. What is that resolution? I hope I correctly explain it. That resolution I understand to be one for the creation of a British Zollverein or customs union, which would establish at once practically free trade throughout the British Empire, but would leave the contracting parties free to make their own arrangements with regard to duties upon foreign goods; except that—this is an essential condition of the proposal—that Great Britain shall consent to replace moderate duties upon certain articles which are of larce production in the colonies. Now, if I have rightly understood it, these articles would comprise corn, meat, wool and sugar, and perhaps other articles of enormous consumption in this country, which are at present largely produced in the colonies, and which might be, under such an arrangement, wholly produced by British labour. On the other hand, as I have said, the colonies, while maintaining their duties upon foreign imports, would agree to a free interchange of commodities with the rest of the Empire, and would cease to place protective duties upon any product of British labour.

Hon, gentlemen opposite say that there are no protective duties now, but that they have a revenue tariff; and, therefore, that comes entirely within the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain. That congress passed a resolution to this effect:

That this Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is of opinion that the establishment of closer commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the colonies and dependencies is an object which deserves, and demands, prompt and careful consideration. The congress, therefore, respectfully represents to Her Majesty's Government that, if—the suggestion should be made on behalf of the colonies or some of them,

some practicable plan, by summoning an Imperial conference, thoroughly re-presentative of the interests involved, or by such other means as Her Ma-jesty may be advised to adopt.

Jesty may be advised to adopt.

I was a little surprised to learn that the Finance Minister could so asperse the leader of the Government of which he is a member as to intimate that this question is scoffed at by everybody that it is an utterly idle and impracticable story, and to assert, like other hon gentlemen, that not a word nor a suggestion along that line had been uttered by the Prime Minister.

constituencies.

Now, Sir, there is the fact, and yet the hom gentleman (Mr. Fielding), has actually said that no man with a head on his shoulders (or words to that effect), could be found that would advocate any such thing.

The Times newspaper of March 10, 1896, said: ENDORSED BY SIR WILFRID. What did the Prime Minister say on the 17th of May, 1896, when seeking the sweet voices of the people? On this question of preferential trade, he said:

In regard to this question of preferential trade, Mr. Laurier desired to say that Sir Charles Tunner was no more favourable to the idea than himself.

My hope is, nay, my conviction is, that on the 23rd of June the Liberal party will be at the head of the polls; and then it will be the Liberal party, with its policy of a revenue tariff, that will send commissioners to London to arrange for a basis of preferential trade. The hon, gentleman went more fully in-to the subject at London, Ont., where he

The hon, gentleman went more fully into the subject at London, Ont., where he said:

Now, the statesmen of Great Britain have thought that the governments of the colonies have come to a time when a new step can be taken in their development? What is that? That there shall be a commercial agreement between England and the colonies. That practical statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has come to the conclusion that the time has come when it is possible to have within the bounds of the Empire a new step taken, which will give to the colonies in England a preference for their products over the products of other nations. What would be the possibilities of such a step if it was taken? We sell our goods in England. We send our wheat, our butter, our cheese, all our natural products, but there we have to compete with similar products from the United States, from Russia, and from other nations. Just see what a great advantage it would be to Canada, if the wheat, cheese and butter, which we would send to England, should be met in England with a preference over similar products of other nations. The possibilities are immense.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the new and progressive Secretary of the Colonies, has declared that the time has come when it is possible to discuss that question. But, Sir, if England is going to give us that preference, England would expect something from us in return. What is it she would expect? England would expect something from us in return. What is it she would expect? England would expect that we would come as closely to her own system of free trade, such as she has it; but I lay it before you, that the thing the English people would expect in return is that, instead of a principle of protection, we should adopt the revenue form of tariff, pure and simple. These are the conditions on which we can have that boon.

The right hon, gentleman says now that he has got that boon, and I say that he gave the most emphatic pledge that it was

that boon.

The right hon, gentleman says now that he has got that boon, and I say that he gave the most emphatic pledge that it was possible for a man to give to the people of Canada, that if he obtained power his first act would be to send commissioners to England to negotiate for that preferential trade. I am sorry to say that for some cause not yet explained to the people of Canada nor to this House, the wiews on my right hon, friend underwent a radiance.

time in this House a letter of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire on this subject in response to a communication which had been made to him by the Postmaster General. That hon, gentleman sent that communication without referring the matter to me, as I think he was bound in courtiesy to do. Seeing that he was sending what purported to be a speech of mine in order to obtain an opinion upon it. I think he should have taken the trouble to verify that speech before sending it. However, the Duke of Devonshire says in his letter that he never made a formal offer of inter-Imperial trade to my right hon, friend.

Nobody supposed he had any power to do so. As a member of the Government he could discuss the question, but was not in a position to make an offer; but I put it to my right hon, friend whether he did not understand the speech made by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire to be an invitation to the colonial Premiers to make known what they thought on this question of an inter-Imperial commercial arrangement. If that was not his understanding of the speech, why did my right hon, friend reply that he did not want anything of the kind? Will he tell this House that the other Premiers did not consider it an invitation to them to state how far they would be able to go in making proposals to Her Majesty's Government. The evidence is clear that they did, sor does the letter of His Grace in the slightest degree contradict that view. On the contrary, he says:

Very few disciples of free trade fifty years 250 would have believed for a moment that at this time France and Germany would be carrying on an enormous trade under strictly prohibitive conditions and not only that they would not have opened their markets to us, but they would be competing over us for the possession of sa large a portion as possible of the surface of the earth, not for the purpose of opening it up out of the universal benefits of free trade, but for the purpose of excluding from those portions English trade. The world has not become the commercial paradise

Lord Salisbury said that he was at one with Mr. Chamberlain in the views he had announced on that important question and His Grace the Duke of Devonshire accentuated that statement.

SIR WILFRID REFUSES A PREFER-ENCE.

But my right hon. friend, instead of re-deeming the solemn pledge he had given the people of this country, betrayed the people. What did he do? In answer to

that speech he said:

I claim for the present Government
of Canada that they have passed a resolution by which the products of
Great Britain are admitted on the rate
of their tariff at 121 per cent., and
next year at 25 per cent. reduction.
This we have done, not asking any com-

There is a class of our fellow-citizens who ask that all such concessions should be made for quid pro quo.

The Canadian Government has ignor-

The Canadian Government has ignored all such sentiments.

We have done it because we owe a debt of gratitude to Great Britain. We have done it because it is no intention of ours to disturb in any way the system of free trade which has done so much for England.

Many schemes of union had been suggested, but they all had the fatal objection of interfering with the free dom of trade of the colonies.

The colonies had already granted certain concessions to the Mother Country, but they asked for no quid pro quo, no pound of flesh.

What we give you by our tariff we give you in gratitude for the splendid freedom under which we have pros-

What we give you by our tariff we give you in gratitude for the splendid freedom under which we have prospered. It is a free gift. We ask no compensation. Protection has been the curse of Canada; we would not see you come under its baneful influence—for what weakens you must weaken us.

I ask my right hon. friend is that what the people had a right to expect at his hands. When asking their suffrages, he declared that if they would clothe him with power he would send a commission to negotiate inter-Imperial preferential trade between Great Britain and Canada, but having obtained power, he deliberately turned his back on this pledge, and down to this hour there is not a man in this country who has been taken into his confidence and been told what was the cause of this overwhelming change of opinion on his part. It is very significant that he should have gone out of his way to curse that which he was sent to bless.

I may say that Lord Salisbury does not agree with free trade. He was written to by a gentleman in England as long ago as April 5, 1887, and he instructed his private secretary to reply as follows:

I am to reply that Lord Salisbury

I am to reply that Lord Salisbury does not imagine that differential duties in favour of our colonies, whatever may be said for or against them, can properly be described under the term protection.

There is a sweeping away of the whole foundation of my right hon friend's position when on the high road to obtain a Cobden medal. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, made another pronouncement; and if by his speeches he did not mean to invite the colonies to propose what measures they considered would contribute most to the unity of the Empire, I do not know what he meant. At the Merchant Tallors, Hall, London, on July 8, 1897, he said: said:

We know that while our colonies and our dependencies can by a strengthened unity greatly enlarge and enhance our power and influence in the world, yet at the same time we have much that we can offer to them, and which we do offer them; and it is not in the interest of the islands alone—it is in the interest of the whole English-speaking race—that we advocate the idea of unity, and we urge upon you to take every measure that it is in your power to take to cement and strengthen it. But, ladies and gentlemen, we believe ourselves, the British race both here and abroad, that we are not only a sentimental people, but a practical people, and the files which must have occurred to many of us, after witnessing the demonstration at home and abroad which we have witnessed in these recent time is, what is to be the practical outcome of it all; what are the measures which we are about to take in order to satisfy the aspirations which many of us have formed; and how are we going to give effect to the sentiment the existence of which, as I have said, is now undoubted?

The hon, gentleman was using every means to induce the Premiers whom he was addressing to take this question up.
On the 21st of June, my right hon, friend again said:

Realizing this, and at the same time realizing the great utility which would follow from a closer union between England and her colonies, the Canadian Government have undertaken in some degree to solve the difficulty. They have given to Great Britain a preference in their own markets. My objection to the preference is stated in the resolution for which we voted in 1997. My objection was that it was an in-ducement to England not to give the ve-

every one knows that hundreds of thousands of men would be brought into the Dominion by a policy that would give Canadian products a preference in the English markets over the products of foreign countries, and every man brought into this country is an additional strength to the Empire, as has been recently shown. Therefore, the great objection we had to this preference was that we were throwing away the greatest incentive and the strongest argument that could be used by those who were seeking to have an arrangement made by which the products of the colonies could enter the British market on better terms than the products of foreign countries. It is on that ground that we object to this preference clause. We object to it as throwing away the most effective means by which a preference in the British market could be secured for our goods. This, the right hon, gentleman said:

Now, Sir, this we have done deliberately, and for this let me tell you, gentlemen, the Canadian Government and the Canadian people ask nothing in return. They have done it out of gratitude for the Motherland. They do not ask any quid pro quo; they do not ask for the pound of flesh; the do not require a price for their loyalty.

quire a price for their loyalty.

I am afraid he was not exactly speaking then under the inspiration of the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce, who says that we owe nothing to the Motherland except forgiveness, in a spirit of Christian charity, for the wrong she has done us. I am afraid he was not acting under that aspiration.
The MINISTER OF TRADE AND COM-MERCE. It shows what high Christians

we are. Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Quite so. They have done it out of gratitude for the Motherland. They do not ask any quid pro quo; they do not ask for the pound of flesh; they do not require a price for their loyalty.

quire a price for their loyalty.

The question had, up to that time, been discussed upon the broad principle of mutual benefit to Great Britain, and to Canada, and the outlying-portions of the Empire. But, the right hon, gentleman narrowed it down and gave it an entirely different character; taking the strongest means he could to prevent anybody ever accomplishing anything in favour of this great measure that the whole people of Canada desire, that every man in Canada to-day longs for, and that every intelligent man knows will do more for Canada than any policy that has ever been propounded in Canada, or that can be conceived.

AT THE EMPIRE TRADE LEAGUE DINNER.

DINNER.

And, what does Mr. Chamberlain say in reply? He evidently saw that my right hon. friend was labouring under some hostile spirit, that could not very well be explained. Mr. Chamberlain knew what the position was. I was over in 1896, after the defeat of my Government. I was entertained there, I had the honour of dining with the United Empire Trade League. And, some members of that organization expressed their deep regret that I should have been defeated, because of the support that I was prepared to give to inter-Imperial preferential trade. I said: I am happy to be able to tell you that you are quite mistaken; that, instead of my defeat being an injury to inter-Imperial trade, it will be the reverse; the hon, gentleman who has defeated me, and who is now the Premier of Canada, is pledged as strongly as I am in favour of inter-Imperial preferential trade, and has declared that one of the first things he would do, if he got power, would be to send a commission to England to negotiate it, and I have the most unbounded confidence that he will keep his pledge; and the result will be that you will have the Liberal party of which he is the head, struggling to obtain this great boon, and the Conservative party standing behind them, giving all the aid and sympathy they can. Mr. Chamberlain said, in reply it to the right hon, gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier)—for he spoke later:

My Lord Mayor, if our self-governing gelonies desire now or at any future.

My Lord Mayor, if our self-governing colonies desire now or at any future time to take their share in the glories and in the responsibilities of the Empire they will find that we are ready to meet them more than half-way, and that we will make it our duty to establish firmly that principle of our connection: "Each for all, and all for each," upon which alone the stability and the prosperity of the Empire can depend and depend and-

Mark this, Mr. Speaker:

Mark this, Mr. Speaker:

—if they are wishful to draw closer the commercial relations between themselves and us, now or at any future time, again I say we will meet them, and in no huckestering spirit. We will not treat this as a transaction in a ledger, to be weighed in proportion to the exact balance of profit and loss. No, there is a principle, and, as I have said, a sentiment behind it which will carry all before it, because we see in such tightening of Imperial bonds a guarantee for security and continued unity.

I say that the man who, in the face o

I say, that the man who, in the face of that will say that there is no public man in England who will listen to the discussion of this question, that it is scorned by the press and the people in that country, utterly fails to grasp this subject, utterly fails to see it in its true light.

SIR WILFRID'S EXCUSE.

Bit Will-FRID'S EXCUSE.

But, my right hon, friend came back, and, I wish to remind him of a point which, it seems, has escaped his notice. He was attacked for having betrayed the interests of Canada, for having failed to redeem the pledge he gave to the people. He went to Toronto and gave his answer. And, what was it? I will give his exact words, as taken in his speech in Toronto, after his return in 1897:

Certainly, if I thought I could have

obtained for my country, for the products of Canada, a preferential treatment in the markets of Great Britain, I would not only have been wanting in patriotism, but I would have been wanting in reason—I would simply have been an idiot—if I had failed to obtain such a preference. But let me say that above all things, in matters political, I have learned my lesson from British precedents, and I know that all reforms have to be taken one step at a time, and he who endeavours to do more than that is likely to end in failure.

Then he went on to say that the treaties had been denounced, and that they were the great hindrance in the way, and proceeded:

There is nothing in the way now.
The coast is clear. The ground is ready
for discussion, and if can be discussed
with a hope of obtaining some satisfactory solution of the problem.

with a hope of obtaining some satisfactory solution of the problem.

There is another pledge, a pledge made since he came back—that the great difficulty out of the way, he would do everything in his power to obtain this great boen for Canada. What step has he taken, down to this hour? He has done nothing but block every effort made in this House to take a single step in that direction. Though he declared that the great difficulty had been removed, and he was ready to do everything, he has done less than nothing.

The Minister of Finance, says that Mr. Chamberlain has never committed himself on this question. I want to know how he accounts for the declaration of the leader of his own Government, that Mr. Chamberlain had committed himself in the fullest degree, and had proposed a policy that was perfectly practicable, and that under a policy of revenue tariff—which the hon. gentleman says he has now—it could be carried out without difficulty. Does he say that the leader of the Government does not know anything about this subject? Does he cast ridicule upon that gentleman, and as he is incapable of reading the English language and of learning the sentiments of a public man from his express declaration on manifold occasions? The hon entleman's (Mr. Fielding's), statements he a serious reflection upon his leader. As hon, gentleman knows, the Right Hon.

views still. We know that the Premiers of Australia had agreed, that they had passed a resolution asking for a commission on this subject. And who stopped it, who blocked it, who prevented anything being done? The onus rests on the right hon gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Vaurier), who had given his pledge that he would do everything in his power to support this policy.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFER.

Specimes to the Premiers the Right

Speaking to the Premiers, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said:

Speaking to the Premiers, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said:

In the meanwhile, however, I may say that I note a resolution which appears to have been passed unanimously at a meeting of the Premiers in Hobart, an which the desire was expressed for closer commercial arrangements with the Empire, and I think it was suggested that a commission of inquiry should be created in order to see in what way practical effect might be given to the aspiration. If that be the case, and if it were thought at the present time you were not prepared to go beyond that inquiry, if it were the wish of the other colonies, of Canada and of the South African colonies, to join in such an inquiry, Her Majesty's Government would be delighted to make arrangements for that purpose, and to accept any suggestions as to the form of the reference and the character and constitution of the commission, and would very gladly take part in it.

and would very gladly take part in it.

Does the hon, gentleman dare to tell me, or any hon, gentleman in this House, or out of it, that the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, who had followed step by step hine by line, the declarations that had been made in regard to this subject, by the Premiers, and ended in proposing to these gentlemen that he would form part of a commission to take this subject up and inquire into it—does he mean to sav, that that indicates there is no man in England that we can quote a line from, or any public journal of influence to show that there is any utility in doing anything in regard to this matter? Now. Sir. Colonel Howard Vincent was interviewed on this subject. February 12, 1897, and this is what he said:

In view of Mr. G. E. Foster's and

In view of Mr. G. E. Foster's and Sir Charles Tuppea's speeches, and the action of the Canadian Parliament, a correspondent asked Golonel Howard Vincent, M.P., to-day what action was intended in the Imperial Parliament respecting a tariff of preferences with the Empire. He replied: "I cannot say definitely, but we shall march forward day by day, and stage by stage, in accordance with Sir Charles Tupper's views and those of the Canadian Government."

Col. Vincent continues: The United Empire Trade League now numbers guite-two-thirds of the Ministerialists in the British Commons.

now numbers quite two-thirds of the Ministerialists in the British Commons. And yet, the hon gentleman tells this House that no man can be found in England that will lend any countenance or any sanction to these proposals. I have been obliged to detain the House at length on this question because I consider it of vital importance, and I am anxious to place before the country, clearly and distinctly, the great issue that is between the parties. Hon gentlemen opposite propose to give a preference which we on this side of the House think is calculated to prevent anything ever being done that will induce the British Government and the British Parliament to negotiate on this question, because all these questions have to be negotiated on the principle of reciprocity. We take our stand on the principle of protection. We say we are prepared to protect the great industries of this country, and we coup'e with that the proposition that no protection, no boon, as the right hon, gentleman has justly said, and repeated again and again before the elections, can be given to the great agricultural interests of Canada that will compare for a moment with the advantage it would derive in securing the imposition of a duty upon the products of foreign countries going into the British market that will give an advantage to Canada.

THE OPINION OF THE TIMES.

THE OPINION OF THE TIMES. Now, Sir, the hon, gentleman says that every London journal scoffs at the idea of preferential trade. Why do they scoff at it? They did not scoff at it before the preference was thrown at them, and before they were told that we wanted nothing for it. Here is what the Times says on February 13, 1896:

It is believed that the accession of It is believed that the accession of Sir Charles Tupper to the ministry will lead Canada to make some kind of an effort of preferential trade with the Mother Country. It is probable that the united Governments of Australia will make a similar effort. The recent turn of foreign affairs, especially regarding Germany and America, have given much popular impetus to this movement.

much popular impetus to this movement.

And yet, every London journal, according to the hon, gentleman, scoffs at the idea of obtaining inter-Imperial preferential trade. Now, let me refer to the boards of trade. I suppose there are some men in the board of trade of Montreal, Torentognand Ottawa, who have heads on their shoulders, some men who have a little knowledge of commercial affairs as well, as the Minister of Finance. Now, Sir, this proposition that the hon, gentleman scoffs at, derides, and says is out of the question, that it is a waste of time to discuss it, is not so regarded by the boards of trade of Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, who have, within the last month, passed resolutions strongly affirming the desirability of sending delegates to a congress of the Chamber of Commerce, to press this very policy upon the associated exambers of commerce of the Empire.

THE CONSERVATIVE AMENDMENT.

THE CONSERVATIVE AMENDMENT. Sir, I do not propose to take up further time than to move the resolution which I hold in my hand, and which is seconded by Mr. Foster:

Sir, I do not proposed to take up further time than to move the recolution which I hold in my hand, and which is esconded by Mr. Foster:

That all the words after "That" be left out and the following added instead thereof: "this House is of opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and presented and the colonies would grown stimulate increased these countries, and would thus premote and maintain the unity of the Empire; and that no measure of preference which falls short of the complete realisation of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory."

That is the policy that we propound to the complete realisation of such a splicy should be considered as final or satisfactory.

That is the policy that we propound to day in opposition to the policy proposed by the hon, gentleman of increasing to 33 1.3 per cent. the preference given the left as little stringency come and the hon, gentleman will find industry after interest of the country. I have no hesitation a saving that, although the condition that preference were recounty felt as presents to let a little stringency come and the hon, gentleman will find industry after in dustry going down in Canada. They will find that without having accomplished anything beneficial to Great Britain, without having increased by one pound or by one dollar the exports sent from this country to Great Britain, without having increased by one pound or by one dollar the exports sent from this country to Great Britain, without having increased by one pound or by one dollar the exports sent from this country to Great Britain, without having increased by one pound or by one dollar the exports sent from this country to Great Britain, without having increased by one pound or by one dollar the exports sent from this country in the policy that we propose is a policy of fitting protection. That was the original term, that is the term we use now. The best proposed in the policy that the policy that we proposed in the policy that the policy that the p

Does the hon, gentleman think that is due to this Government?

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS (Mr. Blair). Yes.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Let me remind the House of what the Prime Minister of Canada said in Sherbrooke. He apologized for having done anything. He said he had not consented to anything not even to allowing men to enlist in the British army from Canada, he had not consented to anything until he was borne down by the overwhelming sentiment of the country. Let me call a witness from that side of the House. The hon, the junior member for the city of Halifax (Mr. Russell) has borne this testimony:

It was the opportunity and the privilege of the leader of the Opposition to initiate the proposal to offer Canadian troops for service in South Africa. It was a proud, and enviable, and distinguished opportunity.

Then, what do we find the hon, member for Labelle (Mr. Bourassa), saying on this subject:

After Parliament was prorogued, event went on until it came to the

for Labelle (Mr. Bourassa) saying on this subject:

After Parliament was prorogued, events went on, until it came to the point where the Prime Minister declared that Canada was not at war with the South African Republic; that our Militia Act forbade the sending of our troops outside of Canada unless her territory was threatened; and, moreover, that Parliament was sovereign in the matter, and that, without the sanction of Parliament, the Government could do nothing. I think this is a fair resume of the position taken by the right hon, gentleman in his often-quoted interview with the "Globe." The leader of the Opposition took issue with the Prime Minister. In a telegram which did not reach its destination, but which was published broadcast—

And known well to the hon, gentleman.

And known well to the hon. gentleman.

And known well to the hon, gentleman.

—the hon, gentleman advised the Government to send troops right at once and not to mind Parliament. I need not say where my sympathy stood. Ten days later the Government gave up, and decided to send troops.

I commend that to the attention of hon, gentlemen opposite. What more have we, Sir? At this moment we have—the fact that supporters of the Government are now agitating the question and are holding public meetings in the province of Quebec. The hon, member for Laprairie and Napierville (Mr. Monet), the hon, member for Charlevoix (Mr. Angers), are holding public meetings in the province of Quebec denouncing the sending of troops, apologizing for the Premier, and saying that he was misled by that dreadful man, Sir Charles Tupper.

BOARD OF TRADE RESOLUTIONS.

Sir Charles Tupper.

BOARD OF TRADE RESOLUTIONS.

This may be a farce that is being carried out, but, I think, if it is one, it is not particularly creditable to the hon. gentleman. I will ask the permission of the House to have these resolutions of the boards of trade entered on the record, as I have really no time to read them:

Ottawa Board of Trade:

Whereas, the second congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire declared, in 1892, "That arrangements should be devised to secure closer commercial union between the Mother Country and her colonies and dependencies," and, "That a commercial union within the British Empire on the basis of freer trade would tend to promote its permanence and prosperity;"

And, whereas, it has been generally admitted that the colonies should contribute towards the cost of Imperial defence, and, as a matter of fact, colonial forces have participated with those of the United Kingdom, in defending the integrity of the Empire;

Therefore, be it resolved, that, in the opinion of this congress, a certain degree of closer commercial union among the countries of the Empire can be most conveniently established a step towards the introduction of inter-British free trade most readily taken, and the responsibilities of each part of the Empire most equitably borne by providing a revenue for its defence, and other common Imperial purposes, from the proceeds of a small uniform duty tover and above those of the local tariffs, where any such are levied) on all importations from foreign countries, intofevery part of the Empire.

That in the opinion of this congress the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened and the union of the various parts of Her Majesty's dominions greatly consolidated—

(a). By the colonies contributing towards the naval and military defence

union of the various parts of Her Majesty's dominions greatly consolidated—
(a). By the colonies contributing towards the naval and military defence of the Empire;
(b.) By the adoption of a commercial arrangement that, while conserving the present freedom of action as to (b.) By the adoption of a commercial arrangement that, while conserving the present freedom of action as to the fiscal policies most suitable to the geographical conditions and diversified interests of the individual countries composing the Empire, will provide for the imposition of a moderate special advalorem duty on importations from foreign countries to be levied uniformly by all parts of the British Empire, thus not only providing revenue for joint Imperial responsibilities, but also inaugurating a policy of mutual benefit whereby each component part of the Empire would receive an advantage in trade as a result of its national relationship.

Toronto Board of Trade:

Toronto Board of Trade:

Toronto Board of Trade:

Whereas, it is generally recognized that an advantageous commercial bond is the strongest link in national unity, and maintenance and strengthening of trade is the keystone of a state's successful development;

And whereas, the existence of an Empire is largely dependent upon the material prosperity of its people:
Therefore, be it resolved that, in the opinion of this congress, the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened and the union of the various parts of Her Majesty's dominions greatly consolidated by the adoption of as commercial policy based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the Empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of their national relationship.

# THE CAUSE OF OUR PROSPERITY

# The Laurier Administration Does Not Deserve to Get Any Credit For It.

All the World Is Prosperous Now, and Canada Shares in the General Activity Because the Conservative Policy Was Maintained --- Mr. Foster's Criticism of Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech.

In the House of Commons on March 27, Hou. George E. Foster made the following reply to Mr. Fielding's budget speech:

Mr. Speaker, I rise to day, with a good deal of pleasure to common the sound of plain, and, I hope, truthful criticism of the address, he spoke of the history of make as a story, combining certain peculiarities; and, I think, it would be not travelling out of the record, if I were to say that the hon, gentleman's speech bears all the marks of a story easily and plain ly recounted, gathered from the statistics of the Government, of the business indressly of the truthful critical to the country. The hone and the business indressly of the country, very much disjointed, and, I may, comment whose inconsistencies are quite as glanger and the principal points touched upon by my the statistics of the Government, of the business indressly of the country. The hone and the business indressly of the country, the control of the grant of the principal points touched upon by my the financial and fiscal affairs of the grown met whose inconsistencies are quite as glanger to say, somewhat tortured for the propose of upholding the interests of a Government whose inconsistencies are quite as glanger to say, somewhat tortured for the propose of upholding the interests of a Government whose inconsistencies are quite as glanger to say, somewhat tortured for the propose of upholding the interests of a Government will be proposed to the proposed to the proposed to the seed of the seed posite during that year; he would look in vain for any inquiry into, and any comparison of the courses and currents of the trade of this country, of for any discussion of the tariff as affecting the great problems of labour and industry in Canada, some of which are very close now? to a public decision, and public action in this country; and he would have risen from his seat without having had one; single proposition placed before him by my hon, friend for the solution of the great and vexed questions which are pressing for solution upon tions which are pressing for solution upon her public men. As I said before, it would rather seem to be a simple collation of statistics, the disjectal membra of which, if I may be allowed the use of a Latin term, seemed to have been promiscuously thrown wherever it was thought an appeal might be made, ad captandum, to people who have not had the opportunities of looking into, and so have not the power of discerning what are really the facts of the case as bearing on the questions under discussion. All through the hon, gentleman's speech there seemed to be a leading up to the reiteration of the almost endless refruin: Behold what a people we are—"Is not this great Babylon that I have built?" And, no matter from what quarter the facts are taken, Babylon that I have built?" And, no matter from what quarter the facts are taken, whether from the first years of Confederation, fragments were extracted, or whether joined to them were fragments from later years—no matter, everything was done, anything was done, which could be used to prop up the idea often made in so many words, but more frequently by inference and appeal, that all the wonderful progress of to-day had its origin and is now mainand appeal, that all the wonderful progress of to-day had its origin and is now maintained by the gentlemen who, for the present, are governing affairs in this country. There was a great glorification of what was called generous expenditure. There was a great glorincation of what was called generous expenditure, and of increased-revenue; but there was a very discreet avoidance of the obstructive contrast between the professions and policy of these gentlemen, when they were out, and the performance of these gentlemen now that they are in.

#### INFORMATION LACKING.

My hon, friend was so hurried, along this articular line, that he had not the time begive the House some very necessary in-formation which I think he should have formation which I think he should have given. For instance, he quoted immigra-tion returns, beginning his statistics, so far as immigration from the United States tion returns, beginning his statistics, so far as immigration from the United States is concerned, with the year 1897, and prefacing his figures with the remark, that there did not seem to be any statistics with reference to them up to that period; and then after quoting them all, as a strong argument in favour of the propositions which he was sustaining, it was found that he had not gone to the trouble of ascertaining on what these statistics were basedwhether they were simply the numbers returned by the immigration agents, whether they were the numbers taken down by the customs officers as the people came across the border, or whether they were persons who had actually settled on land or had taken in their abode in Manitoba and the North West. Yet we all know that this same immigration from the United States had been going on long before 1897. He spoke of the fact, which we are all glad to know is now about to become a reality, that Candains securities will be equal to the best British securities, so far as the investment of trust funds is concerned. But he did not have the time to lay before this House, or to give information to this House, as I think he should have done, of the terms, and the conditions, upon which these securities are to be taken in respect to the trust funds which are invested in them. He came down with a very important proposition, no other than the proposition to admit the products of a large and fertile is land in the West Indies into community of free trade with the Dominion of Canada; and he had not either the time or did not take the trouble to give to this House one single line of information as to how this introduction of the products under free trade into Canada would differentiate or affect the trade of this country. He took an important step in giving a boaus by way of remitting the customs duty upon expensive machinery for the beet root industry in this country. But he gave the House no information as to whether later experiments and the experience of the last ten or fifteen y concerned, with the year 1897, and pre-

convention of 1803. Mr. Davies, now Sir Louis Davies, the present Minister of Ma-rine and Fisheries, declared:

The Liberal party says that several millions may be lopped off the present expenditure, without injury to the pub-

The Hon. David Mills, now Minister of Justice in this Government, estimated that "The probable saving would be four Mr. John Charlton, at that time and still

at once reduce the public expenditure and effect other savings to the extent of five million dollars per annum, with-out impairing the efficiency of the ser-And Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, now the leader

And Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, now the leader of this Government, declared in Toronto: If we get into power we will follow the example of Mr. Mackenzie: and I say that, although we may not be able to bring the expenditures to what they were under him, we can reduce the amount two, yes, three millions of dollars per year.

The present Minister of Trade and Commerce, who, for nearly twenty years went bellowing through this country against the great expenditures of the Government, declared from his place in this House:

clared from his place in this House:

For my own part, I do not hesitate to tell him that I consider a yearly expenditure of forty million dollars, or thirty-eight million dollars, altogether too large for the prosent resources of Canada. I say that it is a disgrace and a shame to the Government that have been entrusted with our affairs that they come down to us and ask for an expenditure of \$38,300,000 a year for federal purposes. Sir, the thing is atterly unjustifiable.

The present aconomical Minister, the Post-master-General (Mr. Mulock), who, when he was trying ato get into office, objected to such things as the Governor-General's salary, shouted himself hoarse over seventeen or even fourteen Cabinet Ministers in a country like Canada, swallowing up the country in an attempt to governor the country in an attempt to governor the country in an attempt to governor the country in a stempt to governor the country in the countr money of the country in an attempt to gov-ern the people, in 1895 declared, with his hand on his heart:

who can justify the expenditure of our country to-day? It cannot be justified by the wealth of the country. There is nothing to warrant this enarmous expenditure of nearly \$38,000,000 except the fact that we are burdened down with debt and with office-holders, great and small.

And Mr. Paterson, now a member of this Government, in 1890, declared :

Government, in 1890, declared:

In 1890 we were taking \$6,115,000 more in taxes out of the people than we should, and we spent \$7,571,000 more than we should. He declared that an gra of economy in expenditure should be at once entered upon.

Mr. David Mills, at that time, but now the Minister of Justice, declared in 1803:

We say that the government of this country may be carried on for a very mash smaller sum than that which is now being taken out of the pockets of the people for that purpose.

We are asking for a reduction of taxation; we are asking for economy in the management of public affairs. Mr. Charlton, at that time, and still, a member of this House, declared that the people were becoming disgusted.

They see the taxation from customs is increasing, they see the public debt piling up, they see the inordinate increase in the expenditure, and our people are leaving the country in disgust.

Mr. Mills again declared in 1889:

I have no doubt at all that the effi-ciency of the public service might be increased and the expenditure dimin-ished by almost one-half. THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

On a special point, the present hon. Mitter of Trade and Commerce (Sir Richardwright) declared

and extravagance that we should find it necessary to augment our number to seventeen. This is far too many, and is a dissatisfaction to the country.

And, if I may be permitted to join the fless to the greater. I would say, that, in 1894, the present hon member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen), said: I must take exception, in the first place, to the office ever having been created.

What office? The Ministership of Trade I do not see why it was created, un

less it was to give a resting place, for the balance of his life, to the hon. gentleman who now occupies the position, drawing \$7,000 a year for virtually doing nothing.

drawing \$7,000 a year for virtually doing nothing.

I suppose the hon. gentleman now is willing that this office shall be retained in order to give a resting place for the "onlooker" of the present Cabinet, who has passed his period of active service. What are these that I have been reading,? These statement that I have been reading represent the solemn pledges of grown men, who have lived in this country and engaged in its politics for thirty, twenty-five and eighteen years. These are the utterances of men, who stood before the people, with their hands on their hearts, and declared that they were honest and truth-telling; these are the utterances of men, all anxious to climb into power, taking hold of these pledges as of the rungs of a ladder, by which they have gained power, but which, after they have gained power, they have kicked over, and broken entirely the pledges which they made. Bron. gentlemen smile as I recount these things. Why? Because they believe there is no longer necessity for truth and honour in the public men of this country, because they believe there is no longer necessity for truth and honour in the public men of this country, as we have to be contemned, as utterly to be despised as are their promises so solemnly made and so often repeated before the people? Is there any reason why these gentlemen should not cover their faces with their hands whenever they meet their electioneering work, they are going to make solemnly made and so often repeated before the people? Is there any reason they these gentlemen should not cover their faces with their hands whenever they meet their electioneering work, they are going to political oblivious as surely as he has engaged in public life in that country? Do they shelieve that, by means of the machine which they control, of the creatures that they take into their confidence, and send off to do their electioneering work, they are going to political oblivious as surely as he has engaged in public life in that country? The promises of the proposition of thi

TAKING MONEY FROM THE PEOPLE. Now, these hon, gentlemen came in, and what have they done since they came in? What have they done with the expenditure of this country? The hon, Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding), said, in a light and what have they done with the expenditure of this country? The hon. Minister of this country? The hon. Minister of this country? The hon. Minister of this country way: We had last year more money; we had a revenue \$6,186,000 greater than we had the year before. (Great applause from the back benches!) Let me translate that into plain English, such as the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce would have used in 1896. What does it mean? That you are taking out of the pockets of the people, the wage-earners, the labouring classes, the farmers of this country. \$1.16 per head more than the previous year for every man, woman and child in Canada. He made the statement that they had taken five millions and odd more in customs and excise than they took last year. Again applause from the back benches. Translate it, and what does it mean? That from these people, who, in the language af my hon. friend opposite, were "bled white," the farmers, the people whose backs were and above what you took the year before in taxes alone. Then, Sir, he boasted that he had a surplus of \$4,837,000. It was again greeted with applause. The translation of this into language of old times would have been: "A surplus, Sir! You have no business with a surplus; when you take sufficient out of the pockets of the people of this country to care for the ordinary consolidated fund expenditure and services, you have no business to take more. You should have let that remain in the pockets of the people, who could use it a great deal better than you could use it here." My hon. friend was very solicitous lest we should confuse the expenditures upon consolidated fund and capital. He said that some gentlemen were apt to confuse them. Who are the gentlemen? They are apt to be confused, when we find the hon. Minister of Railways and Canals (Mr. Blair) spreading upon the estimates and voling through this House, on the lines of capital expenditure, hundreds of thousands of dollars, which, in preceding Governments, were always met out of consolidated fund and charge

TWO GOVERNMENTS COMPARED. TWO GOVERNMENTS COMPARED.

It has been stated over and over again, by hon gentlemen opposite, that, when the late Government were in power, they were a very extravagant Government. I wish to put a table before the House, and I will read the figures contained in it. It gives the expenditures on consolidated revenue account, and also the total expenditures in parallel columns, consequently, I offend in neither research I do not confuse the two. spect, and I do not confuse the two.

EXPENDITURE ON CONSOLIDATED FUND ACCOUNT AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Total Expenditure. 1987-1891 (average) \$36,328,821 1892 33,765,894 1893 33,814,052 1894 37,885,025 1895 38,132,005 36,949,142 38,349,759

friend (Sir Richard Cartwright), lest he fall into a trap.

Now, Sir, when you come to the summation of that matter let it for ever silence gentlemen who state that the Liberal-Conservative Government for the last ten or fifteen years of its existence was an extravagant Government as measured by great increases in public expenditure. What is that summation? It is that the Liberal-Conservative Government spent in totality \$388,237 per year less from 1892 to 1896, than from 1887 to 1891, and that the present Government has exceeded the Liberal-Conservative average expenditure from 1892 to 1896 as follows:

In 1897 by \$ 830,992 In 1898 by 3,192,518 In 1899 by 9,400,872

And, as estimated by the Finance Minister for this current year of 1900, they will over-expend the average expenditure of the late Government from 1892 to 1896, by the sum

of \$10,908,255.

Now, Sir, I invite any gentleman on the other side of the House to take the public accounts which he can have put in his hand and to deny one single statement that I have made with reference to a comparison of this expenditure as between the two

of Customs and by the Dominion Statistician, an increase of \$1.58 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. Now, Sir, let me make another comparison. In 1893 it was that my right honorable friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) denounced the Liberal-Conservative Government for its extravagance, and declared that he would bring the expenditure of this country to two millions or ture of this country to two millions or three millions less than it was. Now, Mr. Speaker, what are the comparisons?

Consolidated Fund 51,542,635 Increase . . . \$5,089,443 \$10,689,108

And yet these hon gentlemen claim that they have fulfilled their pledges. Having driven out a Government which was so extravagant, these gentlemen have marked, and marked in a significant manner their appreciation of economy by spending \$10,689,000 more in the last year than was spent in 1893. Well, Sir, that is not the best of it or the worst of it; for the estimates given by the Finance Minister for the current year are as follows: That the expenditure on consolidated fund will be \$43,175,000, and on capital, \$9,875,000, a total expenditure of \$53,080,000, as compared with a total expenditure in 1896 of \$41,702,383. In the current year, the revenue is to go up to the current year, the revenue is to go up to \$51,000,000, an excess of \$4,400,000 over last year, and the expenditure is to increase over that of the present year by \$1,500,000.

THE INCREASE OF THE DEBT.

THE INCREASE OF THE DEBT.

Now, Sir, having made this comparison, I wish to come back to the statement which was made by the Minister of Finance. He desired to show, as regards the increase of the debt, that the present Government was in a much better position than the late Government; and how did he attempt to show that? Why, Sir, he took the years from 1878 to 1896, and said that in those eighteen years the debt was increased by \$118,000,000, an average of \$6,563,000 per year, whereas from 1896 to 1899, three years, there was an increase in the debt of \$7,700,000, or an average increase of \$2,503,000 per \$118,000,000, an average of \$6,563,000 per year, whereas from 1806 to 1899, three years, there was an increase in the debt of \$7,700,000, or an average increase of \$2,503,000 per year; and then he imagined that he had satisfied this House, and this country, that he had proved the finatter up to the hilt. Was there ever a more unfair statement made? Was there ever a more flagrant outrage committed upon all reasonable rules of comparison? The hon, gentleman takes the period from 1878 to 1896, and he compares the increase of capital expenditure in those years with the increase in the three years just past, when Canada had almost completed her house and installed her main furnishings, and now had but to provide the lesser requirements in the various departments of the public service. Let me read to my hon, friend some figures, and then see if he does not himself feel ashamed of having attempted to palm off so unfair a statement upon the country. From 1878 to 1896 we were building the Canadian Pacific Railway, and we spent \$85,000,000 of capital on that road; in the three years past these gentlemen have spent just \$23,000 on the Canadian Pacific Railway. From 1878 to 1896 we spent on canals, \$33,000,000; in the last three years these gentlemen have spent \$0,300,000; while these hom, gentlemen have made an appropriation of only \$260,000. We spent on the Intercolonial Railway branches, \$20,500,000; they have spent \$1,400,000. We assumed the St. Lawrence debt, \$2,700,000, and went on thereafter with the improvement ourselves; they have assumed nothing with regard to the debt incurred by the Montreal Harbour Commission in improving the St. Lawrence. On the Quebee North Shore Railway we assumed \$2,304,000; they nothing. On territorial expenses we expended \$900,000; they nothing. And yet the Finance Minister of this country thinks it is not beneath his dignity, and that it is fair and reasonable, to make a comparison between these utterly dissimilar periods as regards great expenditure. On the North-West Rebellion we paid

dant revenues of the country? Or if they producture and yet not increase the debt largely; but the plain truth is told by the total expenditure, and it is this plain truth that this House requires and that the country needs. The House will notice that the average total expenditure of the late Liberal-Conservative Government from 1892 to 1896 was 1893 by about \$400,000 per year than from 1887 to 1891. In 1896 it was \$41,702,883.

Now. Sir, when you leave the year 1896, what do you find? You find that in 1897, the average total expenditure rises to \$42,952,785.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir Richard Cartwright). I do not want to interrupt the hon, gentleman, but would he state again what he makes the total expenditure for 1896?

Mr. Foster—The total expenditure for 1896 is \$41,702,883, and to assist my hon. If riend (Sir Richard Cartwright), I will tell him what the Finance Minister (Mr. Fielding) has had to tell me in this House for three several times, but only upon my jogging his memory, namely, that in a bookkeeping way he charged up to the Government expenditure in 1896 2,394,000 for the North Shore Quebec Railways subsidy, which was a liability incurred in 1892, and not in 1896. And though he included it in railway subsidies actually paid in 1890, I challenge the Finance Minister to rise in his place now, and tell this House that he total sum in the railway subsidies of 1896 to "the late Government, and to this day he is simply paying the interest, as was the condition of the grant made in 1882. That, is why I wish to assist my hon. frend (Sir Richard Cartwright), lest he fall into a trap.

Now, Sir, when you come to the summation of that matter let it for ever silence on the fall of that matter let it for ever silence on the fall of that matter let it for ever silence on the fall of that matter let it for ever silence on the fall of that matter let it for ever silence on the fall of that matter let it for ever silence on the fall of that matter let it for ever silence on the fall of the matter le

I ask how it was got. \$1,100,000 was derived from two of the most odious and oppressive taxes which were never imposed in any civilized country before under similar circumstances at least—the taxes on breadstuffs and fuel. If he really wants to relieve the people, let him remove the taxes on breadstuffs and coal.

and coal.

If my hon, friend boasts of a surplus today, there is an hon, gentleman sitting
close beside him who will tell him that
he need not look around very long for a
method of remitting that to the people, and
thus ridding the people of what this prominent member of the Government declared over and over again, an odious tax
which should not be allowed in any civilized country—the tax on breadstuffs and
coal.

Mr. COCHRANE. Who said that?
Mr. FOSTER.—That was stated by Sir Richard Cartwright. But we have another authority on this question, also a member of this Government, by name D. Mills, and the Hon. David Mills said:

the Hon. David Mills said:

He boasts of a surplus. I say that a government is not entitled to have a surplus. There is no stimulus to economy when a large surplus remains in the hands of the government. A large surplus invites to extravagance, and has invited to extravagance in this country. The Government and Parliament of this country should inaugurate a system of economy.

That is a statement made in 1893 by a gentleman who is to-day a colleague of the Minister of Finance, and when the Minister of Finance comes down and boasts of one surplus of \$4,700,000 and a coming one of \$7,500,000 I refer him to his colleagues.

SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS.

SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS.

The hon, gentleman wanted to show that the era of deficits had passed, and that an era of surpluses had succeeded. Well, what years do you suppose he chose in order to make a fair comparison between the two administrations in the matter of surpluses and deficits, and how do you suppose he treated the question, even after selecting his ground? He took the years of Conservative administration of 1893, 1894 and 1895, and he said that in those three years there was a deficit of \$5,694,759. He then took the three succeeding years of the present Government, and he added up the surpluses and deducted the small deficit, and made a net surplus of \$4,800,000 and then adding this surplus to the former deficit, he exclaimed: Behold a betterment of \$11,000,000 Does my hon, friend think it fair to select a period of depression, such as existed in this country from 1893 to 1895, and to compare that with a period of the greatest expansion, as he himself says, ever known in Canada? Why did my hon, friend not go back to 1891? He would have found that in 1891 we had/a surplus and also in 1892, and he would have found out some other things. He would have found that in 1891, when we had a buoyant revenue and a surplus of \$155,971, with another surplus in sight for the next year. other surplus in sight for the next year, I, as Finance Minister of the Government of that day, came down to this House and wiped out entirely the duties on raw sugar, which were very high. If he had looked at the calculations he would have found the following result, and I give him this table for comparison:

Sugar tax Surplus. \$ 155,977 1,354,555 Deficit. Nil. remission 1891—\$ 227,474 1892— 5,200,000 1893— 4,000,000 1894— 4,821,000 1895— 5,603,521 ...... \$19,851,995, \$1,510,532 \$5,694,759 all remission of taxation ...\$19,851,995 t deficit ... 4,184,227 Total remission of taxation ... Net gain to country .. .. .. \$15,667,768

Those are facts which were known to my hon, friend and which he might have taken into account in making his comparison, but which, unfortunately for him, would have entirely destroyed it. That no doubt was the reason why he ignored them. Here is another table.

1894 to '96. 1897—99. Excess. ther revenue. . . 26,200,000 82,000,000 5,800,000 Total excess 3 years (Liberal)..\$18,200,000 Expenditures on consol-idated

idated fund . . .\$112,600,000 \$119,100,000 \$ 6,500,000 On Cap. Account . 15,000,000 20,700,000 5,700,000 Total excess expen. 8 years (Lib.).\$12,200,006

Total excess expen. 8 years (Lib.). \$12,200,000 Making the comparison in this way, comparing the actually collected revenue in both cases, they collected revenue in both cases, they collected for the three years of their administration than we did in the three years of our administration which the hon. gentleman selected, and this would have entirely wiped out his so-called betterment of \$11,000,000, and left \$7,000,000 to the good besides, and not content with collecting \$18,200,000 more, they made an extra expenditure in these three years of \$12,200,000.

Surpluses, says my hon. friend. Does he know that since confederation there have been twenty surpluses in our financial history? Does he know that the Liberals can only boast of three of these, and that out of twelve deficits the Liberals are responsible for five, and the Liberals are responsible for five, and the Liberal Conservatives for seven. But of the seven, two were due to the paying of the North-West rebellion expenses out of the revenues of the country, and the other three were due to this remission of sugar taxation of which I have spoken.

I am willing to take a deficit when it is caused by relieving the burdens of the people, has this gentleman relieved? I fail to see. Sir, he has added taxation and sugar, under the pretense of giving a preference to the West Indies, which he knew at the time would not be operative, and he came up at the next session of Parliament and declared that it had not been operative. And why? Because at the very time he put on this duty, there was such legislation in the United States of America in respect of the countervilling duties, that it more than made up to the West India cane sugar producers for the preference he gave them. Yet he added from \$300,000 to \$500,000 on sugar under that pretence, and even when he acknowledged that it was but a pretense which was unfounded.

From 1891 to 1895, there were three sevent well well was unfounded.

ASTONISHING FIGURES.

ASTONISHING FIGURES.

Now, lest I overwhelm the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir Richard Cartwright ) with these astonishing figures respecting his own department, I will say, that, at long last, he has plucked up courage to pay the silver-lead smelting bounties in British Columbia, for which legislation was prepared and passed by the Conservative Government before they went out of office, and that a large part of the expenditure in his department is due to the paying of these long-deferred bounties. In the whole of the pages of comparison in the public accounts of this year, there are only four or five departments or sub-departments of government in which there has not been an increase.

government in which there has not been an increase.

Now let me say something with reference to the taxation of this country. The opinion has prevailed, made to prevail, by these hon. gentlemen very largely, that the taxation taken from the country by the Liberal-Conservatives was exceedingly high. This was urged as a strong reason for the deteat of the late Government. The pledges of those who are now in power led the whole country to believe that the load of taxation would be relieved if they were returned to power. It will be interesting to read these figures, taken from the hon. gentleman's own returns. In 1889-90, we had the period of highest taxation in this country, and I begin with that year.

VOLUME OF TAXATION AND REV-

		ENUE.	
			Total
		Taxes.	Revenue.
1889-90		\$31,587,071	\$39,879,025
	 	30,314,151	38,579,310
1890-1	 	00,012,101	36,921,871
1891-2	 	28,446,157	
1892-3	 	29,321,367	38,168,608
	 	27,579,203	36,374,693
1893-4	 	07 440 100	33,978,129
1894-5	 	25,446,198	
1895-6		27,759,285	36,618,590
	 	28,648,626	37,829,778
1896-7	 	20,010,010	40,555,238
1897-8	 	29,576,455	
1898-9	 	34,958,069	46,741,249

We see, therefore, by these figures, that 1894-5, when the taxation was \$25,446,198, and the total revenue \$33,978,129, was the period of lowest taxation, and we know that from 1890 to 1894, including these years, three successive reductions had been made in the tariff of the country. Now, sir, what follows? That, whereas in 1889-90, \$31,500,000 were taken from the country in taxation, in 1894-5 that had been reduced to \$25,500,000, or in round numbers, \$6,000,000, largely by the tariff revises which had taken place under the Conservative Government. These figures, I think, are a striking commentary upon two things: First, the alleged extravagance and the high taxation under the Liberal-Conservative Government, and the beautiful way, the unique way, in under the Liberal-Conservative Government, and the beautiful way, the unique way, in which these economists have carried out their pledges and reduced the taxation by increasing it to \$7,190,000 from 1896 to 1899.

Well, sir, there is another way of making comparisons, which is the taxation per head, and that will be shown by the following table:

Increase, 1896 to 1899 ... 90 1.16

That is to say, the reduction per head from 1890 to 1895, under a Conservative administration, was \$1.49 in customs, and \$1.58 in customs and excise both. From 1896 to 1890, the increase in customs alone is 90 cents per head, and in customs and excise together, \$1.16. And this past year is but a promise of what the present current year and the succeeding year are to be in the way of still greater increases.

COMPARISON OF TARIFF RATES.

COMPARISON OF TARIFF RATES.

Now, sir, I want to say a word on the tariff rates so, as to make a comparison which will bring out as clearly as we possibly can what is the difference between these hon, gentlemen under what they call their low revenue tariff, or moderate tariff, and the Liberal-Conservative Government under what the hon, gentlemen opposite denominate as the extravagantily high national policy duties. Now, I am not going to make these calculations myself. There is one thing that a member of an Opposition can sometimes get out of the Government, that is, information, and when these hon, gentlemen do get their blue-books down—which the Minister of Trade and Commerce has not done yet, and the lack of which I felt in my preparation for my reply to the hon, gentlemen, who spoke on Friday—I say that when we do get the figures made up by themselves, I propose to take them as long as I think they fairly conserve the facts, and are based upon impartial lines. So, I take from the trade and navigation figures, the duties on dutiable and free imports into this country for home consumption and present it as follows. The highest year of tariff rate was in 1896, when it was 21.65 per cent. The House will see that from 1889 to 1835 the percentage rate of taxation fell from 21.65 to 10.99 under the successive reductions of the tariff which were made by the Liberal-Conservatives. In 1896, the rate goes up, because, as I said, a part of the sugar duties were put back, and the rate in that year was 18.28.

Now, what is the state of things which they disclose? If we compare 1889 with 1895, there was a reduction of 4.66 per cent. in the rate of taxation under the Liberal-Conservatives. If you take the imports of 1895, which were \$105.232,000, you will find that 4.66 per cent. of it is \$4,900,000, that is to say, the reduction in the rate of taxation from 1889 to 1835 was 4.66 per cent; and the actual volume of taxation taken off on that basis was \$4,900,000. Now we will take 1896, their own figures still. The tariff ra

Mr. Foster—I will carry or son a little farther. From I period of five years, the avenuation tariff was 17.47 per cent. So that if years of the bon. gentlemantion, they have reduce nates by 39-100 of one Now their answer to be: Well, but, in 1897, we thing with the tariff until perith or two months of the thing with the tariff until month, or two months of twell, then, we will take 1898 years. During these two years was 16.82 per cent.; and that from the average rate free gives a reduction of 65-licent. of the average tariff will say: Our full preferent orce in these two years. The the year 1899, when, by their on, their rate was 16.70; this of 77-100 of one per cent. of the average tariff rate from Now, these are statements wirom their own figures, which the House and which can be country and pondered a lowing table shows the rate 1899 to 1899 inclusive:

1889 to 1899 inclusive:

Rate of Duty on Imports sumption, Dutiable a Under Liberal-Conserv. 1899 ... 21.65 p.c. 1897 ... 1898 ... 21.65 p.c. 1898 ... 1891 ... 20.06 p.c. 1899 ... 1898 ... 17.35 p.c. 1894 ... 17.15 p.c. 1895 ... 18.25 p.c. 1896 ... 18.25 p.c. 18.26 p.c. 18.26

country, how would it have in the Trade and Navigation year? He knows that that els would not have been take els would not have been taket tion in this country, and tha proportion, comparatively, now for home consumption that comes in from the Unipasses through the country in exported from this country duce. I ask the hon. Minist if, under these conditions, had been 23,000,000 hushels of brought into this country, it would it have been entered-sumption or under general hon. gentleman knows that I it would have been entered sumption except that small sumption except that small was actually intended for gone into the home consump the calculation of the revenus would have gone out as foreign ported. Now, the thing is can free, and I ask the hon. Means to take his Trade and turns, to turn up the book much corn, from the United tered in the column of total not included in the home commupon which the scale and is to be calculated. How must I venture to tell him that he bushel, but he will find hushels of American corn we this country, placed in the returns; entered for home that the value of that was 88 he will go to the column of will find that of that \$23, 18,009,847 bushels, valued have been exported from try, as foreign product, the try. If the hon, gentleman henestly with figures he will clerks of his departments to 32,683 worth of corn, entered consumption, but which did home consumption, and wheneant to go into home consumption to the exports of foreign pro

consumption, but which die home consumption, and whi meant to go into home consumption to the exports of foreign prosibility of the exports o

# ministration Does to Get Any The Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir Richard Cartwright). I do not want to interrupt the hon, gentleman, but would be state again what he makes the total expenditure for 1896? Mr. Foster—The total expenditure for 1896 is \$41,702,383, and to assist my hon. friend (Sir Richard Cartwright), I will tell him what the Finance Minister (Mr. Fielding) has had to tell me in this House for three several times, but only upon my jogging his memory, namely, that in a book keeping way he charged up to the Government expenditure in 1896 \$2,394,000 for the North Shore Quebec Railway subsidies, which was a liability incurred in 1892, and not in 1896. And though he included it in railway subsidies actually paid in 1896, I challenge the Finance Minister to rise in his place now, and tell this House that he has paid off, that liability. He charged the total sum in the railway subsidies of 1896 to the late Government, and to this day he is simply paying the interest, as was the condition of the grant made in 1892. That is why I wish to assist my hon. friend (Sir Richard Cartwright), lest he fall into a trap. Now, Sir, when you come to the summary of the summ

Budget Speech.

and extravagance that we should find it necessary to augment our number to seventeen. This is far too many, and is a dissatisfaction to the country.

And, if I may be permitted to join the less to the greater. I would say, that, in 1804, the present hon member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen), said

I must take exception, in the first place, to the office ever having been created.

What office ? The Ministership of Trade

I do not see why it was created, un-less it was to give a resting place, for the balance of his life, to the hon, gen-tleman who now occupies the position, drawing \$7,000 a year for virtually doing nothing.

the sources of the hon. gentleman, ing up to the 50 million ably because he did not puse, and more particulat in bringing it up to be model have to take llars more in taxation which he must drag the people.

EXPENDITURE. stouched upon by my
st, with reference to the
e country. The hon.
ly oblivious of his near
ster of Trade and Comcartwright), who sat
im, though immediate
luring those particular
eshunned. He took no
way in which he must
no way in which he must
no seeings of my
ister of Trade and Comwas rolling forth from
nense expenditure of the
the present and current
men who, in 1893 and
articular plank in their
xpenditures of the couny high, and that the Government should be because they would not

ew with alarm the public debt and of val expenditure of

rty, if in power, could he public expenditure savings to the extent llars per annum, with-

Laurier, now the leader t, declared in Torontox power we will follow Mr. Mackenzie; and I h we may not be able enditures to what they we can beduce the

of Trade and Comster of Trade and Com-early twenty years went this country against the of the Government, dein this House:

part, I do not hesitate part, I do not hesitate I consider a yearly exrty million dellars, or 
ion dollars, altogether 
e present resources of 
hat it is a disgrace and 
Government that have 
ith our affairs that they 
us and ask for an ex360,000 a year for fedin, the thing is utterly

micel Minister, the Post-r. Mulock), who, when he into office, objected to e Governor General's sa-elf hourse over seventeen Cabinet Ministers in a swallowing up the try in an attempt to goy-1895 declared, with his

ify the expenditure of my? It cannot be justically of the country. to warrant this enormof nearly \$38,000,000 that we are burdened and with office-holders.

n. now a member of this 590, declared : re taking \$6,115,000 more the people than we at \$7,571,000 more than we at \$7,571,000 more than we lared that an era of eco-iture should be at once

TWO GOVERNMENTS COMPARED.

E87-1891 (average).\$36,328,821

Consolidated Total Expenditure.

43,800,233

TWO GOVERNMENTS COMPARED.

It has been stated over and over again, by hon. gentlemen opposite, that when the late Government were in power, they were a very extravagant Government. I wish to put a table before the House, and I will read the figures contained in it. It gives the expenditures on consolidated revenue account, and also the total expenditures in parallel columns, consequently, I offend in neither respect, and I do not confuse the two. at that time, but now ustice, declared in 1893 the government of this carried on for a very um than that which is ann than that which is nout of the pockets of that purpose.

In for a reduction of a saking for economy in the form of the saking for economy in the form of the saking for economy in the saking declared that the sains disputed.

House, declared ming disgusted. taxation from customs hey see the public debt see the inordinate inexpenditure, and leaving the country in

declared in 1889: subt at all that the effi-public service might be the expenditure dimin-tone-half. ER OF TRADE AND

That is why I wish to assist my hon. friend (Sir Richard Cartwright), lest he fall into a trap.

Now, Sir, when you come to the summation of that matter let it for ever silence gentlemen who state that the Liberal-Conservative Government for the last ten or fifteen years of its existence was an extravagant Government as measured by great increases in public expenditure. What is that summation? It is that the Liberal-Conservative Government spent in totality \$388,237 per year less from 1892 to 1896, than from 1887 to 1891, and that the present Government has exceeded the Liberal-Conservative average expenditure from 1892 to 1896 as follows:

And, as estimated by the Finance Minister for this current year of 1900, they will overexpend the average expenditure of the late Government from 1892 to 1896, by the sum of \$10,908,255.

Now, Sir, I invite any gentleman on the other side of the House to take the public accounts which he can have put in his hand and to deny one single statement that I have made with reference to a comparison of this expenditure as between the two Governments.

of this expenditure as between the two Governments.

Let us now take the total expenditure per head of the population. I am not going into any fanciful enumeration of the population of this country, because I am not able to do so any more than is the Minister of Trade and Commerce, although in his speech in Massey Hall he undertook himself to make up the population of this country and draw his deductions from the figures he made, and he got himself into an absurd tangle in his attempt to do it. I am taking what the public records give us as to the population of this country, as we have to do between the years when the census is taken. Well, Sir, how does it stand? The following table will show it at a glance:

drawing \$7,000 a year for virtually doing nothing.

I suppose the hon, gentleman now is willing that this affice shall be retained in order to give a resting place for the "onlooker" of the present Cabinet, who has passed his period of active service. What are these that I have been reading? These statement that I have been reading represent the solemn pledges of grown men, who have lived in this country and engaged in its politics for thirty, twenty-five and eighteen years. These are the utterances of men, who stood before the people, with their hands on their hearts, and declared that they were honest and truth-telling; these are the utterances of men, all anxious to climb into power, taking hold of these pledges as of the rungs of, a ladder, by which they have gained power, but which, after they have gained power, they have kicked over, and broken entirely the pledges which they made. Hon, gentlemen smile as I recount these things. Why? Because they believe there is no longer necessity for truth and honour in the public men of this country, because they believe that the electorate is as debauched, as utterly to be despised as are their promises so solemnly made and so often repeated before the people? Is there any reason why these gentlemen should not cover their faces with their hands whenever they meet an honest man in this country? Do they believe that, by means of the machine which they control, of the creatures that they take 
 Year.
 Population
 Total Expen.
 Expen.

 1892-6-5,011,000
 \$32,141,764
 38,41

 1896 - 5,125,436
 41,702,383
 8,14

 1897 - 5,125,590
 42,272,755
 8,23

 1898 - 5,248,315
 45,334,284
 8,63

 1899 - 5,312,500
 51,542,635
 9,72

why these gentlemen should not cover their faces with their hands whenever they met an honest man in this country? Do they believe that, by means of the machine which they control, of the creatures that they take into their confidence, and send off to do their electioneering work, they are going to pass scot free for this violation of what, in England, would consign any public man to political oblivion as surely as he has engaged in public life in that country?

TAKING MONEY FROM THE PEOPLE.

Now, these hon gentlemen came in, and Now, these hon, gentlemen came in, and ture of this country to two millions or three millions less than it was. Now, Mr.

Speaker, what are the comparisons Consolidated Fund Expenditure. \$36,814,052 41,903,500 Expenditure. \$40,853,727 51,542,635 \$10,689,108 Increase . . . \$5,089,443

TAKING MONEY FROM THE PEOPLE.

Now, these hon, gentlemen came in, and what have they done since they came in? What have they done since they came in? What have they done with the expenditure of this country? The hon. Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding), said, in a light and airy way: We had last year more money, we had a revenue \$6,186,000 greater than we had the year before. (Great applause from the back benches?) Let me translate that into plain. English, such as the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce would have used in 1896. What does it mean? That you are taking out of the pockets of the people, the wage-carners, the labouring classes, the farmers of this country, \$1.16 per head more than they took last year. Again applause from the back benches. Translate it, and what does it mean? That from these people, who, in the language of my hon, friend opposite, were "bled white," the farmers, the people whose backs were bowed beneath the burdens of extravagant government, you are taking \$1 per head over and above what you took the year before in taxes alone. Then, Sir, he boasted that he had a surplus of \$4,837,000. It was again greeted with applause. The translation of this into language of old times would have been: "A surplus, Sir! You have no business with a surplus; when you take sufficient out of the pockets of the people of this country to care for the ordinary consolidated fund expenditure and services, you have no business to take more. You should have let that remain in the pockets of the people, who could use it a great deal better than you could use it here. "My hon. friend was very solicitous, lest we should confuse the expenditure and services, you have no business to take more. You should have let that remain in the pockets of the people, who could use it a great deal better than you could use it here. "My hon. friend was very solicitous, lest we should confuse the expenditures of ordinary consolidated fund and charged to consolidated fund and charged to consolidated fund and charged to consolidated Increase . \$5,089,443 \$10,689,108

And yet these hon gentlemen claim that they have fulfilled their pledges. Having driven out a Government which was so extravagant, these gentlemen have marked, and marked in a significant manner their appreciation of economy by spending \$10,689,000 more in the last year than was spent in 1893. Well, Sir, that is not the best of it or the worst of it; for the estimates given by the Finance Minister for the current year are as follows: That the expenditure on consolidated fund will be \$43,175,000, and on capital, \$9,875,000, a total expenditure of \$53,050,000, as compared with a total expenditure in 1896 of \$41,702,383. In the current year, the revenue is to go up to \$51,000,000, an excess of \$4,400,000 over last year, and the expenditure is to increase over that of the present year by \$1,500,000. THE INCREASE OF THE DEBT.

Now, Sir, having made this comparison,

over that of the present year by \$1,00,000.

THE INCREASE OF THE DEBT.

Now, Sir, having made this comparison, I wish to come back to the statement which was made by the Minister of Finance. He desired to show, as regards the increase of the debt, that the present Government was in a much better position than the late Government; and how did he attempt to show that? Why, Sir, he took the years from 1878 to 1896, and said that in those eighteen years the debt was increased by \$118,000,000, an average of \$6,563,000 per year, whereas from 1806 to 1899, three years, there was an increase in the debt of \$7,700,000, or an average increase of \$2,503,000 per year; and then he imagined that he had satisfied this House, and this country, that he had proved the matter up to the hilt. Was there ever a more unfair statement made? Was there ever a more flagrant outrage committed upon all seasonable rules of comparison? The hon, gentleman takes the period from 1878 to 1896, and he compares the increase of capital expenditure in those years with the increase in the three outrage committed upon all reasonable rules of comparison? The hon, gentleman takes the period from 1878 to 1896, and he compares the increase of capital expenditure in those years with the increase in the three years just past, when Canada had almost completed her house and installed her main furnishings, and now had but to provide the lesser requirements in the various departments of the public service. Let me, read to my hon, friend some figures, and then see if he does not himself feel ashamed of having attempted to palm off so unfair a statement upon the country. From 1878 to 1896 we were building the Canadian Pacific Railway, and we spent \$85,000,000 of capital on that road; in the three years past these gentlemen have spent just \$23,000 on the Canadian Pacific Railway. From 1878 to 1896 we spent on canals, \$36,000,000; in the last three years these gentlemen have spent \$6,300,000; while these hon, gentlemen have made an appropriation of only \$260,000. We spent on the Intercolonial Railway branches, \$20,500,000; they have spent \$1,400,000. We assumed the St. Lawrence debt, \$2,700,000, and went on thereafter with the improvement ourselves; they have assumed nothing with regard to the debt incurred by the Montreal Harbour Commission in improving the St. Lawrence. On the Quebee North Shore Railway we assumed \$2,394,000; they nothing. On territorial expenses we expended \$900,000; they nothing. And yet the Finance Minister of this country thinks it is not beneath his dignity, and that it is fair and reasonable, to make a comparison between these utterly dissimilar periods as regards great expenditure. On the North-West Rebellion we paid \$4,800,000 out of the revenues of the country; they incurred no like expense. FUND ACCOUNT AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

these great services of the country \$142,600,000, while they spent no more than \$11,000,000 on similar services; and, Sir, will you remark it, while we spent \$142,600,000 our debt increased only \$118,000,000, the rest of the expenditure being provided for out of the revenues of the country. And yet, my hon, friend thinks that it is a fair thing to send out to the country a comparison on such dissimilar grounds as he placed before this House on Friday last. Let us look at another point. Suppose we did increase the debt from 1878 to 1896 by \$6,563,000 a year, while they increased it during the last three years by only \$2,503,000 a year; let us go to the other side of the ledger. How much taxation did we take out of the people of this country from 1878 to 1896? We took \$26,500,000 a year. How much have these gentlemen taken out in the three years since they came into office? They have taken out \$31,000,000 a year, and they are increasing this in the present year by \$4,000,000. If we had taken the same taxation out of the country that these gentlemen are taking out off it to-day, we would have met all that expenditure of \$142,000,000, and we would have comparatively little of that \$118,000,000 added to the debt of the country. The hongentleman says: Now, look at my surplus. Yes, look at his surplus. Why, Sir, there was an hon, gentleman close behind him (Sir Richard Cartwright), who made remarks with reference to surpluses, not once, but many times in this House. Let me read one. In 1882 he declared, when Mr. Tilley announced a surplus of \$4,000,000.

I ask how it was got. \$1,100,000 was derived from two of the most odious and oppressive taxes which were never imposed in any civilized country before under similar circumstances at least—the taxes on breadstuffs, and fuel. If he really wants to relieve the people, let him remove the taxes on breadstuffs and coal.

and coal.

If my hon, friend boasts of a surplus today, there is an hon, gentleman sitting
close beside him who will tell him that
he need not look around very long for a
method of remitting that to the people, and
thus ridding the people of what this prominent member of the Government declared over and over again, an odious tax
which should not be allowed in any civilized country—the tax on breadstuffs and
coal.

lized country—the tax on breadstuffs and coal.

Mr. COCHRANE. Who said that?

Mr. FOSTER.—That was stated by Sir Richard Cartwright. But we have another authority on this question, also a member of this Government. by name D. Mills, and the Hon. David Mills said:

He boasts of a surplus. I say that a government is not entitled to have a surplus. There is no stimulus to economy when a large surplus remains in the hands of the government. A large surplus invites to extravagance, and has invited to extravagance in this country. The Government and Parliament of this country should inaugurate a system of economy.

That is a statement made in 1893 by a

That is a statement made in 1893 by a gentleman who is to-day a colleague of the Minister of Finance, and when the Minister of Finance comes down and boasts of one surplus of \$4,700,000 and a coming one of \$7.500,000 I refer him to his colleagues.

SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS.

The hon gentleman wanted to show that the era of deficits had passed, and that an era of surpluses had succeeded. Well, what years do you suppose he chose in order to make a fair comparison between the two administrations in the matter of surpluses and deficits, and how do you suppose he treated the question, even after selecting his ground? He took the years of lecting his ground? He took the years of lecting his ground? He took the years of lecting his ground? He took the years of the years there was a deficit of \$5,694,759. He then took the three succeeding years of the present Government, and he added up the surpluses and deducted the small deficit, and made a net surplus of \$4,800,000 and then adding this surplus to the former deficit, he exclaimed: Behold a betterment of \$11,000,000 Does my hon. friend think it fair to select a period of depression, such as existed in this country from 1893 to 1895, and to compare that with a period of the greatest expansion, as he himself says, ever known in Canada? Why did my hon. friend not go back to 1891? He would have found that in 1891 we had a surplus and also in 1892, and he would have found have found that in 1891 we had a surplus and also in 1892, and he would have found well, sir, there is another way of making well. hon. friend not go back to 1891: He would have found that in 1891 we had a surplus and also in 1892, and he would have found out some other things. He would have found that in 1891, when we had a buoyant revenue and a surplus of \$155,971, with another surplus in sight for the next year, I, as Finance Minister of the Government of that day, came down to this House and wiped out entirely the duties on raw sugar, which were very high. If he had looked at the calculations he would have found the following result, and I give him this table for comparison:

for comparison:	3		
Sugar tax remission. 1891—\$ 227,474	Surplus. \$ 155,977	100	Deficit. Nil.
1892— 5,200,000 1893— 4,000,000 1894— 4,821,000 1895— 5,603,521	1,354,555	•	\$1,210,382 4,153,875 830,551
\$19,851,995 Total remission Net deficit	\$1,510,532 of taxation		\$5,694,759 \$19,851,995 4,184,227
Net derical in	ountry		\$15,667,768

Those are facts which were known to my hon, friend and which he might have taken into account in making his comparison, but which, unfortunately for him, would have entirely destroyed it. That no doubt was the reason why he ignored them. Here is another table.

1894 to '96. 1897-99. Excess. Taxes collected. \$80,700,000 \$93,100,000 \$12,400,000 Other revenue. \$25,200,000 \$2,000,000 5,800,000 Total excess 3 years (Liberal)..\$18,200,000 Expenditures on consolidated

Idated fund . . .\$112,600,000 \$119,100,000 \$ 6,500,000 On Cap. Account . 15,000,000 20,700,000 5,700,000 Total excess expen. 3 years (Lib.).\$12,200,000

Making the comparison in this way, comparing the actually collected revenue in both cases, they collected revenue in both cases, they collected \$18,200,000 more from the people in the three years of their administration than we did in the three years of our administration which the hon, gentleman selected, and this would have entirely wiped out his so-called betterment of \$11,000,000, and left \$7,000,000 to the good besides, and not content with collecting \$18,200,000 more, they made an extra expenditure in these three years of \$12,200,000.

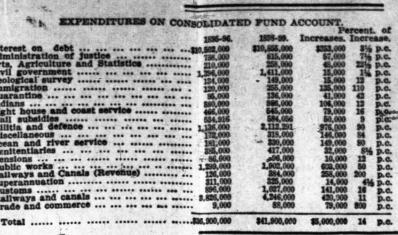
Surpluses, says my hon, friend. Does he know that since confederation there have been twenty surpluses in our financial history? Does he know that the Liberals can only boast of three of these, and that out of twelve deficits the Liberal-Conservatives for seven. But of the seven, two were due to the paying of the North-West rebellion expenses out of the revenues of the country, and the other three were due to this remission of sugar taxation of which I have spoken.

I am willing to take a deficit when it is

try, and the other three were due to this remission of sugar taxation of which I have spoken.

I am willing to take a deficit when it is caused by relieving the burdens of the people. But, what burden of the people, has this gentleman relieved? I fail to see. Sir, he has added taxation. He has added taxation on liquors and tobacco. And, he has added taxation on sugar, under the pretense of giving a preference to the West Indies, which he knew at the time would not be operative, and he came up at the next session of Parliament and declared that it had not been operative. And why? Because at the very time he put on this duty, there was such legislation in the United States of America in respect of the countervailing duties, that it more than made up to the West India cane sugar producers for the preference he gave them. Yet he added from \$300,000 to \$500,000 on sugar under that pretence, and even when he acknowledged that it was but a pretense he had not the sense of fair play, which should impel him to remit the taxation which he put on the people upon a pretense which was unfounded.

From 1891 to 1895, there were three several reductions of the tariff under the



ASTONISHING FIGURES.

ASTONISHING FIGURES.

Now, lest I overwhelm the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir Richard Cartwright ) with these astonishing figures respecting his own department, I will say, that, at long last, he has plucked up courage to pay the silver-lead smelting bounties in British Columbia, for which legislation was prepared and passed by the Conservative Government before they went out of office, and that a large part of the expenditure in his department is due to the paying of these long-deferred bounties. In the whole of the pages of comparison in the public accounts of this year, there are only four or five departments or sub-departments of government in which there has not been an increase.

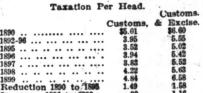
Now let me say something with reference to the taxation of this country. The opinion has prevailed, made to prevail, by these hon, gentlemen very largely, that the taxation taken from the country by the Liberal-Conservatives was exceedingly high. This was urged as a strong reason for the defeat of the late Government. The pledges of those who are now in power led the whole country to believe that the load of taxation would be relieved if they were returned to power. It will be interesting to read these figures, taken from the hom, gentleman's own returns. In 1889-90, we had the period of highest taxation in this country, and I begin with that year.

VOLUME OF TAXATION AND REV-

			10	NUE.	Total
75 4				Taxes.	Revenue.
1889790	١			831,587,071	\$39,879,025
1000 1		• • • • •	•••	30,314,151	38,579,310
1891/2		•••	• • • •	28,446,157	36,921,871
1802-3	e.			29,321,367	38,168,608
1902.4	1			27,579,203	36,374,693
1894-5		•••		25,446,198	33,978,129
1895-6	***	•••	•••	27,759,285	36,618,590
1896-7	•••			28,648,626	37,829,778
1897-8				29,576,400	40,555,238
1898-9				34,958,069	46,741,249

Well, sir, there is another way of making comparisons, which is the taxation per head, and that will be shown by the following

Taxation Per Head.



That is to say, the reduction per head from 1890 to 1895, under a Conservative administration, was \$1.49 in customs, and \$1.58 in customs and excise both. From 1896 to 1899, customs and excise both. From 1896 to 1899, the increase in customs alone is 90 cents per head, and in customs and excise together, \$1.16. And this past year is but a promise of what the present current year and the succeeding year are to be in the way of still greater increases.

COMPARISON OF TARIFF RATES.

Now, sir, I want to say a word on the tariff rates so as to make a comparison which will bring out as clearly as we possibly can what is the difference between these hon, gentlemen under what he was the same the same and the s Now, sir, I want to say a word on the tariff rates so as to make a comparison which will bring out as clearly as we possibly can what is the difference between these hon, gentlemen under what they call their low revenue tariff, or moderate tariff, and the Liberal-Conservative Government under what the hon, gentlemen opposite denominate as the extravagantly high national policy duties. Now, I am not going to make these calculations myself. There is one thing that a member of an Opposition can sometimes get out of the Government, that is, information, and when these hon, gentlemen do get their blue-books, down—which the Minister of Trade and Commerce has not done yet, and the lack of which I felt in my preparation for my raply to the hon, gentleman who spoke on Friday—I say that when we do get the figures made up by themselves, I propose to take them as long as I think they fairly conserve the facts, and are based upon immartial lines. So, I take from the trade and navigation figures, the duties on dutiable and free imports into this country for home consumption and present it as follows. The highest year of tariff rate was in 1899, when it was 21.65 per cent. The House will see that from 1889 to 1895 the percentage rate of taxation fell from 21.65 to 18.99 under the successive reductions of the tariff which were made by the Liberal-Conservatives. In 1896, the rate goes up, because, as I said, a part of the sugar duties were put back, and the rate in that year was 18.28.

Now, what is the state of things which they disclose? If we compare 1899 with 1895, there was a reduction of 4.66 per cent. in the rate of taxation taken off on that basis was 4.900,000. Now we will take 1896, their own figures still. The tariff rate was 18.28; in 1899 it was 16.79, a difference between the two periods of 1.68. The total merchandise imports for 1899 were \$149,346, 459. So, if you had taken the tariff rate of 1896 and applied it to these imports, you would have taken from the people \$2,359,000 more than actually was taken. That i

AVERAGE RATE OF CUSTOMS TARIFF.

AVERAGE RATE OF CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Mr. Foster—I will carry on the comparison a little farther. From 1892 to 1896, a period of five years, the average rate of custom tariff was 17.47 per cent; from 1897 to 1899, three years, the average rate was 17.17 per cent. So that if you take three years of the hon. gentleman's administration, they have reduced the tariff rates by 39-100 of one per cent. Now their answer to that will be: Well, but, in 1897, we had done nothing with the tariff until the very last month, or two months of the year. Very well, then, we will take 1898 and 1899, two years. During these two years their average was 16.82 per cent., and if you deduct that from the average rate from 1892 to 1896 it gives a reduction of 65-100 of one per cent. of the average tariff rate. But they will say: Our full preference was not in force in these two years. Then we will take the year 1899, when, by their own calculation, their rate was 16.70; this is a reduction of 77-100 of one per cent. compared with the average tariff rate from 1892 to 1896. Now, these are statements which are made from their own figures, which are open to the House and which can be canvassed by the country and pondered upon. The following table shows the rate of duty from 1889 to 1899 inclusive:

Rate of Duty on Imports for Home Consumption, Dutiable and Free.

1889 to 1899 inclusive:

Rate of Duty on Imports for Home Consumption, Dutiable and Free.

Under Liberal-Conserv. Under Liberals.
1889 . 21.65 p.c. 1897 . 17.87 p.c.
1890 . 21.21 p.c. 1888 . 16.56 p.c.
1891 . 20.06 p.c. 1899 . 16.70 p.c.
1892 . 17.38 p.c.
1894 . 17.18 p.c.
1894 . 17.18 p.c.
1895 . 16.39 p.c.
1896 . 18.22 p.c.
Average 1892-96, 17.47 p.c.
Average 1892-96, 17.47 p.c.
Reduction, 30-100 of 1 p.c.

But there is a paculiar circumstance that

But there is a peculiar circumstance that I would like to call to the attention of the hon Minister of Customs, who deals honestly with figures and wishes to do what is

CORN NOT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

I will ask him if, in 1898, 23,000,000 bushels of Indian corn had been imported into the country, how would it have been entered in the Trade and Navigation returns of that year? He knows that that 23,000,000 bushels swould not have been taken for consumption in this country, and that a very small proportion comparatively; is taken, even now for home consumption, of the consumption in this country in transit, and is exported from this country as foreign produce. I ask the hon Minister of Customs, if, under these conditions, in 1896, there had been 23,000,000 bushels of American corn brought into this country, in what column would it have been entered—for home consumption er under general imports? The hon, gentleman knows that not a bushel of it would have been entered for home con-

hon, gentleman knows that not a bushel of it would have been entered for home con-sumption except that small quantity which was actually intended for home consump-tion, and that the rest of it would not have

gone into the home consumption totals for the calculation of the revenue rates, and it would have gone out as foreign product exported. Now, the thing is changed, Corn is free, and I ask the hon. Minister of Customs to take his Trade and Navigation Returns, to turn up the book and find how much corn, from the United States, was entered in the column of total imports, and not included in the home consumption column upon which the scale and rate of duty is to be calculated. How much will be find? I venture to tell him that he will end that a bushel, but he will find that 23,342,847 bushels of American corn were brought into this country, placed in the columns of his returns; 'entered for home consumption,' that the value of that was \$8,906,925, and if he will go to the column of exports he will find that of that \$23,000,000 bushels, \$6,009,847 bushels, valued at \$6,302,883, have been exported from this country, as foreign product, to the old country. If the hon, gentleman wishes to deal honestly with figures he will instruct the derks of his departments to take that \$6,322,883 worth of corn, entered here for home consumption, but which did not go into home consumption, but which did not go into home consumption, but in \$60,000,000 which he has taken, as the home consumption totals upon which to eal-chiate his averages. Will the hon, gentleman do that? Does he consider that this is dealing honestly with the country? I give my hon, friend greater credit, for sagacity and knowledge than not to know the currents of trade upon such important articles as Indian corn, in the department of which he is the head, and where he is constantly in touch with the details of the business. Why is it they have gained the advantage of a lower rate per cent, this year which the addition of this \$6,000,000 dod, where it, should never have been added, has given them? Because, either the business. Why is it they have g

you have an important policy founded upon a preference. A preference of what? A preference of 25 per cent. of the duty, and it goes into force 12 1-2 per cent. first and them another 12 1-2 making it 25, and for eleven months of this year 1899, the 25 per cent. reduction has been in force. If you take 30.30, which was the tariff on dutiable goods in 1896, their full reduction of 21 per cent. would be 7.55, but instead of that they are reduced only 3.35 per cent. But I will deal more with that question later. My hon. friend (Mr. Fielding) undertook to go over a large number of what he called indications of prosperity in this country. I agree with him that in the main these are evidences of prosperity. First, the growth of trade; second, the deposits in the public banks and the savings; third, the clearing-house returns, which register the transactions of trade to a large extent. Then there is the immigration into the country, and the various other points which he mentioned. But, sir, when the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fielding) was speaking I thought I had heard an argument advanced per contra on that very line, and in looking tu I found that the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir Richard Cartwright), on one occasion in replying to myself, when I gave in as careful a manner as I could these same evidences and drew conclusions of prosperity from them; the hon. gentleman (Sir Richard Cartwright) rose and made a very serious and very vigourous comment on my position. And what did he say?

Bank deposits! Sir, evidences of dobt are not evidences of prosperity. Savings bank deposits! Sir, evidences of dobt are not evidences of prosperity. I saving bank deposits! Sir, evidences of dobt are not evidences of prosperity. When you would have to go to England and horrow it. You owe it; it is interest, in good humour. The further extract is blurred hea.

Mr. FOSTER—Well, I will stop at "good humour" it is a very appropriate place to stop and the argument of the hon. gentleman (Sir Richard Cartwright) when he criticised these indi

AN ARBITRARY DIVISION.

Well, sir, I have nothing to quarrel with in these indications of prosperity, but I have some remarks to make as to the manner in which they were collated and placed before the House. Does the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) tell me that he is giving any fair comparative or other statement of the trade of Canada by dividing it arbitrarily into three unequal periods—the first period from 1888 to 1878 (ten years); the second period from 1878 to 1896 (eighteen years); and the third period from 1896 to 1899 (three years). On what basis has he made the collocation of these figures on what basis has he made this aggregation? Does not my hofi. friend know that when he states that in 1868 the trade was \$131,000,000; and in 1879, it was only \$153,000,000; does he not know that he has simply caricatured; the state of trade from 1868 to 1879, because if you look over the course of trade, you will find that in 1873 it had gone up to \$217,000,000 from \$131,000,000 in 1868, and then in 1873, for some reason it commenced to decline until it went down to \$153,000,000 at find that in 1873 it had gone up to \$217,000.000 from \$131,000,000 in 1868, and then in 1873, for some reason it commenced to decline until it went down to \$153,000,000 at the end of the administration of the Mackenzie Government in which my hon. friend (Sir Richard Cartwright) was Finance Minister, as compared with \$217,000,000 in 1873. Well, take the other period, from 1879 to 1806. In 1879 the trade was \$153,000,000, and in 1896 it was \$239,000,000. Any one looking over the trade reports knows that in that long period of eighteen years there were periods of greater and less trade, because cycles of greater and less trade, because cycles of greater and less trade, because cycles of greater or less prosperity succeeded each other—twice, three times, sometimes four times, in that length of time. My hon. friend knows also that the circumstances of this country radically change from period to period, and so his comparison was entirely worthless, except that he wished to exaggerate the immense and splendid increase the last three years had registered in the trade of this country, taking these unfavourable points of comparison as he did, in 1878 and 1896. Well, Sir, let us look at this question of trade. Nobody doubts at all that the trade of Canada has advanced splendidly in the last three years. Nobody who will be fair doubts that the turn of the tide commenced in 1894.

NO PANIO IN CANADA.

Nobody, who has read the financial and trade history of this country doubts for a single moment that the conserving power of the national policy from 1891 to 1895 did great-things for Canada, preserving her in a position enjoyed by very few other countries in the world. Let me give an outside authority for that—an authority who has been quoted in this House before, a famous statistician and publicist, the Hon. Mr. Wells, who in the Forum of 1894 wrote as follows:

In the Dominion of Canada, separated

In the Dominion of Canada, separated In the Dominion of Canada, separate from us on the north by an imaginary line, there has been no panic, no unusual demand for money, no stoppage of industries, no restriction of trade, no industries, no part of interest; in abort, nothing dustries, no restriction of trade, no increased rate of interest; in short, mothing beyond the ordinary course of events, except so far as these events may have been influenced by contiguity to what may be termed a financial cyclone whose pathway of destruction was contiguous to, but not within Canadian territory.

That is a statement of great force and great worth, coming from the eminent man who penned it. Well-Sir, that period of 1891-5 was one of well-sustained activity in the Dominion of Canada. There was a disturbance of trade; there was a falling off in imance of trade; there was a taining of ports; there was in one or two years a slig falling off in exports. But, Sir, by 1894 t tide had turned, and we were on the uph course, as was shown by such signs of precity which the hon, centleman mention in his budget speech. From 1894 into 18 and in 1896, the progress of this count was a nowards.

counstances so favourable to trade and commerce. But is it not arrant foolishness, is it not the very opposite of a fon and common sense to declare that because these hon, gentlemen came into power at that particular time, therefore, all the splendid progress in trade which has taken place since is due either to the administration or the legislation of these hon gentlemen? No thoughtful man will be misled who is used to accounts and to financial and trade history; but put as the case was by my hon, friend the Finance Minister, it goes forth to people who from their position are not able to look into these matters and judge them fairly that must take the statement according to the credence they give to the man who utters it. As I said, I do not for a single moment deny the increase of trade, but I deny that it is so great as hon, gentlemen have stated, and I think that one or two sober words may as well now be heard by this house and this country with regard to that. My jubilant and hon, friend, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, when he was in Massey Hall, declared with a great flourish of trumpets that the total trade of Canada in 1899 was \$90,000,000 and over greater than it was in 1896. Trade and commerce reports, when they come down, reduce that to \$82,600,000. That is the first moderate reduction. But there are other things to be taken into account. and commerce reports, when they come down, reduce that to \$82,600,000. That is the first moderate reduction. But there are other things to be taken into account. What is the real index of the prosperity and growth of Canada, so far as her productions and her commerce are concerned? It is the trade shown by amount of the imports for consumption in the country on the one hand, and the amount of the exports which are the products of the country on the other hand. The trade which rushes through a country is of some service to some parties; but it is not to be taken into serious account when you are trying to get down to the basis of a country's greatness and prosperity. If you take the dutiable merchandise and the free goods imported into this country for home consumption, you will find that the imports were just about \$44,000,000 greater in 1890 than they were in 1896. If you take the exports of home produce, you will find that they were \$27,600,000 greater in 1890 than 1896. Taking these together, the total Canadian trade, in and out, is \$71,700,000 greater in 1890 than in 1896. So that we reduce the amount first from \$90,000,000 to \$82,600,000. and then to \$71,700,000. But, further, if 1899 than in 1896. So that we reduce the amount first from \$90,000,000 to \$82,600,000.

and then to \$71,700,000. But, further, if you take only the actual merchandise imported for home consumption, and the domestic exports (deducting the ectn, which is brought into this country and entered for home consumption, but which goes out as a foreign product), that figure is again reduced to about sixty-five million dollars, which represents about the real amount of the trade, export and import, on the basis which I have laid down, as the gain of 1899 over 1898. Well, Sir, that is a great gain. It is a gain which any government and any country may well be proud of; but we derive no benefit for ourselves, and we do not advance the real interests of this country by representing our trade any larger than it is, so far as its real value to the country is concerned. MEASURED IN VALUES NOT IN

Wood and tumber. "Participant Space of the service of the solution of my hon. friend the Minister of Finance all this great burst of trade of 1896, has he never realized the fact that he is speaking actual; and the trade of 1896, has he never realized the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that he is speaking actual; and the service of the fact that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. I am not stating that that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. I am not stating that that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. I am not stating that that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. I am not stating that that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. I am not stating that that was the difference in volume, a lam not stating that that was the difference in volume. As every financier knows, there is kept up in the old country and in the understands and propose of the second of the second of the second of the country of the second of the second of the country second of the second of the second of the country and in the volume of the second of the secon VOLUMES.

of index numbers, which show the difference in prices from year to year. If you will go to October, 1890, you will find that the index number is 105,996. I am not going to take up time explaining the technical construction of this system, but will merely give the figures, and any hon, gentleman who wishes to look into it will very soon find out the basis on which the thing is worked. In October, 1890, the index price number was 105,996. In 1895 it had gone down to 71,672. What does that mean? It means that the average value of articles in October 1890, taking all classes and kinds; was 47 per cent higher than in 1895. If any one attempts to show, by simply taking the values in the Trade and simply taking the values in the Trade and Navigation Returns, that the purchasing, producing, the exporting and buying capabilities of this country are so much less in 1895 than in 1890, he will get no adequate idea of the difference. He has to take the comparative value: and if he wants to 1895 than in 1890, he will get no adequate idea of the difference. He has to take the comparative value; and if he wants to find out what the trade of 1895 was as compared with the trade of 1890, he has to compare the levels of value in each and the difference between the two levels, as shown by Bradstreet's index, is 47 per cent. Suppose we work that out. Taking the actual exports and imports in '1895, their valuation in Canada was \$203,504,332. We now want to find what the value of that 1895 trade would have been according to the prices of October, 1890. We add 47 per cent, which is \$95,645,000, and you have \$299,150,000, as what would have been the value of the trade of 1895, had prices kept the level attained in October, 1890. Hon, gentlemen see the point. Some one says: Your trade is diminishing because the books in 1895 show less value than in 1890. I answer him, in the light of this index, by saying: No, the activity, the production, the exporting and the buying volume of this country, is actually higher in 1895, and you get at something like a fair comparison by taking the prices of the different years into account and bringing them to the same level in each case.

count and bringing them to the same level in each case.

Suppose we apply that rule to \$7895, and then compare with 1899. In 1899 the prices were 17 per cent higher according to the index than in 1895, so that if you would make a fair comparison, you would have to add 17 per cent to the trade figures of 1895, which would give an addition of \$34.700,000. And in comparing 1895 with 1899, the imports and exports of 1895, instead of reading \$203,000,000, would read \$238.000,000, I mention these facts simply to call your attention to this point, that we have not exhausted the subject when we simply take the figures in our books unless we keep in view the varied rates of prices in these goods year after year as our trade history goes along. If we were to apply the difference of prices in 1896 as compared with 1899 it would reduce the \$64,600,000 to about \$30,000.000 of excess in yolume of trade, and still we would have a magnificent addition to our trade.

CONSERVATIVES PROUD OF THE

CONSERVATIVES PROUD OF THE COUNTRY.

Let it be well understood that neither I nor any intelligent man, nor any member of the Liberal-Conservative party, have any other feeling but pride and gratitude that this country's trade is progressing. Why should we not have pride in it as a party and for merely party reasons? Must there not be a period of brooding and preparation and a long sustained course of gestation before the splendid possibilities break out into fulfilment and completion? And it is the glory and the pride of the Liberal-Conservative party that they directed the destinies of this country in that long brooding time of patient preparation, during which our transport facilities were being developed and all the difficulties of the pioneer met with and faced, until at last, wen though it be under the administra-

Manufactures 9,360,000 11,700,000 2,760,000 17,600,000 17,600,000 112,500,000 did not do.

WHY DID IT HAPPEN?

Did it all happen because these hon, gentlemen came in? Then, let us see what has happened since. What has happened within six months, up to December 31st, 1899. Why, the mining products have gone off by a million dollars, the fisheries have kept about stationary this current year, they are going behind. Agricultural products have dropped by \$5,200.000. Here is a short statement which will show the decrease within the last six months of 1899 compared with the last six months of 1897 in the products named.

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN. Horses. 941,193 479,223 Wheat 7,414,273 5,983,282 Cheese 13,458,844 12,112,649 Wood and timber 21,166,303 18,099,249

opening of mines, or the production minerals in this country, different what would have been given at this eriment had not been in power? Ar what would have been given at this Gernment had not been in power? Are miner's tools any cheaper than they we before? No, Sir, he is paying on his in and his steel, from 25 per cent to 200 cent of an increase over what he was ping before these gentlemen came into per, because the prices of these articles have been by that much enhanced. Dehe get cheaper food? I think not; I the prices of his food are about level we those he paid before. Are his clothes cheaper? The staple articles in this peet, have increased in value. Has he cheaper: The stape attitles in check the pect, have increased in value. Has enlarged market for his products? He meets the same difficulty in his of the finished article—what he me of the finished article—what is in the per to finish on this side of the line, as his lead is concerned. he diminished competition? the competition he has

he diminished competition? No, the competition he has to meet is as keen as before. As I have stated, hon, gentlemen have at last paid the silver-lead bounty, but that was planned and provided for by the Liberal-Conservative Government before it went out of power. Therefore, my hon, friend has simply carried out the legislation he found at hand. Sô, go through the whole of the miner's outfit, and his work and conditions and we see that no legislation made miner's outfit, and his work and conditions, and we see that no legislation made by this Government, and no conditions which exist to-day on account of such legislation, makes the miner's occupation a more favourable one than it was before. Ask the same questions with reference to the fisherman, ask the same with reference to the lumberman, ask the same with reference to the farmer—and, by the way, there is an additional point with reference to the farmer, which I shall speak of a lightle later. It is a significant fact that when you go through the returns of trade and business, you will find, that in the larga, what the farmer has to buy has appreciated in price, while the main stock articles that he had to sell have depreciated in price.

. THE FARMER PAYS MORE.

THE FARMER PAYS MORE.

Now, Sir, there is not a gentleman conversant with business that will attempt to deny that general fact. You will find some exceptions to that rule on both sides of the list, but the rule is clear that there is a perceptible, and in some instances, emphasized diminution in the prices that the farmer gets for his products. Take 1899 into account, and there is a sensible increase in what the rather has to pay for what he uses. Everything in the shape of iron, nails, wire, coal oil and all that, a great part of which the farmer has to use in his business, has gone up from 50 per cent. to 150 per cent., or 200 per cent, whilst on his staple articles there has been a decrease in the prices which he obtains. I have here an illustration of that taken from my hon, friend's report. In 1894 we exported to Great Britain \$6,316,373 worth of cattle, valued at \$78.43 per head; in 1895 we exported \$6,797,615 w@rth of which the value per head was \$79,16. In 1896 the value per head was \$79,16. In 1897.

There, on very large exports of a staple product of this country, the price per head has fallen, although the exports of the number of cattle have gone up from \$0,000 in 1894 to 115,000 in 1899, though by the way; 1899 shows a diminution of about 7000, head of cattle as compared with the year 1806.

head of cattle as compared with the year 1898.

Now, there is a point that could have been made by the present Government if, in the complicated mechanism, the widely distributed mechanism, of transport there had been some appreciable difference made. Let us ask ourselves whether there has been or not. Hon, gouternan opposite these event millions of dans for collecting and the contractions.

A FAST OCEAN SERVICE

bave done yet has added to the facilities for trade and commerce.

A FAST OCEAN SERVICE.

But they did one thing, Sir. They found at their hand when they came here a contract ready to be signed which would have put into operation surprody knows what with the developments that have taken place since in this country and outside, what an immense sweep of advantage a fast line service, which would have a fast line service with would have a fast line project with would have a fast line service with would have a fast line service with would have a fast line project with which they were in great sympathy was put out of sight for the moment, because of the moment, b

strength for the days to come when it will astonish him by the vigour of its growth and the freshness of its bloom. It is true with the country and with the business man.—The enforced economy from 1892 to 1895 has been a strengthening time for the business backbone and power of the country. But, it did more. There never was a period in the history of Canada when stocks in this country were at a lower ebb than in 1895. Every bit of old iron that could be worked up out of a railway storeroom was worked up out of a railway storeroom was worked up out of a railway store room was worked up instead of putting in new stock; every bit of stock that could be sill out of the shelves was sold out rather than put in new stock. Manufacturers cleaned out their lofts, their garrets and their cellars, sold everything that they possibly could, so that in this country there was what you might call a hungry man's appetite. What happened then? The turn of the tide came. There was an increased production stimulated by an increased price for cereals and cattle. That caused an inflow of money into the country, that called for greater producing power, greater transportation facilities, caused greater demand for new stock to replace the old stocks in the stores, and taking all that into consideration, every man knows that a large part of this extraordinary activity of the last few years has been expended in filling the void which was created in the period up to 1895. Why do I mark that? Because I think it is the part of wisdom to recognize that these booming times are not going to go on always. These large manufacturing plants, which are now hending every muscle; with orders six months and a year ahead, will, with the powers of development and of production, their millions of capitals, soon reach the point of satisfying the demand of the storerooms and the larders, but they will exist, and with their immense producing power, they will have been englied, this demand will have been overtaken by the supply and then these greatly increased

AFTER RECESS.

Foster—I said before six o'clock it would be found that the prices of great staples that the farmers of this ry have to sell have on the average only not increased, but diminished in

of the general increase of Canadian trade, both as to imports into this country and exports from this country. That proposition I think I shall abundantly prove. While there is a small practical differential in favour of the exporter from Great Britain, that is to a large extent offset by the greater distance and larger cost which is attendant upon imports from that country. The longer time that it takes to fill orders, and the competition with her great competitor, the United States of America, for all kinds of textile goods, have worked in the past and will work for the present and the future to a certain extent against imports to this country from Great Britain. Now, what is held with reference to this matter? First, let me notice a most wonderful argument addressed by the right hon, gentleman who leads the House to the people of Bowmanville in October, 1899. Speaking before an immense, and I venture to the contraction of the present the process of the present of the process of the present and I venture the process of the Speaking before an immense, and I venture to think, a very intelligent audience there, the Premier was endeavouring, as usual, to draw the credit to his Government for the great increase of trade between Great Bri-tain and this country, on account of the pre-ference policy which had been adopted, and he said this:

The merchants of England, the men who have to buy articles in the markets of the world, no longer go to the United States to make their purchases. They come to Canada, and this is the direct result of our preferential tariff.

direct result of our preferential tariff.

Now you have to stop and think over a statement like that before you really take it in. To think that any man leading a party of average business intelligence, who had kept himself at all in current with the business of the world, would, before an audience of three thousand intelligent people, with newspaper reporters on each side of him, make a statement of that kind, almost passes belief. Let us analyze it. Under this new policy, "when the people of England want to buy anything in the markets of the world, they no longer go to the United States of America—they come to Canada; and this is the direct result of our preferential tariff."

BUYING FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Well, Sir, we will take the facts as given by the statistics of 1898, and we will see whether that is true or not. The merchants of England wanted to buy cattle in 1898, and they went to the United States to buy them to the value of \$30,331,563; they wanted to buy salted beef, and they went to the United States to buy \$1,297,745 worth; they wanted to buy fresh beef, and they bought from the United States \$22,763,498 worth; they bought bacon, \$31,332,763 worth; hams, \$17,770,215 worth; pork, salted, not hams, \$17,770,215 worth; pork, salted, not hams, \$1,702,732; butter, \$1,338,504; cheese, \$4,898,719; lard, \$13,608,699; wheat, \$74,434,528; barley, \$1,146,689; oats, \$11,146,458; rye, \$722,072; maize, or Indian corn, \$35,599,350; flour, \$46,089,431; hay, \$731,418; apples, \$1,956,979; seeds, \$1,472,488; tallow, \$2,619,449; wood and timber, \$13,580,309; house frames and fittings, \$2,830,330; leather, \$14,781,147. Total-\$301,502,845. So that we find, in direct contradistinction to the hon. gentleman's assertion, that the merchant of England last year went, not to Canada, but to the United States to buy over \$300,000,000 worth of the articles above mentioned. This BUYING FROM THE UNITED STATES. worth of the articles above mentioned. is an answer a conclusive answer, I do not be hon. gentleman's inclusive sement; and out of that I think there are

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CON-500,39, 67 2,318,723 151 527,006 1,354,939 1,175,584 107 2,769,499 4 568,768 76 2,493,261 Total .. \$110,587,480 \$154,051,503 39 Summed up, that means that our increase in imports from Great Britain was 121 per cent.; from all countries with which we trade, 30 per cent.; and from the United States 50 per cent.

So that, so far from there being an abnormal increase in our imports from Great Britain, the percentage of that increase has been almost the lowest on the list, and very much lower than that of the other great countries with which we trade.

I remember the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce saying, not long ago, that there was an export from Great Britain in a certain year, of \$66,000,000, and to the United States an export of \$44,000,000, while we only had an import of \$32,000,000 from Great Britain, compared with the import of \$58,000,000 from the United States. He declared that that was a gross discrimination against the trade of Great Britain. He said:

There, if you will, is a genuine practi-

He said:

There, if you will, is a genuine practical discrimination to an enormous extent against England and in favor of the United States. I have always said that the national policy was a Yankee device copied from the Yankees, and in fact a benefit to them chiefly, and here is a proof of it.

proof of it.

The hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Louis Davies) speaking at a great meeting in London, informed the people that, under the policy which his Government had adopted, this disparity and discrimination would be done away with. Well, we will see how it was done away with. Of dutiable and free imports merchandise entered for consumption, the recentage contributed to the trade of this country by Great Britain and the U. S. was as follows:

DUTIABLE. By 1896 1890.

Great Britain ....36.24 p.c. 30.77 p.c. 5.47 p.c. Gain.
United States ...43.28 p.c. 49.73 p.c. 6.45 p.c. FREE GOODS.

By 1896 1899. Creat Britain . . .22.19 p.e. 15.70 p.e. 6.49 p.c. United States ...64.07 p.c. 73.43 p.c. 9.36 p.c. TOTAL IMPORTS.

By 1896 1899. Loss.

Great Britain . . .31.15 p.c. 24.72 p.c. 6.43 p.c.
Gain.
United States . . 50.80 p.c. 59.24 p.c. 8.46 p.c.

United States . 50.80 p.c. 50.24 p.c. 8.46 p.c.

I think these hon gentlemen were very wrong in denouncing the national policy as the Yankee device, on account of its discrimination. They were either wrong in doing that, or they have shamefully neglected their duty, for if they have any different machinery from the Yankee device, it has the effect, not of mitigating, but of enhancing the discriminations which they say existed before.

So much with reference to the imports. But, if their argument fails on the question of imports, what can we say of it with regard to the exports, when they attribute the increase so far as Great Britain is concerned, to the preference which they have given British imports into this country?

One can see that there is some reason in supposing that the preference, however, small, on the imports from another country, will lead to an increase of these imports, but it is very difficult, on business principles, to conceive how it is possible that any large extension shall be made in the export trade on account of the preference giver the imports. Well, what are the facts? Suppose we take the figures from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and see whether or not there is an abnormal increase of exports from Canada to other countries.

Exports to the green and the imports into this country?

Gathanter in the first place, has had but small effect upon the imports from the is scuntry.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY LOST.

No greater opportunity had ever offered, possibly no better opportunity had ever offered, and fer division offer than was offered within the last three years to the right hon. gentleman who feads the Government to get from Great Britain, and the colonies a modus vivendi with reference to trade matters which, on some fair and reasonable principle, would be mutually beneficial to all. Events move rapidly. Who would have thought, three years

countries Home Products P.
1896 1899 incre.
\$62,717,941 \$85,113,681
431,097 646,070
95,323 445,667 Exports to Great Britain Argentine .. Belgium .. Hawaii .. .. France .. Germany Holland Italy ..... Japan .... Japan
Norway & Sweden.
British W. Indies
Spanish W. Indies.
United States To all countries .\$109,707,805 \$137,360,792

United States ... 34,460,428 34,766,329 24

These figures, taken from the blue-books of Canada, show that whilst there was a large increase in our exports to Great Britain, that increase was not nearly so large as the increase of our exports to nearly every one of the other principal countries with which we trade. In none of these other countries was there any generous feeling aroused by a preference given to them which would make them buy more of our exports. And yet, simply in the course of trade and with the expansion of trade, there has been a percentage of increase in our exports to these countries represented by the figures I have already given, some of the increases being of astonishing proportions. It does not destroy that argument in the least to say that our trade, with other countries is comparatively small. The increase is there, and it is on exactly the same principle upon which an increase occurs in every case—that is, the principle of the general expansion of trade. Why, take the case of the United States of America; does my hon, friend know that they had the largest exports last year of any year in their history, and that a larger proportion of these exports went to Great Britain than in any preceding year? And yet, Sir, no preference has been granted by the United States upon British imports; and I suppose there has been no answering throb in the great, generous British consumer to buy United States goods because of the inestimable benefits conferred upon his country by the Dingley Bill.

HOW EXPORTS GREW UNDER CON-

HOW EXPORTS GREW UNDER CON-SERVATIVE RULE.

To hear these gentlemen talk, one think that there had been not a To hear these gentlemen talk, one would think that there had been no exports from this country to Great Britain on the lines of natural products until they came into power. Let me take three articles out of many. Of cheese, in 1891, we exported 117,000,000 pounds to Great Britain. But, Sir, in 1897, this had increased to 171,000,000 pounds, an increase of 40 per cent. From 1897 to 1899, the increase has been from 171,000,000 pounds to 197,000,000 pounds, an increase of 15 per cent. But, strangely enough as compared with 1898, there has been a decrease of 5 per cent in the exports of cheese from this country to Great Britain, and this in the year when the second half of the preference calculated to strate generous heart of the British buyer (Mr.

THE DUTY ON MEAT PRODUCTS.

man and the House to take my recollection of them. The hon, gentleman warned the Government and the House that no more insane and utterly foolish proposition could be enacted into law than to attempt to put a duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he made that statement was that it would irritate the United States producer of pork, and would operate to bar us, and continue to har us out of the market of the United States for these products. Well, Sir, the policy was introduced. In 1891, there was an export of bacon to the extent of \$000,000 pounds. In 1896, that had increased to 47,000,000 pounds, an increase of \$00 per cent. The latest year, 1899, shows an export of 111,800,000 pounds of bacon. What happened was this: In the first place, competition from the United States producers of pork and meats, was dull. The producer here got his home market to a large extent, and he built unon that basis, and it was that-which enabled him to reach out to the British market, until to-day, the meat producer here has practically his own market, and has also an opening into the markets of Great Britain. Now, if we take the exports of grain, you will find that in 1891, 2,000,000 bushels were exported; in 1898, 30,000,000 bushels were exported; in 1898, 30,000,000 bushels were exported; in 1898, 30,000,000 bushels were exported; in the exports of cheese, was 46 per cent. of bacon 640 per cent. and of grains 410 per cent. The increase from 1897 to 1899, in cheese, is 15 per cent. in bayon, 99 per cent, and fingrain, 27 per cent. The decrease between 1890 and 1898 is, in cheese, 5 per cents; in grain, 26 per cent.

grain, 26 per cent.

CONTINUATION OF GROWTH.

grain, 26 per cent.

CONTINUATION OF GROWTH.

Sir, the point I wished to make was, that in these great staple products of agriculture, which are typical of the others, there was before these gentlemen came into power, a large and increasing export, and that what has taken place since, has been but the continuation and extension under better conditions of consumption and purchase the world over, in these same commodities. It you take the United States market, which has no legislation such as these gentlemen have here, which has none of the inspiriting effects of their guiding policy, and which has a very high, protective tariff, you find that in 1800, the exparts from the United States amounted to \$857,000,000; in 1895, they had gone down to \$824,000,000; but in 1809, they had increased to \$1,300,000,000, under a large protective policy and a large expansion of the export trade, which is due to none of the causes that hon, gentlemen seek to bring as the reasons for the increase of our export trade, which is due to none of the causes that hon, gentlemen seek to bring as the reasons for the increase of our export trade with Great Britain during the, past three years. Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, all the great European countries have had this large expansion, both of export and import trade, during the last three or four years. It is characteristic of business and trade the world over. I think, therefore, I have said enough in this respect to show that the preference which these hon, gentlemen have given in the first place, has had but small effect upon the imports from Great Britain into this country, and has had practically no effect upon the exports from this country.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY LOST.

the others colonies, at Mr. Chamberlain's direct request, into a commission for taking over and arranging this matter if possible on some reasonable basis. Never before had there been such an opportunity, and it may be many years before such a favourable opportunity will be found again. I do not propose to say much more with reference to this question of preference. It is evident that the preference of 12 1-2 per cent. did not have much effect. It is equally evident, from the statisties, that the preference of 25 per cent. did not have very much more stimulating effect. Hon. gentlemen have gone to the extent of adding another third and have made it 33 1-3 per cent. We will see what effect that will have in stimulating imports from Great Britain to this country. But this is a matter which, I think, should have been approached with very great care and been thought out on more lines than one. What is one of the first effects of this cut of 33 1-3 cents, made horizontally, without discrimination as to articles. It is that it places articles of luxury about the lowest on the list of dutiable goods coming into this country. If the 33 1-3 per cent cut is effective, it lets jewellery in at 20 per cent. It lets manufactures of gold and silver used by rich people in at 20 per cent.; it lets in silks, which are used by the wealthy, at 23 1-3 per cent.; it lets in planos at 20 per cent.; it lets in porcelain goods at 20 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it dets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it admits high class worsted goods at 23 1-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it admits high class worsted goods at 23 1-3 per cent.; it admits high class worsted goods at 23 1-3 per cent.; out on the linear substitute of this country. So far as I can judge, some o over and arranging this matter if possible on some reasonable basis. Never before had

and he declared that favour of an adequate great industries of this Clifford Sifton declaring

an eloquent peroration of Canada.

THE COUNTR The Cost of Mr. Ta Down the

In the summer of I Israel Tarte resolved tha gulf would do him kood. The expense is recorde General's report (page Provisions.... Provisions...... Laundry...... Tableware.... Tableware.
Rug...
Rug...
Mattress...
Three caps...
Three sweaters...
Napkin rings...
Four rubber coats a...
Two alpaca coats...
American flag...
Six rugs...
Sundries...
Various items...

Total ..... The Auditor-General Minister's provisions, sweaters, coats, rugs, to the following service Repairs of Piers, P. E. Harbours and rivers in time Provinces. . . . Harbours and rivers in Harbours and rivers e Total.....

But this does not is senses except coal. The pleasure yacht by Mr. Tarte at \$125 one week's experience the yacht so well that she cost us \$26,000. Toronto M

[Note-Considering th le trip to the country Tarte's trip to Paris is THE EFFECT OF A (From the Hamilto

The price of grain fluct market. Frequently it bashel, or falls 5 cents a it remains 5 rents up fo is mat followed by an in of bread? No. It is important without saying that the could happen the Britis would be a tax of five cer wheat which did not conies, which, if it had whole importation of grant who is the conies of th on the whole importation But it is simply absurate Great Britain purduty of 5 cents a bushe as compared with the contract would be paid by therefore by the consum of wheat,—one from Man equal value with the posed duty of five cents ation at Liverpool. Th arrive there. Does at tell us that the Britinay 5 contact five cents more for the for the Manitoba produc surd, silly, impossible. surd, silly, impossible, sell at exactly the sam and the producer of and the producer would get 5 cents bushel wauld make Came repatriate all the Canue it would create an exodu States into the great Car in the North-West; it we lands with the pick of Old World; it would a great wheat fields of C the wheat Britain wou great wheat fields of the wheat Britain wou be the greatest blessing come to this country. To evident. No man can tial duty of 5 cents a this country would not indicated. And yet the of Canada, instead of

to bring about this gree stead of doing all in its ; is busily engaged in an e the mind of John Bull a tion! The Canadian Go exactly what the great WHY DO THEY Great Britain in sumption \$790,000,0

has yet come to the point of completion, so that it is actually in greater use than it was in 1896 for the farmers and the merchants of this country. The hon, gentlemen have spent \$9,000,000 on the canals, but not a pound, not a ton, not a box of all this import and export has felt the least advantage of that expenditure yet. Vessels went until the end of the last season on the same depth of water and with the same capacity that they went in 1896. Large sums of money have been voted to railway subsidies, and these railways are only completed in part or not completed at all; and we will have to wait for some years before we get any advantage from their completion so far as the distribution and carriage of goods are concerned. So with reference to the mechanism of transport, nothing that these hon, gentlemen have done yet has added to the facilities for trade and commerce. the exports of home 000 \$132,550,000 \$27,680; To to any reasonable mai, of them in this House, stion, and I plead for a Does any man in this atry, believe that if, in if the political field had Loonervative Conservative Govern-should have had one

ntlemen opposite d they have built

Id they have subsider any fewer steam let hon. gentlemen

Answer that, as he ay: We are party te well that if you these things would same. If that be pity's cake, do not so in making what is

is perfectly clea-

million dollars t about stationa

the products nan GREAT BRITAIN

\$7,177,533 \$5,% 941,193 4 7,414,273 5.98 13,458,844 12.1 21,166,393 18,00

of these hon.

at burst of tra-

OVERNMENT HELPED

am on this point

country, diffi-

y cheaper than the , he is paying on h om 25 per cent to ase over what he w

gentlemen came

prices of these hat much enhance ood? I think not food are about le

efore. Are his elec-staple articles in

ased in value. If for his products ame difficulty in article—what he

this side of the lin

is conce-competition he

as before. As I

en have at last

but that was

by the Liberal C before it went my hon, friend

legislation lie fo

through the whole and his work and see that no legislation

on account of one than it

questions with refere

litional point with a which I shall speak a significant fact the returns of will find, that in

has to buy has appre

ent, and no

steams

#### A FAST OCEAN SERVICE.

rom the mines in 1893, bught from agricultural less from animals and dollar more from fish-But they did one thing, Sir. Iney lound at their hand when they came here a contract ready to be signed which would have put into operation an ocean fast service in May of last year. Everybody knows what with the developments that have taken place since in this country and outside, what an immense sweep of advantage a fact live coveries which would have gone lar less from the forfrom the manufactures, his is a plain, commonit. If the Liberal-Conwhat an immense sweep of advantage a fast line service, which would have gone into operation last May, would have had for impressing itself on the world and on making for itself a line of commerce and of communication, with success almost from the outset. That hon gentismen have torn up. They tinkered with a brokers' firm they have raised in the to five workers in the to of the mine, of the ti, of the workers in the in the dairy, farms and ranges of the country? bened up any fewer matentlemen opposite have the outset. That hon, gentismen have torn up. They tinkered with a brokers firm for months and months, and then came down and told this House that the fast line project with which they were in great sympathy was put out of sight for the moment, because of the rise in the price of material Certainly; and now the hon. of material. Certainly; and now the hon-gentleman comes down with bottle-neeked and bottle-nosed ships that have been caninto power have exer-stroy production in any nawer that, as honest vassed over and over again, and I am afraid that the travelling minister has lost his portfolio so far as that is concerned, after all these attempts have been made, the hon: gentleman comes down this year and says: Oh! It is all out of sight now on in making what is sup-t speech into a hustings ry for credit for having and says: Oh! It is all out of sight now on account of the war which has taken place between Great Britain and the South African Republics. But if the hon gentlemen that are on this side of the House had remained in power, a fast line service would have been in sight, in action, in operation; and if the hon gentlemen had followed the lead of what was laid down for them in that seems there did no so many other. lead of what was laid down for them in that case as they did in so many other cases, we would have had a fast line service to-day; and, Sir, our own volunteers would probably have gone to the seat of war in our own swift ships with the Canadan and English flags waving at the masthead.

Now, Sir, the basis of all this increased trade is to be found, as I have said, in the previous steady and long continued preparation. When the opportunity came what did we find? Fast lines of railway making their way across this continent, opening up

did we find? Fast lines of railway making their way across this continent, opening up almost every field of development as regards wheat growing, cattle growing and produce of all kinds. These, Sir, had been built on lines of policy laid down by the Liberal-Conservative party, interfered with, opposed, ridiculed and fought by hop. gentlemen opposite, individually and as a party. They found in this country a widely extended industrial establishment built up on the lines of an adequate protection which these gentlemen fought against, which they declared when they got into power they would destroy, but which, after they have come into power, they have kept up at about the same general level. In that respect as well there had been a long period up at about the same general level. In that respect as well there had been a long period of preparation so that when the time came they found all these establishments manned and ready to work, ready to add to their power and to their output. So to-day we have this large industrial activity and prosperity in the country because for the foundation and preparation period under the Liberal Conservative pasty and their nolicy.

even though it break his heart to do it, to allow it to make root room and gather strength for the days to come when it will astonish him by the vigour of its growth and the freshness of its bloom. It is true with the country and with the business with the country and with the business backbone and power of the country. But, it did more. There never was a period in the history of Canada when stocks in this country were at a lower ebbth than in 1895. Every bit of old iron that could be worked up out of a railway store room was worked up instead of putting in all kinds of textile goods, have worked in all kinds of textile stocks in this country were at a lower ebbthan in 1895. Every bit of old iron that could be worked up out of a railway storeroom was worked up instead of putting in new stock; every bit of stock that could be sold out of the shelves was sold out rather than put in new stock. Manufacturers cleaned out their lofts, their garrets and their cellars, sold everything that they possibly could, so that in this country there was what you might call a hungry man's appetite. What happened then? The turn of the tide came. There was an increased price for cereals and cattle. That caused an inflow of money into the country, that called for greater producing power, greater transportation facilities, caused greater demand for new stock to replace the old stocks in the stores, and taking all that into consideration, every man knows that a large part of this extraordinary activity of the last few years has been expended in filling the void which was created in the period up to 1895. Why do I mark that? Because I think it is the part of wisdom to recognize that these booming times are not going to go on always. These large manufacturing plants, which are now hending every muscle, with orders six months and a year ahead, will, with the powers of development and of production, their millions of capitals, soon reach the point of ing to go on always. These large manufacturing plants, which are now bending every muscle, with orders six months and a year ahead, will, with the powers of development and of production, their millions of capitals, soon reach the point of satisfying the demand of the storerooms and the larders, but they will exist, and with their immense producing power, they will become competitors in well supplied markets, and then will come a different state of things from what we have to stay. Now, you go and place your order. The man says: I am full; I want no more, I have no power to do more. I have no power to do more. I have no power to do more a little longer than that from this time, a little longer than the greatly increased productive energies will be at the market still to produce to the extent of their plants if they can, the competition in their field of trade will bring down prices, and it will consequently act as in every cycle it has acted and reacted. The hon. Minister of Finance and every other man in this country may just as well come to the

RMER PAYS MORE ere is not a gentleman usiness that will attemp eral fact. You will to that rule on both the rule is clear that t e, and in some insta minution in the prices field of trade will bring down prices, and it will consequently act as in every eycle it has acted and reacted. The hon. Minister of Finance and every other man in this country may just as well come to the conclusion that there are fictitious as well as real reasons for this great expansion of trade and activity, that the demand is being rapidly filled up and that the time will come, we hope not for many months, but it may be within a few months, when matters will take on a different complexion. So, it is well for the country not to be too lavish in its expenditures, and it is well for the business people of the country not to think that trade will go on uniformly in an increasing ratio, but to look facts in the face, and whilst they are glad for this prosperity as prudent men, come to the conclusion that what has happened before will happen again and they will reflect that this great period of prosperity will ebb from the volume and values prevailing at the present day, again, without doubt, to blossom and bloom forth into an extension of the prosperity even of the present period.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

AFTER RECESS. its for his products.
unt, and here is a sen
at the manner has to pay Everything in the share coal oil and all that which the farmer has has gone up from 5 s, has gone up from 50 per cent., or 200 per staple articles there has the prices which he ob millustration of that friend's report. In 18 reat Britain \$0,316,373 used at \$78.43 per head ted \$6.797,615 worth of at \$78.43 per head \$6.797,615 worth of head was \$79.16. In head was \$72.40; in \$60.63; in 1899, \$61.75. v large exports of a s country, the price per igh the exports of the ave gone up from 80,000 in in 1899, though by the way diminution of about 7000 compared with the year

is a point that could have the Chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Foster—I said before six o'clock that it would be found that the prices of the great staples that the farmers of this country have to sell have on the average not only not increased, but diminished in price, whilst the chief staples which the farmer and consumer in rural parts and in the cities have to buy, have on the average. present Governi hanism; the of transport es whether there has a, gentlehan opposite of dollers for railway by work for differen

The list of prices rouse through the thr years of 1895. 1898 and 1899, and is follows: Export Prices. Cattle, 1 yr. and less . 44.00
19.00
3.45
5.25
6.22
6.22
11.50
2.44
11.50
6.50
6.50
6.50
6.50
6.65
3.30
6.66
3.30
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7.18
6.66
7. But they did one thing, Sir. They found 

These, I may say, are all prices taken out of the tables of the Trade and Navigation Returns, and consequently are the figures upon which are based the values in our re-

With therence to the prices of articles that the farmer has to buy, I have a very long list, but I have culled from it some few items which I will read. These are the New York prices as given for the first week, in Language for each year, 1895, 1899, and 1890.

Leather (oak tan) .. \$ 0.27 \$ 0.31 \$ 0.38

fore; he is producing more.

#### TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Now, Sir, finishing that part of the sub ject. I shall come to the question of our trade with Great Britain, upon which we have a pretty strong divergence of express-ed opinion between the Finance Minister the Liberal-Conservative party and their policy.

ONE CAUSE OF PROSPERITY.

Sir, there is another reason, and I think it is worth some attention. One cause of the unexampled prosperity of the last three years is due to—what? Is due to what always takes place in a period of enforced economy. For the country as often for the man, a period of enforced economy is a period of strengthening for better future operations. Every man who understands plant life knows that if he wants to produce a stocky plant he has to cut off the shoots, to cut off the buds and branches, eyen though it break his heart to do it, to great Britain is an increase with Great dian market; but the main increase with Great Britain is an increase which Great all kinds of textile goods, have worked in the past and will work for the present and the future to a certain extent against im-ports to this country from Great Britain. Now, what is held with reference to this Now, what is held with reference or the matter? First, let me notice a most wonderful argument addressed by the right hon gentleman who leads the House to the people of Bowmanville in October, 1899. Speaking before an immense, and I venture to think, a very intelligent audience there, the Premier was endeavouring, as usual, to draw the credit to his Government for the great increase of trade between Great Bri-tain and this country, on account of the pre-ference policy which had been adopted, and he said this:

The merchants of England, the men who have to buy articles in the markets of the world, no longer go to the United States to make their purchases. They come to Canada, and this is the direct result of our preferential tariff.

BUYING FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Well, Sir, we will take the facts as given by the statistics of 1898, and we will see whether that is true or not. The merchants of England wanted to buy cattle in 1898, and they went to the United States to buy them to the united States to buy them to the united States to buy \$1,297,745 worth; they wanted to buy salted beef, and they went to the United States to buy \$1,297,745 worth; they wanted to buy fresh beef, and they bought from the United States \$22,763,498 worth; they bought bacon, \$31,332,763 worth; hams, \$11,770,215 worth; pork, salted, not hams, \$1,002,732; butter, \$1,38,504; cheese, \$4,598,719; lard, \$13,608,699; wheat, \$74,434,528; barley, \$1,140,689; oats, \$11,146,455; rye, \$722,072; maize, or Indian corn, \$35,599,300; flour, \$46,089,431; hay, \$731,418; apples, \$1,966,979; seeds, \$1,472,488; tallow, \$2,619,449; wood and timber, \$13,580,309; house frames and fittings, \$2,830,390; leather, \$14,781,147. Total \$301,592,848. So that we find, in direct contradistinction to the hon. gentleman's assertion, that the merchant of England last year went, not to Canada, but to the United States to buy over \$300,000,000 worth of the articles above mentioned. This is an answer—a conclusive answer, I think—to the hon. gentleman's inclusive statement; and out of that I think there arises a great necessity for some older and more experienced and more discreet member of ment; and out of that I think there arises a great necessity for some older and more experienced and more discreet member of the party to accompany the right hon, gentleman on his journeyings, and keep him well within the line.

Let us ask again what are the statistics of trade with reference to imports into Canada? Is it true that Great Britain exports to Canada and that we import from her a larger amount, compared with the increase of our trade with all the other different countries of the world, than we determined the statistics of the statist

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CON-P.C. in-From 1896
Great Britain .32,979,742
United States .58,574,024
France . .2,810,942
Germany .5,931,459
Spain .361,778
Portugal .48,596
Laly .230,917 Holland .. ... Total .. . \$110,587,480 \$154,051,593 39 Decrease.

Summed up, that means that our increase in imports from Great Britain was 12½ per cent.; from all countries with which we trade, 39 per cent.; and from the United States 59 per cent.

So that, so far from there being an abnormal increase in our imports from Great Britain, the percentage of that increase has been almost the lowest on the list, and very much lower than that of the other great countries with which we trade.

I remember the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce saying, not long ago, that there was an export from Great Britain in a certain year, of \$66,000,000, and to the United States an export of \$44,000,000, while we only had an import of \$32,000,000 from Great Britain, compared with the import of \$58,000,000 from the United States. He declared that that was a gross discrimination against the trade of Great Britain. He said:

There, if you will, is a genuine practi-

He said:

There, if you will, is a genuine practical discrimination to an enormous extent against England and in favor of the United States. I have always said that the national policy was a Yankee device copied from the Yankees, and in fact a benefit to them chiefly, and here is a proof of it.

proof of it.

The hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Louis Davies), speaking at a great meeting in London, informed the people that, under the policy which his Government had adopted, this disparity and discrimination would be done away with. Well, we will see how it was done away with. Of dutiable and free imports merchandise entered for consumption, the percentage contributed to the trade of this country by Great Britain and the U. S. was as follows:

DUTIABLE.

By 1896 1890. Great Britain ....36.24 p.e. 30.77 p.e. 5.47 p.c. Gain.
United States ...43.28 p.c. 49.73 p.e. 6.45 p.e.

By 1896 1899. Loss.
Great Britain . . .22.19 p.c. 15.70 p.c. 6.42 p.c. United States ....64.07 p.c. 73.43 p.c. 9.35 p.c. TOTAL IMPORTS.

By 1896 1899. Loss.
Great Britain ......31.15 p.c. 24.72 p.c. 6.43 p.c.
Gain.
United States ......50.90 p.c. 59.24 p.c. 8.46 p.c.

countries. Exports to 
 Exports to
 180me
 1899 incre

 1896
 1899 incre
 1896 incre

 Great Britain
 \$62,717.941
 \$85,113.881

 Argentine
 481.097
 646.070

 Belgium
 95.323
 445.667

 Hawaii
 31.876
 185.096

 France
 573,825
 1.551,909
 445,667 185,096 1,551,909 1,310,373 France 573,825
Germany 606,919
Holland 62,440
Italy 56,729
Japan 8weden 41,262
British W. Indies 1,627,388
Spanish W. Indies 978,589
United States 34,460,428 France .. 176,347 125,265 133,139 120,244 1,725,321 1,187,661 34,766,995

To all countries \$109,707,805 \$137,300,702 24

These figures, taken from the blue-books of Canada, show that whilst there was a large increase in our exports to Great Britain, that increase was not nearly so large as the increase of our exports to nearly every one of the other principal countries with which we trade. In none of these other countries was there any generous feeling aroused by a preference given to them which would make them buy more of our exports. And yet, simply in the course of trade and with the expansion of trade, there has been a percentage of increase in our exports to these countries represented by the figures I have already given, some of the increases being of astonishing proportions. It does not destroy that argument in the least to say that our trady with other countries is comparatively small. The increase is there, and it is on exactly the same principle upon which an increase occurs in every case—that is, the principle of the general expansion of trade. Why, take the case of the United States of America; does my hon. friend know that they had the largest exports last year of any year in their history, and that a larger proportion of these exports went to Great Britain than in any preceding year? And yet, Sir, no preference has been granted by the United States upon British imports; and I suppose there has been no answering throb in the great, generous British heart which would cause the British consumer to buy United States goods because of the inestimable benefits conferred upon his country by the Dingley Bill. To all countries \$109,707,805 \$137,360,792 24

HOW EXPORTS GREW UNDER CON-

SERVATIVE RULE.

To hear these gentlemen talk, one would think that there had been no exports from this country to Great Britain on the lines of natural products until they came into power. Let me take three articles out-of many. Of cheese, in 1891, we exported 117, 000,000 pounds to Great Britain. But, Sir, in 1897, this had increased to 171,000,000 pounds, an increase of 46 per cent. From 171,000,000 pounds to 197,000,000 pounds, an increase of 15 per cent. But, strangely enough as compared with 1898, there has been a decrease of 5 per cent in the exports of cheese from this country to Great Britain, and this in the year when the second half of the preference calculated to stir the generous heart of the British buyer and consumer, went into effect. I remember when, in 1890 or 1891, as Minister of Finance in the late government, I introduced the tariff chapages. SERVATIVE RULE. ber when, in 1890 or 1891, as similater of Finance in the late government, I introduced the tariff changes with reference to meat products. This was the beginning of a policy urged on the Government by the farmers and producers of the country, and by none of them more strongly than my hon. friend from East Northumberland (Mr. Cochrane), who brought a very large deputation with him, accompanied by the hon, member for East Grey (Mr. Sproule) and others representing the farmers in the

THE DUTY ON MEAT PRODUCTS.

the position taken by the present Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir Richard Cartwight)? He opposed the imposition of these duties, and moved a resolution that as moved a resolution that a short extract from his speech. I should be sorry to deprive the House of the hon, gentleman remarks altogether, and I must ask the hon, gentleman remarks altogether, and I must ask the hon, gentleman and the House to take my recollection of them. The hon, gentleman varied the Government and the House that no more insane and utterly foolish proposition could be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be enacted into law than to attempt to una duty on pork and pork products in this country. And one reason why he must be accomplished to the British market with the policy was this: In the first place, competition from the United States producers here got his home market to a large event, and he built unon that basis, and it was that which enabled him to reach out to the British market, until to-day, the meat producer here has practically his own market, and has also an opening into the markets of Great Britian. Now, if we take the exports of grain, you will find that in 1890, 2,000,000 bushels were exported; and in 1890, 2,200,000 bushels were exported; and in 1890, 2,000,000 bushels were exported; and in 1890,

grain, 26 per cent. CONTINUATION OF GROWTH.

grain, 26 per-cent.

CONTINUATION OF GROWTH.

Sir, the point I wished to make was, that in these great staple products of agriculture, which are typical of the others, there was before these gentlement of the other than the other

United States ... 50.50 p.c. 50.24 p.c. 8.46 p.c.

I think these hon gentlemen were very wrong in denouncing the national policy as the Yankee device, on account of its discrimination. They were either wrong in doing that, or they have shamefully neglected their duty, for if they have any different machinery from the Yankee device, it has the effect, not of mitigating, but of enhancing the discriminations which they say existed before.

So much with reference to the imports. But, if their argument fails on the question of imports, what can we say of it with regard to the exports, when they attribute in the increase so far as Great Britain is concerned, to the preference which they have given British imports into this country? One can see that there is some reason in the first piace, has had practically no effect upon the exportunity LOST.

No greater opportunity LOST.

No greater opportunity ever will offer than was offered within the last three years to the right hon, gentleman who leads the Government to get from Great Britain and all the colonies a modus vivendi with reference, to trade matters which, on some fair and reasonable principle, would be mutually beneficial to all. Events move rapidly. Who gould have thought, three years ago, that the relative position of Canada and the Empire would be what they are to day. The Queen's Jubilee, the breaking out of the war between the South African Republics and Great Britain, and the conservant in the export trade on account of the preference, havever, and the proportion of the preference, it is defect upon the export unity lost.

No greater opportunity LOST.

No greater opportunity had ever offered, possibly no better opportunity ever will offer than was offered within the last three years to the right hon. gentleman to get from Great Britain and all the colonies a modus vivendi with reference to trade matters which, on some fair and reasonable principle, would be what they are to day. The Queen's Jubilee, the breaking out of the war between the South African Rep ine others colonies, at Mr. Chamberia: a direct request, into a commission for taking over and arranging this matter if possible on some reasonable basis. Never before had there been such an opportunity, and it may be many years before such a favourable opportunity will be found again. I do not propose to say much more with reference

on some reasonable basis. Never before had there been such an opportunity, and it may be many years before such a favourable opportunity will be found again. I do not propose to say much more with reference to this question of preference. It is evident that the preference of 12 1-2 per cent. did not have much effect. It is equally evident, from the statistics, that the preference of 25 per cent. did not have very much more stimulating effect. Hon. gentlemen have gone to the extent of adding another third and have made it 33 1-3 per cent. We will see what effect that will have in stimulating imports from Great Britain to this country. But this is a matter which, I think, should have been approached with very great care and heen thought out on more lines than one. What is one of the first effects of this cut of 33 1-3 cents, made horizontally, without discrimination as to articles. It is that it places articles of iuxury about the lowest on the list of dutiable goods coming into this country. If the 33 1-3 per cent cut is effective, it lets jewellery in at 20 per cent, it lets manufactures of gold and silver used by rich people in at 20 per cent.; it lets in panos at 20 per cent.; it lets in panos at 20 per cent.; it lets in panos at 20 per cent.; it lets in preclain goods at 22 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in high particular that the large of this country that what we call the human so like the

an eloquent peroration on the bright future of Canada.

#### THE COUNTRY PAYS.

The Cost of Mr. Tarte's Excursion Down the Gulf.

In the summer of 1898 Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte resolved that a trip down the gulf-would do him good.

The expense is recorded in the Auditor-General's report (page Q-145):

Provisions.

Provisions.

Sec. 455

Laundry.

Tableware.

4.50 

 Tableware.
 9.11

 Rug.
 4.50

 Mattress.
 2.50

 Three caps.
 1.50

 Three sweaters.
 1.20

 Napkin rings.
 1.20

 Four rubber coats
 10.00

 Two alpaca coats.
 3.50

 American flag.
 7.50

 Six rugs.
 51.50

 Sundries.
 24.03

 Various items.
 1332.52

Total..... \$2236.82 The Auditor-General reports that the Minister's provisions, washing, caps, sweaters, coats, rugs, etc., are charged up to the following services:

Total..... \$2236.82 But this does not include running ex-But this does not include running expenses except coal.

The pleasure yacht was at first leased by Mr. Tarte at \$125 a week; but after one week's experience Mr. Tarte liked the yacht so well that he bought her and she cost us \$26,000.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

[Note—Considering the cost of this lit-tle trip to the country, the electors of Canada will wonder how much Mr. Tarte's trip to Paris is going to cost.]

#### THE EFFECT OF A PREFERENCE. (From the Hamilton Spectator.)

(From the Hamilton Spectator.)

The price of grain fluctuates in the British market. Frequently it goes up 5 cents a bushel, or falls 5 cents a bushel. Sometimes it remains 5 cents up for some time. And is cuat followed by an increase in the price of bread? No. It is impossible to divide 5 cents among the loaves which a bushel of wheat will make, and a five cent rise in wheat is not felt by the bread consumer.

If Britain were to admit Canadian and If Britain were If Britain were to admit Canadian and other colonial grain free, and put a duty of 5 cents a bushel on foreign grain, it goes without saying that the very worst that could happen the British bread consumer would be a tax of five cents a bushel on that wheat which did not come from the colonies, which, if it had influence on the whole importation of grain, would be offset by the grain admitted free, so that much less than 5 cents a bushel would be the tax on the whole importation.

whole importation of grain, would be offset by the grain admitted free, so that much less than 5 cents a bushel would be the tax on the whole importation.

But it is simply absurd to say that in case Great Britain put a discriminatory duty of 5 cents a bushel on foreign wheat, as compared with the colonial product, the "tax" would be paid by the importer, and therefore by the consumer. Take two lots of wheat,—one from Manitoba, and one from Dakota; both graded No. 1 hard; each of equal value with the other. Let the proposed duty of five cents a bushel be in operation at Liverpool. These two lots of grain arrive there. Does any sane man mean to tell us that the British purchaser would pay 5 cents less for the Manitoba wheat than for the Dakota wheat, or five cents more for the Dakota wheat, or five cents more for the Dakota wheat, or five cents more for the Dakota wheat than for the Manitoba product? The thing is absurd, silly, impossible. The two lots would sell at exactly the same price in Liverpool, and the producer of the Canadian wheat would get 5 cents a bushel more than his neighbour across the line. That 5 cents a bushel would make Canada boom; it would repatriate all the Canucks in Yankeedom; it would create an exodus from the United States into the great Canadian wheat plains in the North-West; it would fill our vacant lands with the pick of the people of the Old World; it would speedily enable the great wheat fields of Canada to grow all the wheat Britain would want; it would be the greatest blessing that could possibly come to this country. These results are self-evident. No man can say that a preferential duty of 5 cents a bushel in favour of this country would not produce the results indicated. And yet the Grit Government of Canada, instead of making every effort to bring about this great desideratum—instead of doing all in its power for Canada-is bushly engaged in an endeavour to poison the mind of John Bull against the proposition! The Canadian Government is doing exactly what the greatest enemy

WHY DO THEY OPPOSE IT ? Great. Britain imported in 1896 for home onsumption \$790,000,000 worth of food products, all of which, with the exception of ea, sugar, and fruit, and some minor aricles, amounting to about \$100,000,000, can be produced in Canada.

She imported 130,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which Canada supplied only 10,000,000. She imported 12,000,000 barrais of flour, of which Canada supplied only 90,000 barrels. imported 5,500,000 bushels of peas, of Canada supplied only 1,400,000 bush imported 52,500,000 bushels of barley, sich Canada supplied only 47,000. imported 510,000,000 pounds of Bacon, hich Canada supplied only 47,000,000

A BILL OF EXPENSES

The Cost to Canada of the Joint High Commission. The Conferences Cost Canada Over

Thirty-Four Thousand Dollars. Nothing Accomplished by the Ca dian Commissioners, But The Had a Pleasant Visit

in Washington.

OTTAWA, March 19. - The follows amounts were paid, as shown in the Aud or General's report up to 1st July, 1899, connection with the Quebec-Washingto Commission, which ended without result The amounts drawn by the Ministers, Lau rier, Cartwright and Davies, are in addition to their salaries of \$7,000 each and ses sional indemnities of \$1,000 each. As will be seen jaunts and entertainments constitute a respectable share of the bill.

PERSONAL EXPENSES.

High Commissioners-Sir Wilfrid Laurier ..... ... ... ... ... 3.821.39

W. F. King ..... 1,345.23 R. N. Venning ....... 1,130.00

37.23 F. Gourdeau ..... R. Boudreau, private secretary of Premier..... S. Lelievre, asst. secretary of Premier. F. C. T. O'Hara, private secretary of Sir R. Cartwright ..... E. B. Williams, private secretary of Sir Louis Davies ....... Staff and assistants—
W. C. Gordon, private secretary of Sir

Captain Herbert Taylor ..... .... Captain O. G. V. Spain ..... .... Captain Wakeham ..... 163,13

J. J. McArthur ..... 173.00

Messengers—
P. Connolly ..... ... ... ... P. J. Connolly ..... 511.36 R. Archambault ..... 275.00

GENERAL EXPENSES. Office rent (\$1,814.02)—
Hotel Frontenac, August 24th, Septem-

ber 2 ..... ... .... .... .... Hotel Frontenac, 21 days, to October The Shoreham, November 7 to February 

uenay ..... Trip with Lord Herschell and party Trip to Tourville Fish and Game Club's

Two-thirds share of banquet at Shore-

Messengers, etc., at Quebec (\$608.60). H. Dube, stenographer, 44 days', at

T. Lamb, 30 d vs. at \$2 F. H. Gauthier, & days, at \$1.50 J. McAlister, 11 days, at \$1.50 ..... .. Andrew Cline, 11 days, at \$1.50 J. Montreuil, 19 days, at \$1.50 ..... J. O. Delisle, 11 days, at \$2 ...... Flord Legare, charwoman, 11 days, at 6.60 60c..... Caroline Guy, charwoman, 19 days, at

80c..... No name, charwoman, 11 days, at 60c.. ion. H. Archambault, speaker, to pay Council .....

3. Laroque, sergeant-at-arms, to pay permanent employes of Legislative Telegrams (\$520.24)-. N. W. Tel. Co..... ....

C. P. R. Tel. Co...... Western Union Tel. Co..... .... 879.17 Paid by Mr. Pops ..... Gratuities to servants ..... 407.95 Express and freight (\$326.88)-

"异"

Can. Atlantic Railway ...... 22.55 The Shoreham .... ..... ... ... ... Thomas Norris .. ..... ... ... 

At Ottawa ...... .... .... .... At Washington ..... Luncheons sent to Parliament Build-130.35 ings by Quebec Garrison Club ...... Lord Herschell and party— Expenses of trip to Manitoba, N. W. Expenses of trip to Manitobe Territories and British Colu Lord Herschell's funeral—

es of Can. representative Newspapers, etc. (\$137.34)—
At Washington .....

168.14

28.96

11.75

Cards and printing (\$96.03)eo. Cox, Ottawa ..... ... ... ...

res to Montreal 1:25