

OTTAWA LETTER.

Mr. Fielding Branching Out as a Full-Fledged Protectionist.

The Finance Minister Had Little to Say in His Budget Speech About Economy.

Last Year's Preferential Policy Abandoned and the Preference to be Confined to the Empire—Sympathy for the West India Planter But None for the Canadian Farmer—The Liquor Revenue and Prohibition.

OTTAWA, April 4.—The government press of Ontario is not very enthusiastic over Mr. Mulock's postage law. The Ottawa Free Press sees nothing commendable in it. The Hamilton Times denounces the bill, and no journal of the party has yet been found to commend it. Mr. Mulock cannot see why the class of people who read newspapers should have a service performed for them for nothing. But the papers which protest say that all the people of Canada are readers of newspapers. It might be a service to certain people who use the canals should have the use of that service free of charge. The government of the provinces and of municipalities give the people of the country the free use of highways which are made at public expense. The restoration of a newspaper tax may be defended on the same basis as would an act for the restoration of toll gates.

But the chief argument against the proposed measure is that it will not be any good from a revenue point of view. As was shown in a previous letter it cannot add two per cent to the postal revenue, and will cost probably the half of all it makes for expense of operation. This does not include the cost to newspapers of arranging their business to suit the changed conditions. It might be a list in a way to separate the subscribers within ten miles from those outside, and all the annoyance and inconvenience of the new regulations. A liberal member remarked the other day that it would not be popular for the liberal government to be reimposing charges that the Tories took off. For this and other reasons it is probable that Mr. Mulock may regret of his present intention. He is, however, a very determined man, and says he is bound to run the department on business principles. The business principles on which this change is made appear to be something like those on which Mr. Mulock managed the Farmers' Loan company, now unfortunately in liquidation.

But this is not the only kick that is going on. Echoes of the caucuses still reverberate around Parliament. One almost amusing case was brought up at one of these meetings. Mr. Bourbonnais is an ardent liberal, but not an ardent admirer of Mr. Tarte. Mr. Bourbonnais has a brother who is a member of the local legislature of Quebec. He was in the house of commons in 1897. He was the least important of the three brothers, and is guided very much by one of them. He asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier to appoint one brother as a commissioner in the Soudan canal investigation. It was a \$10 a day job, and several others were asked to get it. Sir Wilfrid referred the matter to Tarte, as he does everything, and Mr. Tarte said it would never do to appoint a local member to a position like this. Sir Wilfrid sat down and wrote a neat little letter to Mr. Bourbonnais, explaining that it would never do to appoint a local member to such a position. Mr. Bourbonnais was half-satisfied with this explanation, but bore it philosophically until another commission was open and Mr. Tarte had appointed thereto a friend of his own, who was also a local member. Then Mr. Bourbonnais acted the part of the trodden worm. He turned, and remained turned to this day. Mr. Bourbonnais did not vote for the Yukon bill, and intimates that something has got to happen before he votes again in support of Mr. Tarte's schemes.

Senator Thibideau, the elder, is another man with a grievance. He has no fondness for Tarte, and came from Montreal last week, intending to vote against the Yukon bill. He says now that he would have voted against it if his vote had been necessary to defeat the measure, but when he saw his fellow senators slaughtering the measure at the rate of 52 to 14 he thought that was punishment enough, and so recorded himself in the minority. Nevertheless Mr. Thibideau, who is sheriff of Montreal, says that the senators have done the country a good service by holding the measure. He is not quite satisfied that he ought not to have helped holding it a little higher, but suggests that he will have his chance yet to show the government the error of their ways.

Not much was said about the great Essex delegation that crowded the house of commons and made strong representations to the government one day last week. The Essex men came up 250 strong, with flags fastened to their backs, demanding that the supply of natural gas by which Detroit and other foreign cities get light and heat at the expense of Ontario should be cut off. They made a very strong case. The pipe line which drains the natural gas from Essex across to Detroit and from Welland to Buffalo will soon leave the northern side of the lake as free from this supply as any other part of the world. This natural gas is a great gift to the people who use it. It lies near to Chatham, Windsor and a number of smaller towns in Essex, and the people of Windsor city are supplied by it almost wholly with fuel for heating their houses and operating their factories. The delegation explained that the people of Windsor

had spent nearly a hundred thousand dollars in providing themselves with stoves suitable for this fuel. Their manufacturing establishments had been fitted up to use it. The gas wells and the pipes to the supply as a municipal charge. The whole economy of this part of Ontario was based on the perpetuity of the supply of natural gas. But the larger cities across the border had been allowed to lay their big pipes across under the lake and rivers, and now the supply is running low. The Essex people say that the gas is continually produced, but not in quantities large enough for both countries. Detroit formerly was supplied from gas wells in Ohio or some neighboring district, but that source is exhausted, and now it requires every year a greater pressure and harder pumping to provide for the demand of the Essex towns. They do not ask the government to impose an export duty on gas; they want it cut off altogether, and at once. Every Essex county man, and the most of them in the delegation appeared to be liberals, is an ardent and emphatic protectionist. Mr. McInnes, who owns and operates a liberal newspaper in Windsor, told the government the story. He said, after promising free coal, had kept on the duty in the interests of certain large operators. Essex had no coal, and was obliged to buy fuel. The same government had taken off the duty from corn in the interests of certain other localities, though Essex was a great producer of corn. We get it in the neck both ways, he said, and now if our fuel is to be taken away from us we will be in a worse state than ever. The two members for Essex who were present, and introduced the delegation, are both strong liberals, and did not appear to be quite satisfied with all the complaints that were made against their leader.

Sir Richard is non-committal on the question of natural gas. He wants to hear from the other side before he gives up his free trade notions. In fact, he has heard from the other side, for a delegation was here the other day explaining to him that the American companies, which were buying gas from Essex county, had leased the gas lands in good faith, paying a large purchase price, and had put in their plant with the understanding that they were to have a perpetual right there. They were licensed by the government, without complaint from any one. The very people who were here protesting against the export of gas had sold them the right to get it, and they claim either compensation or the privilege of going on. The big delegation says that the little delegation was not representative. The big delegation says it pays its own expenses, and came to Ottawa at a cost of some \$5,000, while the little one had its expenses paid by foreign interests.

The Winnipeg Tribune is a newspaper controlled by Mr. Richardson, a government supporter, who represents Esiger in the house of commons. Mr. Richardson voted for the Yukon deal, but he is not infatuated with it. He is one of the men who is happy over the action of the senate. In his paper he has a fling at that august body while at the same time he ridicules the minister of justice for charging that the defeat of the measure is a surrender to the United States. The member for Esiger says that the United States has nothing to do with it, and broadly intimates that Mr. Mills is making a fool of himself when he drags in international questions. Mr. Richardson thinks that if the British Empire can pull through with the China question and the African question, that the Stikine railway will not prove to be an insurmountable imperial disaster. One does not have to read between the lines to discern the gratification of Mr. Richardson over the defeat of the Mackenzie and Mann scheme, though he is an admirer of the contractors themselves.

And speaking of the senate, the intelligent Frederick Herald scores a great point against that body. It reports some fiction about Mr. Kloefer, who was alleged to have told some other member that he must vote against the Yukon bill because that was opposition policy. Behold this specimen of a senator, says the Herald. It may be worth while to say that Mr. Kloefer probably never said it, and that he is a member of the house of commons. S. D. S. Consul General Lee did not come. There is great excitement here. Every stationer on the Mascotte was engaged. The city of Key West will have a big crowd tomorrow. It is reported that there is great excitement at Havana.

MADRID, April 6, 5.30 p. m.—The family of United States Minister Woodford will start this evening for Madrid, Spain.

The staff of the United States legation has left Madrid and will probably remain in Paris for the present.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A special cable message to the Commercial Advertiser from its Havana correspondent says: "Extra guards of mounted police have been placed around the Hotel Inglaterra, and everywhere that Americans assemble. There is no sign of an outbreak."

PARIS, April 5.—The United States government has purchased in France a considerable quantity of ammunition and a number of quick firing guns.

Lieut. W. S. Sims, the United States naval attaché, will shortly relieve Lieut. J. C. Colwell, the United States naval attaché in London, while the latter recuperates.

OTTAWA, April 5.—In the railway committee the other day 105 members voted on the Corbin railway charter. With the house in committee yesterday there were 50 votes. Yet it is one

of the anomalies of parliamentary nomenclature that the committee of yesterday was called a committee of the whole house, while the railway committee is only a part of it. The Corbin charter passed in this committee of a whole by 30 to 20 on a vote which did not follow party lines very closely. Mr. Blair, closely pressed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, stated that he did not speak for the government in his strong advocacy of this charter. In discussing a private bill he did not think the government should act as an organization.

In this contention Mr. Blair is in accord with parliamentary traditions. The question is whether he did not go too far when in his position as minister of railways he took such a decided action in the railway committee. There is no doubt that he spoke there as a minister and made the strongest possible use of his official position. However, it is now clear that Mr. Blair and Mr. Tarte are not in league on the Kettle river matter. Mr. Blair was on the Grand Trunk side and Mr. Tarte before him and Mr. Tarte borrows money for himself and his sons from Mr. Shaughnessy at campaign times, as was testified within the last year or two. Probably the struggle between the two railway companies is not yet over, for the members in the railway committee and their votes recorded on this third reading. And then there is the senate.

Mr. McInnes opened the discussion yesterday, and the debate occupied Mr. McInnes till nearly midnight. Mr. McInnes, as before, moved down to the seat behind Mr. Blair and proceeded to assail the minister with his declaration of last year. The young member for Vancouver is self-assertive and self-possessed. He feels at least six feet six inches high, though he measures exactly five feet one. Attorney General Longley once tried to crush Ben Russell, M. P., for Halifax, with the charge that he was "a man five feet four inches high who doesn't believe in God." Mr. McInnes is a five feet one man, who is not charged with scepticism in theology, but who does not believe in Mr. Blair. Behind Mr. Blair he had the advantage of standing while the minister was sitting, and of being raised one foot above him on the floor. So he looked down in a fatherly way to the minister while he held up to him the disadvantages and perils of a wandering and devious course in politics. Mr. Blair pointed out to Mr. McInnes that it would never be getting enormous votes out of the people of Canada in order to give them exclusive control of a great and promising district, and then in less than a year to be coming in and offering equal possession of the district to a foreign company with all its sources of supply in alien soil. Before he was through with Mr. Blair the minister began to have some sympathy with the widow McInnes who fell under the displeasure of Mr. McInnes more than a year ago and was subsequently given headlines from the post office at Nanaimo.

Mr. Blair has not been driven from his post by the little hero of the Pacific coast, and is now enjoying aid and comfort from J. Ross Robertson of Toronto. Mr. Robertson is a supporter of Mr. Blair's Yukon or Drummond or Crow's Nest deal, but he is with him in the Corbin matter. After all there is no great endorsement in this. For the reason that Mr. Robertson gives for supporting the Corbin charter is that the government gave last year to the Corbin company all the sources of supply in alien soil. Before he was through with Mr. Blair the minister began to have some sympathy with the widow McInnes who fell under the displeasure of Mr. McInnes more than a year ago and was subsequently given headlines from the post office at Nanaimo.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is in a different position. He supported last year's policy in good faith, believing what was promised, that the business of the East and West Kootenay and the Boundary country was to be carried on through the connection thus established. He says that he cannot consistently with that policy encourage the tapping of the region by a system of short and cheap lines connecting with the United States. He did not take any particular advantage last year, but gave his cheerful support to the protective policy then announced, and declared yesterday that he could not see his way clear to renounce the policy which the minister presented in his most seductive manner. He is more especially disconcerted by the fact that the present policy is inasmuch as it was condemned by the legislature of British Columbia, the province most seriously concerned.

Mr. Davin felt the same way about it. As a western man, living in the midst of a great food growing country, he wanted to see the Kootenay market held for the prairie producers. But here was a measure offering the farmers of Washington and Oregon a market for their produce. This was not what he bargained for last year, nor what the country paid for. Like Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Davin felt disposed on this occasion to side with Mr. Tarte against the minister of railways.

Mr. Oliver comes from the Northwest too, yet accepts the Corbin policy. Mr. Oliver is a liberal member, who supports the government when he likes, and often opposes it. But there is one organization which he always opposes, irrespective of party, and that is the Canadian Pacific railway. The Canadian Pacific railway does not want Mr. Corbin to come into the Boundary district, and so Mr. Oliver does not want Mr. Corbin to come into the Boundary district. He is in a district which is in the mercy of the C. P. R. He has had no experience with Mr. Corbin, to whom, no doubt, distance lends some attraction.

And Mr. Bostock supports the bill whereof he is in charge. Mr. Bostock

is a mild-mannered supporter of anything. He calls a charter a "charter." The port of Victoria is "a charter." Instead of ore, the mines to which he refers produce "awe." These things Mr. Bostock acquired in England, but one thing he has acquired from observation of Mr. Fisher, the minister of agriculture. He abstracts his own words by talking too long in support of them when there is a majority ready to vote in their favor at once. Some day Mr. Fisher and Mr. Bostock will talk all their supporters out of the house, and then the opposition will wake up and vote down their bill.

Mr. Blair explained himself, with the object of explaining himself away. He did not get so far as that, because it is really quite difficult to make the house believe that exclusive and involuntary control of the mining industry is a thing to be desired. He says that when he took a vote in support of the Corbin charter for the Kootenay district for the Canadian system he only meant to obtain access, because there was then no system there at all. He claims that it is altogether the toughest thing when one road is in, to be willing to take another road, especially when there is a monopoly to be broken up. To accept this statement is to say that exclusive does not mean exclusive; that when control is promised it only means helplessness; that the consumption of a market only means the pursuit of a market; and that an undertaking to keep the United States out of the country really means letting them in. It was such a labyrinth of contradictions through which Mr. Blair undertook to lead the house, that he lost them into it, and they are still hopelessly twisting their way through its mazes and windings. No lady is there to furnish the coil of thread to help the wanderers cut.

Mr. Mills and presumably his fellow members are still absorbed in their dream of Mackenzie and Yukon. When Sir John Carling wants a committee to ascertain the best route to the Yukon, Mr. Mills cannot see any good in it. There are only two ways to the Yukon, and these two are one, and their names are Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mann. Any suggestion of a route that does not go via them is useless and even vicious. Not only is it immoral, but it is unconstitutional and flagrantly disloyal. The British flag on this continent is hopelessly trailed behind unless Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mann are kept in the lead, and at the same time to hold the people of Canada for the pick of the gold lands in the Yukon. Nevertheless, Sir John Carling got his committee, which will consider whether it may not be possible for miners to get to the Yukon by other routes, giving the Yukon valley to contractors. The miners may yet get more good of the Yukon than to watch the contractors own it.

Senator Perley in one house and Mr. Davin in the other are curious about Yukon liquor permits. On Monday a whole letter may be made up from the curious and evasive answers given by Mr. Sifton to the questions that have been asked him. The house has been in session two months. The answers during the first week or two left the impression that no liquor had been allowed to go near the Yukon. Then came a series of answers suggesting that the Northwest government might possibly have allowed a little to percolate towards the Arctic circle. Next came a series of answers implicating the Northwest government with the affair. Further diligent questioning produced repeated assertions from Mr. Sifton that he had told all there was to tell, followed by a statement of the quantity of liquor in gallons. Lastly, after much ingenious questioning, comes the admission that some 11,000 gallons were allowed to go to the Yukon by special recommendation of Mr. Sifton himself between May and August of last year. One of the persons who secured a permit to take in 2,000 gallons of whiskey was Mr. O'Brien, who is now in Ottawa giving his opinions in favor of the Yukon contract and explaining that the delegates from the Klondyke who condemned the affair did not represent the Klondyke. Mr. O'Brien, who sells liquor, and Mr. Slavin, who ships, are the true representatives of the Klondyke and the Yukon miner. If they do not represent things to suit the ministry here, Mr. O'Brien may get no more permits and Mr. Slavin's Yukon company may be shut out from timber limits.

OTTAWA, April 6.—Mr. Fielding did not draw as good a house as last year on budget day. The old hands say that they have never seen so thin a house, or so few in the gallery on the budget day. This is a pity, to be accounted for by the general feeling that nothing new was to be announced except what had already been discussed by the newspapers. In a moment of candor the secretary of state brookly Mr. Slavin, who ships, are the true representatives of the Klondyke and the Yukon miner. If they do not represent things to suit the ministry here, Mr. O'Brien may get no more permits and Mr. Slavin's Yukon company may be shut out from timber limits.

DEADLY KIDNEY DISEASE

The Only Way to Avoid the Great Destroyer.

Once clear to the individual that kidney disease is a result of uric acid and oxalate of lime, which have their place in the human system, hardening and forming into stones, such a disease with any medicine other than a liquid and one that will dissolve these stones will be little trifling with pills, powders and remedies of this character, which can not possibly effect a permanent cure. The success of South American Kidney Cure is due to the fact that as a liquid it dissolves these alkalies and hard substances. It never fails.

event. Mr. Fielding said what he was expected to say, and nothing more.

His discussion of the financial situation contained nothing new. For the last ten years the monthly trade revenue and expenditure returns have been made public through the Gazette, so that the review of the previous year's trade and finances and of the first nine months of the current year have lost their interest. Mr. Fielding, who has a rare gift of exposition, was able to gather together the facts and marshal them in a form which attracted attention. He introduced the short form of budget speech and made the event popular. Mr. Fielding either has not that gift, or does not exercise it, and the first part of his speech was simply a long citation of the figures that have already appeared in the blue book. Any deputy will fix up such a collection of statistics for any minister. The light with which an original mind might illuminate these returns did not brighten the finance speech of yesterday.

Mr. Fielding was easily able to show that the country was enjoying a large and increasing trade; that the revenue was buoyant; that the bank returns gave evidence of increased commercial activity and that securities of the great railways are at a value not known for many years. He was fair enough to admit that the government had little to do with this and that the chief factor in the matter was the large crop and the high prices. The farmer was at the bottom of it all, he explained, and incidentally went on to remark that the government now in power was especially the friend of the farmer. A little more detail in this part of the speech would perhaps have been better than the statistics previously printed, but Mr. Fielding did not explain how during the past year the farmer had received much help from the new tariff. He did not compare the duty on farm implements, for instance, with that which prevailed in previous years. Mr. Fielding did not undertake to show that any articles of consumption had been made cheaper to the man on the farm. He did explain that under next year's minimum tariff some of the duties would be reduced, but he did not claim that next year's minimum tariff had anything to do with the increased income of the farmer during last year. Taking his figures all through they went to show that the credit of the country, which he found good, has not been impaired since; that a trade which he found increasing has gone on as he found it; and that last year's wheat is sold at a higher price than prevailed for many years past. Mr. Fielding did not dwell on the manufactures. He gave no information of any kind as to whether manufacturing had increased or not, nor did he undertake to explain in

what respect and how far the changes in the tariff had affected the national economy. He said that the national industries, either as a result of the tariff, this was a line of enquiry on which some original information might have been given and ought perhaps to have been expected at the close of the first year of the new system.

It was odd, too, that Mr. Fielding, while pointing out in detail some of the tariff reductions, especially those relating to the imperial preference, made no mention of the tariff increases. At least he made only one reference to the tariff increases, in the way of condemnation. He expressed doubts as to the wisdom of the increase in the tobacco duties, and intimated that if next year's experience was like this year's, that part of the tariff would have to be brought back towards the old standard.

One other remark bore upon the liquor duties, which have also been increased. Mr. Fielding explained that Canada was now getting eight million dollars revenue from liquor, and observed that this was a matter to be considered in connection with prohibition. So far as this argument may make against prohibition it has been strengthened by the action of last session. The government has increased the revenue from liquor, and it now proposes to submit the plebiscite to the people with a question as to the loss of revenue. By the legislation of last year and the action to be taken this year the government will have built up a plausible argument against the temperance movement. Whether in case the vote goes against prohibition the duties will afterwards be reduced is a question on which one may form his own opinion. At all events it is a queer proceeding for a government to increase by a million or two the excise and customs revenue from liquor and then to make it appear that the loss of the liquor revenue can only be made up by direct taxation.

There are other tariff increases which Mr. Fielding passed over lightly enough, and this year he adds one to the list. The British West India Islands are admitted to the Canadian market on terms below the general tariff rate. This will be an advantage to the sugar trade with these islands, but there is no reduction on these sugars. The preference is obtained by an increase in the tariff on other sugars. On the basis of the present trade the West India preference simply results in an increase in the revenue from sugar of about \$400,000. Whatever may be said of the West India policy it will not be forgotten that the farmer for whom Mr. Fielding professes to speak, and the other people of Canada, will have to pay next year an additional \$400,000 for their sugar.

Going back to the general discussion of the tariff we find Mr. Fielding branching out into a full fledged protectionist. In his budget speech of last year he talked about protection as an evil which was desirable to be renounced at once but only possible to destroy by short and easy stages. The tariff of last year was introduced with a sort of an apology, to the effect that it was dangerous to disturb trade too much at once. He did not then deny that protection was continued. He does not deny it now, but the

apologetic tone seems to have departed and the policy of protection then continued under a kind of protest seems now to be defended or at least explained. A permanent policy. Last year the claim was made that the tariff was one step in the direction of free trade. This year there is not a suggestion of a revenue tariff as the goal. Mr. Fielding explained that all the people in Canada seemed to be satisfied with the course of the government, and left the impression that he intended to be satisfied with it himself. Tariff stability is his argument now.

At the same time he drew the line he held out a threat to the protected manufacturer. He did not threaten to abolish protection, but told him he must be vigilant. "I am afraid," he said, "that there is no rest for the protected manufacturer. Eternal vigilance must be the price of his protection. He must be on guard all the time, for so long as there are high duties there will be consumers ready to test against them. * * * The manufacturer must never expect permanence until the tariff gets down to a moderate point. There are duties in the tariff today so high that the government cannot regard them as permanent. It would be then for the manufacturer to realize that Canada had turned away from the high tariff policy, and from this time the policy would be in the direction of greater free trade."

If it seems that the words quoted are a contradiction of the previous remarks about Mr. Fielding's acceptance of protection, the only answer is that there is the same contradiction in Mr. Fielding's speech. He does suggest a possible reduction in duties. He also promises stability. In his whole speech, however, there is not a single word of declaration that the government proposes to abolish protection and place the duties on a revenue basis. That policy would appear, if the speech is accepted as government policy, to be a permanent and eternally abandoned. It is true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared for it in England last year, and so did Mr. Fielding, but we are no longer expecting the programme of this government to be the same in England as it is in Canada.

The language of the finance minister was mentioned as a threat. To the protected manufacturer it must mean that the course for him to adopt is to maintain the Red Parlor. If he supposed that the conditions were permanent, it would be a matter of him about politics, but he must keep in touch with the political powers and see that in some evil moment his protection is not diminished. It is a warning to the Masseyes, the Frosts, the Gurneys and the Bertrams, that they must not quarrel with the government.

The finance minister is silent on another point. There was talk of economy in old times, but he has little to say about it. It would be hard for him to say anything with the estimates before him requiring the largest expenditure for the ordinary business of the country that has ever yet been demanded, and with the public accounts for last year's expenditure in his hand. If the policies of the party had been carried out, Mr. Fielding might have gone through the list of the various departments and shown how savings had been effected. Instead, he was obliged to confine himself mainly to a great economy. There is no denying that the two strokes the government has reduced the annual expenditure by nearly \$500,000. This is the saving effected by cutting down the rate of interest in the savings bank. All Mr. Mulock's cheese parings, and his savings and pickings in every possible variation in the whole government circle have not made up for other increases. This one stands out as a monumental saving. It reduced the deficit of last year. It may be accountable for all the savings in this year, and even on Mr. Fielding's figures it will be accountable for the half of it. It may give him a half a million surplus next year. Yet how simple it is. It required no effort of statesmanship, no sacrifice of comfort or convenience, no additional labor on the part of any minister or member of the government circle. All the sacrifice and inconvenience and extra labor is on the part of the depositor, and Mr. Fielding has explained that many of the depositors in the savings banks do not need any sympathy.

Yet the finance minister did not suggest that the change was made for reasons of government economy. It was done, he said, in order to make money cheap. If government interest was low, bank interest would be low, and if the banks borrowed money at low interest they would lend it at low interest. Already Mr. Fielding said the "inner circle" of business men who do business at the bank were gaining by the change. Replying to Mr. Sproule, he admitted that the poor debtor who got small notes discounted had to pay the same interest as before. But Mr. Fielding's sympathy for him was something like that for the depositors in the savings banks. He rejoiced in the gain that the banks of the country was making and of the advantage to what he called "the inner circle."

The finance minister remarks that the interest paid in the savings banks, two and a half per cent, amounts to about the same as that paid to the English capitalists on the last loan, which, at an earlier period, was placed at two and seven-eighths per cent. Mr. Fielding adds the cost of savings bank management, which is thus charged to the depositor. When the same valuation was put upon the loan a few months ago, as Mr. Fielding puts it now, the government organs persisted in declaring that this was an unfair statement, and that the true rate was only two and three-quarters. Mr. Fielding gave the right value and showed that for fifty years to come, notwithstanding prospective decreases in the current rate, the country will pay within one-eighth of 3 per cent on this ten million loan. At the same time we are refusing to pay more than two and a half per cent on

money borrowed in reducing banks may seem to be a great success, but it is a great success at times as large laborers and lower rate. The interest is passed with the expense to make the words, it is an and an encour

The annual ential policy ed, was a well Fielding tried and Sir Louis said that w claiming that man treaties they had the was their dut they could in They argue to lost it, but the authorities li proof that it might say the politeness of ties and imp order to plac Fielding had Sir Louis Dav Other peopl Louis in his ident manne view adversa so far as to second rate la the treatise a Borden of Ha Westmorland in Mr. Lawren to attempt it of Sir Louis. that Sir Louis doubts on the had only soc doubts. It ne the second ra constitutional unanimously portion, and out of the cou Louis is most in his assertio he has doubt

But after all has come of August next, the second ra of imperial co as well as the otherwise one ther there are tion treaties v advantages to t of ourselves, not so cock-s the minister d thing, and doe claim at this claim to be se may learn th

Mr. Fielding respect to the benevolent, and to help the W pire out of the in terms of huckstering ap we are not as the shape of goods. It is the land. Mr. Fiel rate lawers, and products over tries. He says land is entirely people's food. bring back the Fielding is pos that he is don possible date of long way off. says it will not ment at all, but thiasm. Me as we are and applause of wh what we have tar in England, ed with praise throne and by

All of which but there were thiasm in a audience if he clare that he i indies, or in G South Wales, tional market of Canadian a try. The poor West ind the symph there was also struggling Ca wants a better his potatoes, and his live st Canadian lum manufacturer, them nothing price, the appl retary, and the and if the bank borrowed money at low interest they would lend it at low interest. Already Mr. Fielding said the "inner circle" of business men who do business at the bank were gaining by the change. Replying to Mr. Sproule, he admitted that the poor debtor who got small notes discounted had to pay the same interest as before. But Mr. Fielding's sympathy for him was something like that for the depositors in the savings banks. He rejoiced in the gain that the banks of the country was making and of the advantage to what he called "the inner circle."

THIRTY

SEATTLE, steamer Alki news that a la the Chillkoot tr men are know and a large nu

In Russia it lists to breakf ing out to gain

Years of Suffer Relieved by U

"For many years, wife of the Highgate, afflicted with Rheumatism and at times was unable to move for years without any lost confidence in to try South Am have been complet this letter."

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists. It is the most reliable medicine discovered. It cures all forms of Sexual Weakness, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium, and all other vices. It is a great gift to the people who use it. It lies near to Chatham, Windsor and a number of smaller towns in Essex, and the people of Windsor city are supplied by it almost wholly with fuel for heating their houses and operating their factories. The delegation explained that the people of Windsor

Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West.