situation. The new tariff is in force.

Sir, that makes it a thousand times worse. When you are shown that it is impossible for you to do a certain thing, that it would be a theft, that it would be a robbery, that it would be anything you like, and your answer is: Oh, but I have done it; I do not mind that it is unconstitutional or illegal, I have done it and it is beyond recall; when such an answer is given what are intelligent people to think? Yes, Sir, that was the answer given me by the Finance; Minister when I told him that this could not be done. He said: Oh, but it is done, and to-morrow morning every customs officer from Cape Breton to Vancouver and on to Victoria on to the shores of the Pacific, will admit British goods at a reduction of oneeighth on the general tariff. Was such an exhibition over made in the presence of an intelligent Parliament? I say, that if the Government of which I had the honour to: be a member, had come before Parliament with a proposal of that kind, we would have been laughed out of the House, and properly so too. We would not only have subjected ourselves to the derision and contempt of our opponents, but we would have earned as well the derision of our own supporters. For a member of a government under the parliamentary system in one of the great dependencies of the British Crown. to stand in this House and say: We are utterly regardless of anything but our own sweet will and right or wrong, law or no law, treaty or no treaty, constitution or no constitution, we will carry this out; for him to say that, is unparalleled in the history of a British colony.

There is a feeling throughout Canada. which prevails not in one party but in all parties, of the most ardent desire to do everything that will show our devotion to career. The treaty with Belgium says: the British Crown. There is a feeling Articles, the produce and manufacture of Belamongst all our people of intense satis-gium, shall not be subject in the British colonies faction at the very suggestion of anything to other, or higher, duties than those which are, that will draw more closely together the or may be, imposed upon similar articles of Brirelations between the mother country and tish origin. That feeling. Sir. this great Dominion. is abused. gentlemen opposite. who. of dealing in a statesmanlike with this great question of the unity ed every custom-house officer in Canof the Empire, drawing this great Do- ada to violate the plain spirit of that law. We are not an independent country, thank closely together, take the moone of defeat to the Pointick closely together, take the means of defeating and preventing any such thing being Crown; and I say that the man who underdone. Why, Sir, listen to this from the takes to flaunt his own illegal and uncon-"Globe." It is, in short, rank rebellion on stitutional acts upon this country, in violathe part of hon, gentlemen opposite, who tion of that sovereign power to which we are putting themselves forward on this oc- all are proud to owe allegiance, is guilty

The new tariff is in force. Great Britain is getting the benefit of the minimum rates. She may object to getting this advantage over her trade competitors, but how is the objection to be enforced?

Sir Charles does not seem to appreciate the This is precisely the position the hon. gentleman himself took, and he finds that he has apt scholars.

> Does Sir Charles Tupper think she will send troops to Canada to compel us to tax her goods as highly as those of the United States? situation is somewhat ridiculous for Sir Charles Canada controls her own customshouses, and an order from Downing Street to increase the duties on British goods would hardly go with the collectors of the Dominion, unless countersigned by Controller Paterson.

> Why, Sir, it appears, according to this great luminary of the party, from which hon. gentlemen opposite gather so much light and comfort, that it is not a question for the Governor General or for the Imperial Government, whether a British treaty is to be observed in this country, but for Controller Paterson. Well, Sir. nobody in this House has a greater respect, amounting almost to a personal regard, than I have for that hon, gentleman. I have long witnessed his independent action on the floor of this Parliament. I have long ago satisfied myself that whether he does what is right or what is wrong, he does what according, to the light he has, he believes to be right and proper. But, to say that any man in this country. I care not who he may be, from the highest to the lowest, is to be placed by the Government of this country in a position to overrule, to violate the constitution of the country, is to say that he can be guilty of an illegal act, an act which has not the force or the sanctity of law. Sir. I will read the words of the treaties which bind and govern us in this case, and if the hon, gentleman had read these treaties a little more frequently, if he had read them earlier, he would have been saved from occupying one of the most humiliating positions that I have ever seen any gentleduring my parliamentary man occupy career. The treaty with Belgium says:

Is that plain? Is that clear? Is that open to any misunderstanding? Can any intelligent It is taken advantage of by any misunderstanding? Can any intelligent men opposite, who, instead man say he does not know what that means? manner And yet you are saying that you have order-God: we are under the ægis of the British casion as the only exponents of loyal de-votion to Great Britain. It says:

of an act of as great disrespect as it is pos-sible for a citizen of this country to exhibit sible for a citizen of this country to exhibit towards the great parent state. The German treaty declares:

The stipulations of the preceding articles. I. to VI., shall also be applied to the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. In