

more than this on the part of a constitutional adviser to a viceroy, or even a sovereign, has scarcely ever been recorded. The Governor-General, having his confidence in the personal integrity of the leader of the Government destroyed, has sent Captain Harvey, his A. D. C., to England as a special messenger, bearing despatches, and to make such other verbal explanations as may be necessary."

This is *verbatim et literatim*, as sent over the wires by a friend of mine, and communicated to me in advance of the mail. I showed it to His Excellency, and asked his permission to contradict it. I have His Excellency's permission to contradict this statement. When I asked him for this permission, he said: "Certainly, if you think it worth while to contradict such reports. There is no foundation whatever for the statements made."

WAYS AND MEANS.—THE TARIFF.

MR. VALLÉE said that at that advanced hour of the debate it was not his intention to again go into the merits or the details of the important question now submitted to the consideration of the House. However, as the representative of a manufacturing constituency, he thought it his duty to express the satisfaction that he felt at the Protection the Government had granted to the industries that existed in the county of Portneuf. In that county, the discussion upon the National Policy had been conducted as it should be. They had not been afraid to look upon the question as it was in its application and in its consequences. He did not consider the National Policy as merely a Protective policy in the strict sense of that word. He based it upon two principles. The first was that as far as possible everything should be produced in the country; the second, that it was necessary to have as many markets as possible in order to dispose of the products of the country. This reminded him of the interruption of the hon. member for Quebec East, who had observed to the popular member for the county of Quebec that the obtaining of the French markets for Canadian vessels was an act of Free-trade. As far as the construction of ships was concerned, Free-trade was, in this respect, Protection. He would now refer to the practical application of the

policy now before the House. There was Protection for the manufacturer, for the workingman, for the farmer. The manufacturer found in the Protective tariff a security for his capital by being protected against foreign competition, such as he had been exposed to. For three or four years, Canadian markets had been flooded with products, particularly furniture, carriages and agricultural implements. Now, it was unquestionable that these industries might be fostered and developed by the home trade of Canada. That was how the manufacturer was protected. As to the workingman, there was no doubt but that Protection would be immediately profitable for him, for it was the opinion of the Liberal party itself, and of its press, that Protection would have for immediate result the creation of a large number of new manufactures. Certainly, if this was so, the workingman would have more work at better prices. As to the farmer, he had at home all that was required for food, clothing and shelter. Protection would teach him to practice more economy, and employ more art in cultivating, and would likewise develop agriculture. In the first place, the farmer could furnish his own food; it was an unquestionable fact that the soil of Canada produced everything that was required for food. He had at home all that was needed for clothing, and in his field, and in his wood, wherewithal to shelter himself. He, therefore, only required the luxuries of life, the delicate products of other climates. If the farmer had at home all that he needed, and if he could dispose of the surplus products of his farm, it would be easy for him to procure the luxuries of life. The manufacturer, being able to maintain his manufactures and open new ones, the workingman having more employment and higher wages, they would naturally require more farm produce, and would have more money to pay for it. Therefore, the farmer would be afforded an effective Protection, for he would have a market where the demand would be greater, where money would be more abundant, and where there would be no competition as at present. Mention had been made of protection given to wool. The hon. member for Iberville had seemed to re-