

twice as high as ours. But let the hon. gentleman take courage and take heart. If, in a country where the duties imposed are doubly as heavy as they are in this country, you can buy cheaper, and if, under our policy, you can buy goods cheaper than was the case under his Tariff in 1878, how long will it be before you can get goods in Canada at prices greatly below those now paid for them? And the hon. gentleman will find that, while the Treasury is six millions better off, there is no industry in this country which is also not better off. He said—and I was not surprised to hear it—that he labored under very great difficulties in getting up a case against this policy. He says: "I cannot get the farmers to give me any information." The farmers are so rich and happy, and contented, and comfortable, that they would not talk to, or look at, the hon. the ex-Finance Minister at all, and I am not surprised at it. He says that the farmers were deceived. Sir, there is not a class of our people more difficult to deceive than our farmers. It is because he could not deceive the farmers of this country that the hon. gentleman is sitting where he is now. They felt that, under the hon. gentleman's policy, they did not get fair play in Canada, and they exercised their independent influence at the polls to place the hon. gentleman where he is, and to bring back into power the party who said they were determined to foster and protect and maintain Canadian interests on Canadian soil. Well, Sir, what else was my hon. friend able to show? These hon. gentlemen were very anxious about the amount paid to Sir Alexander Galt a little while ago. They said it was a terrible thing to have a High Commissioner, and consequently I was glad to learn, from the remarks made on the opening day of the Session, that the hon. leader of the Opposition had changed his mind on this point, and suggested that Canada had attained to so dignified a position that she ought to have a Minister at every civilized court in the world. But, Sir, Sir Alexander Galt, in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and the leader of the Government, have effected a financial arrangement, and what does it save? Why, Sir, we save \$15,000 a year in the payments which we are now required to make to Messrs. Glyn and Baring, under the system which was under operation when hon. gentlemen opposite went out of office; and not only that, but when \$35,000,000 are to be redeemed in 1885, the country will save in this one transaction, under this new arrangement, no less than \$350,000. I, therefore, say that if ever there was a Finance Minister who had reason to be satisfied, and who was able to point to every industry in the country, and show that new life and vitality were given to it, and to the position of every artisan and operative in this country, and demonstrate that his position was immensely improved over what it was before, it is my hon. friend the Minister of Finance. The ex-Minister of Finance wants to know what we have done for the workmen. I have shown what we have done for the shipbuilders; I have shown what we have done for the miner, and I have shown what we have done for the farmer. It has been shown that the prices of the farmer's products have been better than ever before, and the hon. gentleman opposite (the ex-Finance Minister) impaled himself on the horns of this dilemma the other night. He said you cannot improve the price of wheat because that is regulated in Mark Lane; and yet the hon. gentleman denounced the tax in breadstuffs, including wheat, as an odious tax. I want him to establish the assertion that it is an odious tax, and that under the National Policy there is no improvement in the price of the products of the farm. Let me ask him this question: he says we have increased the farmers' burdens, and he has gone before the farmer with tears in his eyes to condemn our policy with this result: that the farmers have simply laughed at him. They have laughed at him because they knew that he had said here before, and would say here again if in power as he said the other night, that the laborer's burdens had been increased

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by the price of living—that everything he used he had to pay more for it. How can you increase the cost of everything consumed by the laborer, mainly consisting of farm products, without benefitting the farmer? It is just such questions we had put to him. We told him we would benefit all classes of industries in the country. We told him we would improve the condition of the farmer by a better home market. But the hon. gentleman could not understand. But now when the farmer laughs at him on account of his theories, he will know that the people hold that his former statements were baseless; that the farmer to-day gets more for every product, that is more for every product of the soil than he could have got if the policy of the late Government, of making Canadians hewers of wood and drawers of water for any other country, had been carried out as he would still have carried it out.

It being Six o'clock the Speaker left the Chair.

#### After Recess.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. It will become my duty to make a few further observations in relation to the remarks made by the ex-Finance Minister in reply to my hon. friend the Minister of Finance on Friday evening last. But before I do so I have a still more painful task to perform, of referring to the mode in which the hon. gentleman replied to my hon. friend the Finance Minister. I am in the judgment of the House when I say that the gratuitous and unprovoked insult offered to my hon. friend who propounded the policy of the Government in the Budget Speech, excited the common disgust of both sides of the House. I say it to the credit of hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, who I believe felt as keenly the insult offered to my hon. friend, and the still greater insult offered to the dignity of Parliament, as the hon. gentlemen of this side of the House. My hon. friend the Finance Minister at a very early age engaged in commercial pursuits, and having, by industry, by integrity, by everything that men value, attained the confidence of all classes of the community in which he lived, he had the honor at a very early age to be elected the representative of the chief city of the Province of New Brunswick. That hon. gentleman so discharged his duty as to be elevated to the high and honorable position of Prime Minister of that Province, and he came to this Parliament in 1867 enjoying the respect of all classes of the Province in which he was born. In this great arena he was able to take such a high position as warranted his being advanced to the elevated position he now occupies, and, at a later period, he entered upon the highest social position in New Brunswick, amid the hearty applause of both sides in that Province, who vied with each other in terms of friendly reception upon its being announced that he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. The colleagues of the hon. gentleman opposite in public declared that had they had the selection of a gentleman to fill that high office, there was no man they would have rather asked to occupy that position than my hon. friend. Well, at the close of his period of action as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, he was invited by hon. gentlemen opposite to accept a second term.

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT. No, he was not.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. It would require better authority of contradiction than the ex-Finance Minister enjoys in this House or out of it, to cast doubt on my statement. I say again that the colleagues of the ex-Finance Minister, when he was Finance Minister, approached my hon. friend to induce him to accept the second term of the Governorship of that Province at their hands. What did he do? Why it was a position of ease; it was a position worthy of any gentleman in this House, or out of it, to