

refinery, established in Moncton, is going to destroy my popularity.

AN HON. MEMBER: It will employ twenty-three men.

SIR ALBERT J. SMITH: Yes. That small benefit would upset and overturn me in my country, he thinks; but I would not be afraid to try the issue with him or anybody else. I repeat that this is inimical to the best interests of the country and, that the people, particularly of New Brunswick, are against it. There is no emigration from our country every day. I do not mean to say that it is altogether due to the National Policy, for I know that would not be fair; but we will say that if the people would accept this policy they would be able to remain in this country—that anybody and everybody would be employed—that there would be ample work for all. To show the depression it has caused in St. John, I may refer to the reception given to the hon. the Finance Minister in December last, and I do not think any change has taken place since. I think he was a little unfair in his introductory speech, in claiming that the temperance ovation given to him, was of a political character, and in his utilising that compliment for the purpose of showing that the people of St. John approved of his policy. I believe the ovation was given in his honour as a temperance man, and that the gentleman that presided was not a supporter, but an opponent of the National Policy. I think I can show the hon. gentleman his mistake in saying that prosperity exists in St. John in full measure. There was at this dinner a friend of the hon. gentleman who is now, I am glad to say, a Senator (Hon. Mr. Boyd), who made a speech on that occasion, in which he said:

“He knew that Sir Leonard sympathised with the misfortunes of St. John, the city which had been his home, and where his property was. When he came to it this last time; he spoke to him of the dullness of business here, and the necessity of giving us all the help he could; when he replied—almost with tears in his eyes—that he was prepared to do what he could reasonably for the city, and the Government was willing to carry out what could be done for our benefit. (Cheers.) He referred to the stories which had been spread of his having quarrelled with Sir Leonard but affirmed that none of them were true. It was nearly thirty years since he first had the

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honour of Mr. Tilley's acquaintance, and he had never had an unpleasant word with him. A truer friend or a better man he had never met, and he hoped his right arm would wither, and his tongue be palsied before he uttered the first word against him. He, like all other good citizens, was greatly concerned for the prosperity of St. John. (He trusted that, whatever our political differences might have been in the past, we would forget them until our city is built up, and be neither Liberals nor Tories, but St. John men. If we do this, we may yet see great results; we shall see a line of steamers to Europe, and to the West Indies; docks, wet and dry; warehouses, and many other things. They would find that, if Sir Leonard made promises, he would keep them. They might say of him, as was said of a Mexican dollar, the more you rub him the brighter he gets. (Cheers.)”

Does the hon. the Finance Minister recollect that he exhibited so much emotion that the tears started from his eyes at a description of the great distress prevailing in St. John. Mr. Boyd uttering these sentiments should at least become a Senator, and he has since become a Senator, and I have no doubt whatever that he will make a good one. He said: “There is great distress in St. John, in which the hon. the Finance Minister deeply sympathised.” Mr. Boyd then promised that the people of that city should have docks, wet and dry, and a line of steamers to Europe and the West Indies. I see as yet no provision made for any of these enterprises. Therefore, I presume that Mr. Boyd was mistaken. I feel that I have sufficiently shown that the hon. the Finance Minister is a false prophet—that he is as unreliable in his principles and prophecies now that he is a Tory as he was when he was a Liberal.

MR. TASSÉ: Mr. Speaker, having submitted at some length my views on the merits of the National Policy, when it was considered and carried by Parliament, at its last Session, in obedience to the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people, I do not intend to go over the same ground on the present occasion, especially after the very eloquent and exhaustive addresses in favour of that policy, in which I am now an humble but as firm a believer as ever I was in former days. I do not pretend to be able to throw much additional light on this important matter, which has been already treated by some of the ablest members on both sides of the House; I wish, however, to devote my