

particular kind, no doubt I would ain from certain allusions to the past. addressing, for instance, an assemblage -convicts, I do not know that I would de to the effects of the transportation m, or if I were addressing an assemof fraudulent pankrupts I do not v that I would allude to the import-of an insolvency measure for those cheated their creditors. Similarly not right to talk of a rope to men se predecessors were hanged, or even se predecessors deserved to be hang-I do not doubt that it is equally easant to some of these hon. gently to recall the promises which heraldthe N. P. (Cheers.). What were promised then? Why, sir, above all before all we were promised east. cal government. An expenditure of nty-three and a half millions that was rightful thing, according to Sir David cpherson it was an appalling thing. ave his statement here to that effect expenditure of twenty-three and a millions was a thing to be condemn-To Sir Leonard Tilley it Was a cking thing and Sir John Macdonald ught it a horrible thing. Sir, what the facts? I left office with an exnditure of twenty-three and a half mil-My successor comes down and is us that he requires to provide for an enditure of thirty-seven and a half I can show you the place llions. ere Sir Charles Tupper promised us 640,000,000 bushels of wheat per um from the Northwest would be exted at a time long past. I can give apter and verse for the promise made Sir Charles Tupper and backed up Sir John Macdonald that by the 31st December, 1891, we should be in rent of \$58,300,000 of cash or securities h would be better than cash from the e of our lands in the Northwest to innnify us for our outlay on the C. P. R. have likewise the public accounts in hands to show that from the day we upied the Northwest down to the preshour, though we have voted away an pire, we have not obtained from it ough to pay the costs of our surveys. ey talked of increasing the price of m lands and products. How say se hon. gentlemen now? . Now they I us that none but quacks and charans would dare to tell the people of nada that it was in the power of any rernment to increase the price of farm ducts. Agreed, none but quacks and arlatans ever did or would use such iguage which was used by the men founded the N. P. But while there are causes no governnt can control, there are others which perfectly well within the power of vernments to control. Sir, every govment can control the amount of taxan it finds necessary to impose on the ple. Every government if it likes can fine that taxation to the amount abutely required to meet the necessary vices of the country. Governments like se can very largely affect the distribun of wealth. In those two ways and ly in those two ways, there is not the ghtest doubt government can largely ect the general prosperity of the coun-Now we are confronted with the ults of the course we adopted in 1879. hat has been the cost? I notice that hon, member for North Simcoe, Mr. Carthy, put it at about the same ount that I did, although he arrives at figures by a somewhat different pro-I believe there have been exacted m the people of Canada during the t 15 years in real taxes, paid, not into treasury, but into the pockets of the nufacturers as well, not less than

minister of marine, what, at long last, going to do about the French trea-This treaty affects our revenue and ight to know what the hon. gentleposes to do. The hon. gentleadmitted that the public honor respect pledged to this French The hon. gentleman made that rfectly clear, the other day when d that the government had not their minds as to what they with this treaty, because they wait to hear what one or two dep-; of temperance men and vine would have to say about it. That m under the feet of the hon. genand from under the feet of the ment, of which he is a member, tunity to pretend that the honor Canada is in any way concerned or ed in implementing this treaty. That was his bounden duty on comto this house with his budget what they proposed to do with same French treaty. The house knows, sir, that this governa 20-knot government; the finter told us that some time ago; ing a 20-knot government, of course east \$750,000 a year, which, capitalized, is equal to \$20,000,000. Not one word of notice do I find in the estimates not one syllable did I hear in the budget speech yesterday as to whether that alarming item of \$750,000 was or was not to figure as an increase of part of our point now? Mr. Foster-Not just now, sorry. Sir Richard Cartwright-I think this s very hard and very unreasonable. Mr. Foster-You have all you can do Sir Richard Cartwright-The hon. genleman ought to know, and he ought to he able to tell us. He ought not to make budget speech involving large reducions of duty without informing us not only of the general expenditure in the main estimates, but also if there are to e any important supplementary charges. The hon. gentleman ought to have given us this information, and if his supporters know their duty they will insist upon hav-ing it brought down before this debate is Well, sir, there was another subject we

ought to have known something about, upon which the same policy of ostrich-like delay has been followed. We ought to know what the hon. gentlemen opposite intend to do about their prohibition com-We ought to know if our exeise revenue is in danger through a measure of a prohibitory character, we ought to know if they intend to take steps to give a plebiscitum and if so whether they will implement the decision of that plebiseitum after it has been taken.

Then there is another consideration * essary. At the same time, there were one or two points alluded to by the hon. which many of us in the house on both sides have called attention and that is the debt of Canada, and by that I mean not merely the public debt of the Dominion but also the provincial debt, the municipal debt, the railway dept and the private debt, is exceedingly large. The plain debt, ine ranway debt and the private debt, is exceedingly large. The plain ruth of the matter is this, that pardon-soly, perhaps, a few years ago when we were not aware at the rate at which cur population would increase our eightes were cut considerably for large for as, we have a suit which is more fitted for a population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of 15 or 20 millions. What on they the same, more or less, who are population of 15 or 20 millions. What on they the same, more or less, who are population of 15 or 20 millions. What on they the same, more or less, who are population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of the manufacturing in-they the same, more or less, who are population of the manufacturing in-they the same, more or less, who are population of the manufacture of this country. Their manufacture they the same, more or less, who are population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of the manufacture of this country. The prevent that the prevent the prevent the prevent the prevent that the prevent the prevent the prevent the prevent the prevent that the prevent the p 000,000,000, and for that belief population of five millions. What on earth do we want with 15 or 16 cabinet ministers? Sir, it would be high treasen all at the proper place and time, give equate and substantial reason. I have ministers? Sir, it would be high treason es. In the next place the honorable gen- for three millions instead of a market on them several times before, and they ANT it TRA ld ask what tleman, as I pointed out before, entirely with a couple of Speakers. ignored the fact-a fact which ought to be perfectly well known to him and oth-There is no doubt whatever that the general range of our departments is far ers-that an immense number of those too extravagant. Now, I want to say industries which were supposed to owe the finance minister because it has their existence to the protective policy been my disagreeable duty, as I daresay had been in existence and were fluorishit has been his duty, to cut down the esing industries under the revenue tariff which prevailed up to 1878; and in the third place, the honorable gentleman lgtimates of my colleagues ruthlessly, I would just call attention to this fact. We had substantially the work to do that nores the really well known fact-known he has, the real difference is very small, Civil government, which is more particularly under the control of the govern. ment of the day, in 'Mr. Mackenzie's time, cost altogether about \$823,000. The hon. gentleman to-day asks for \$1,475,000 for doing the same work. Canadians will endorse the statement that Canada to-day, above all things and before all things, must be made, if it is going to prosper, a cheap country to live n and a cheap country to produce in. as a whole dependent on the existence More than that, Canada above and before all things, must have access to larger markets, and notably and most important of all markets the market which is to the south of us. Sir, if the hon. gentleman's aranged. I do not know what particular follies before temporarily blocked that opportunity, if they deprived us of the shance which already existed half a dozmanufacturing industries. en years ago of obtaining access on rea-I have called attention to the fact that conable and honorable terms to the United States, all the more need to-day for lower superficially and apparently the sugar taxation, and all the more need to-day makers, the sugar refiners in Canada for saving every penny we can, because were barely 171. Of course, I am aware that there is some mistake there. The with that market excluded, Canada must ninister of finance alleged, though he compete for her living in the whole world. She will get no favor in English markets. did not give details, that something like She will not be able to induce the Eng-1,900 persons were so employed. What he meant by that I do not know. Sir lish buyer to take a pound of Canadian beef, or a pound of Canadian cheese, or Richard then gave a list of those who were supposed to be benefited by the taa pound of Canadian butter, or a pound of Candian product of any sort or deriff. The total was 241,219. Meantime, sir, we have the census re-turns in our hands. These returns ought seription, unless Canada can undersell any producers in the English market en to the whole world on equal terms. to convince, I believe really they have But, taking it as a whole, it appears to convinced all the more intelligent among me that the hon. gentleman has gone on the supporters of the government, that this principle and to a certain extent he something must be done to stop this fatal atrophy which is spreading over large sections of what ought to be the most perfectly consistent in going on this He has selected certain large rosperous portions of the Dominion. and important industries owned and engineered by wealthy firms and wealthy Sir, is it to be tolerated, that to-day we individuals and the kind of persons, in should be taxed to death, and that the fertile island of which my honorable short, whom it is convenient to approach about election time. They have substanfriend (Mr. Davies, P. E. I.) represents tially escaped, but the minor thieves are should barely add 100 souls to its population in ten years? Is it to be tolerated e slaughtered to some extent. that, as I have said, all over the Mari-The hon. gentlemen, as I have remarktime provinces the total increase of poputhoroughly consistent. All through lation is barely 1 per cent. in ten years? lave been quite willing to sacrifice Is it to be tolerated that our ratio of half dozen little clerks who might have increase should fall-to the proper shame nvicted of nefarious practices, but and scandal of the people and government gentlemen have always been of Canada-that in this country, with to draw the line at officials who room for 100,000,000 more than there are o much. Sir, this is a certain here to-day, the increase in Canada should virtue which has been adopted by fall far below the increase in some of minister of justice as well as by the the longest settled and most densely popster of finance. The minister of ulated countries in the known world? The people in the southern states are subwas perfectly willing to sacrifice n Charles Rykert on the eve of a genect to almost every affliction that could The minister was perfectbefall a conquered people, yet it is worthy willing to sacrifice an unpopular colthe notice of the people of Canada that ne whose presence might have stood. in these ten years, these seven of eight states which had suffered most of all by his way, but the hon. gentleis very careful about giving ip any protected industry which can be milked to some purpose for the corrup in the state from 1881 to 1891 the whole ind reduction of 21-2 per cent. in some chose to embarass our whole future with-

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tion fund. We do not forget that the of Canada, Quebec, Ontario and the Mar- cases and 5 per cent, in cases in which out the smallest justification in my mind. whole of the Red Parlor that the hogs for whom cent. he shook down the acorns must take a The shock down the acoust hust tixe a fair division. After all, it is really a return to first in how what can be done of the antipodes, per-the last resort the gorernment of a coun-try depends on the good will of those that are of any value, the nest are mere that are of any value, the nest are mere that are of any value, the nest are mere to a support the support of the manual support. who furnish the supplies, and it is pret-ty clear that whatever we may do here the real supplies which go to grease the the real supplies which go to grease the the real supplies which go to grease the inner machinery of government, that ex-traordinary and intricate machinery of which we got a little gimpse in the case of my honorable friend the P. M. G., we know, sir, perfectly, where the oil and the grease to make that machinery work harmoniously comes from and whence it must be supplied. I observed that the honorable gentleman took occasion to quote the case of the United States by way of proving to United States is felt here. More, I can us, as he alleged, that our tariff was ously lower than the tariff in the United States. Now, had the honorable gentleman examined the question with any care he would have known this, no 20-knot government, of course intelligent protectionist would ever deny to have a 20-knot Atlantic ser- it, that the larger the area over which The fast service is going to cost a protective system is spread the less consequence it is how high duties you may impose. It is a very serious thing in a small country to impose a protective tariff, even apparently of moderate dimensions. It exposes you to many evils which do not exist yet in a larger coundiaming it is an increase of part of our to figure as an increase of part of our expenditure. Surely it cannot have slip-ped the mind of the hon. gentheman along with the fish products. Will not the hon. gentheman tell us whether we are to have that 550,000 added to the expected deficit result through loss of revenue caused by result through loss of revenue caused by try. I tell the honorable gentleman that it is possible for the United States to have an almost prohibitory tariff, and it would not do them anything like the andount of mischief that a very moderate protective tariff would do in Canada. The tesult through loss of revenue caused by the the to us, the British market is the bast market for many things that Can-da produces, and for producing which she has special facilities. The British and the resource them, employ quite as many men as the cotton industry why I wot the how. try. I tell the honorable gentleman that result through loss of revenue caused by are a great country; they are rather a his tariff changes? Will not the hon. group of thirty nations than a single centleman relieve my anxiety on this nation. They extend from the tropics to the Arctic zone, they extend from ocean to ocean, and so do we, but under and really valuable market is a market terial, his cotton, perfectly free and the circumstances of much more disadvanfour isolated groups, separted from each that when you talk of the British market and the agricultural implement maker be other by tracts of wilderness, which can you talk of a market in which no special other by tracts of wilderness, which can only be traversed at very great cost and very great expense for freight. In this respect the portions of our country are separated from each other, and what is more, they have not any very great fa-cility for mutual interchange. A great many of the burdens of the people have many of the burdens of the people have only been touched, not substantially lightened, and it will be the interest, and it will be the duty of the government, if they do their duty, to see that the relief brought down to the level of living, a they do their duity, to see that the relief is made effectual, and not as it is at present, a mere skin-deep relief, a mere present, a mere skin-deep relief, a mere 2 1-2 per cent., or a mere 3 per cent., when double or treble that is required to render any real and substantial relief it is an important element in estimati g have chosen to take on themselves this to the people who are suffering from it. The indirect effect of this, as everybody knows, has been very serious to us. It being six o'clock, the speaker left protection to the lowest figure. the chair. Sir Richard Cantwright-Mr. Speaker, I much regret that it was not in my power to bring my remarks to a close before six o'clock, and I shall endeavor not to trespass on the patience of the house any longer than is absolutely necfinance minister which cannot be passed desire every possible good to all honest wisely in speedily taking away from these over entirely in silence. The honorable manufacturers who are willing to pit their brains and their capital and their ored, consciously or unconsciously, to energy against the brains and the capital give the stamp of his authority to a very and the energy of other people either here

knowledge if the honorable gentleman doubts let him go down to Montreal or let him go to Toronto and consult any play you give the farmers fair play, bebroker in large business or any banker in large business, and he will be told that among the fruits of the disasters that overtook the Americans was this, difficulty there will be in the way of she has special facilities. The British market at the best is a second best and like to know, and I repeat the question, second rate market, and the only true should the cotton spinner obtain his mawhich extends over 3,000 miles along our woollen spinner obtain his wool free man labor will always be pretty dear mean honestly to carry out this tariff here, and I do not know that I regret Under our present customs law I have man, a woman, and half a dozen children, customs department-arrogated to itself It is frequently stated, or perhaps ra- voice altogther, and the arbitrary action ther insinuated, by the minister of fi-nance and his colleagues, that this side of the house is inimical to manufactures. articles, and by increasing the price the No statement can be more untrue, no duties are thereby raised to an enormous statement can be more without founda- extent. This is a fraud-a gross fraud tion, in fact. I most fully recognize, we all recognize, the enormous importance of manufactures in every country. We all and it is one which the house would act gentlemen. and the energy of other people either here for swallowing not only their own pre-But they need another thing, one good thing. The they need more prosperous customers. have pointed out the road to the future. They need that the farmers with whom they deal and to whom they must sell the great bulk of their goods, should be more prosperous, for in their prosperity all manufacturers who desire to prosper would, I believe, find theirs. Now, I am not going to say that this tariff has not some good points. This tariff has some good points, because the to every man who has examined careful- minister of finance has taken the severly the industries which now exist in our al motions which have been moved time various towns and villages, more partic- and again, year after year, from this ularly in Ontario, that a great number of side of the house, and has, under comthe industries which were doing well and pulsion, embodied them in his tariff. flourishing under a revenue tariff, have (Cheers.) Therefore, and therefore only, wholly and entirely disappeared under a protective tariff. Taking these three things together, I allege that it is a long in learning, but for incorporating most gross mistake to assert or insinuate these I give them credit, and I will en- brief historical retrospect. I have been that these 367,000 persons who are stat- unnerate them too. The house will reed to be engaged in manufactures are member, I have no doubt, that year after year we denounced specific duties, that of a high tariff. In the volume of the cen- in speech and in motion we pointed out sus which has been lately published, and the extreme injustice done to the poorer as to which, by the way, it appears to class of the community by this operation. me that it has been very inartistically The government have removed to a large extent specific duties in obedience to our minister is especially responsible for it, demenad and in consequence of the feel I find a list of the persons engaged in the ing we created in the country, and so far the tariff is an improvement. Honorable members will remember perfectly well that when the McKinley bariff was imposed and when honorable gentlemen opposite, who spurned American dictaon, were compelled to alter the sugar duties, we pointed out the injustice that was being committed to the consumer My honorable friend from Brant (Mr. Patterson) moved that all sugar up to No. 15 be made free. He also moved that other sugar should be admitted at a rate of 5 1-100 of 1 per cent. What does the finance minister do? He follows as nearly as he possibly can to the exact and literal wording of the motion made by my honorable friend from Brant and mbodies it in the tariff. Here is my honorable friend (Mr. (Mulock) champion of the farmers and of binding twine. Does the house forget how year after year he brought up the needs of the farmers and the necessity of a reduction in the duty on binding twine? The honor- by a gendleman, who, although of unable gentlemen opposite have seen the doubted ability, had not much experience error of their ways, and though they up to that date in that particular walk. have not made it free, as they might However, whether for good or for evil, have not made it free, as they might well and ought, they have reduced large- that opportunity, and it was a great one, ly the duties. On this side of the house was lost, and I have the experience of we repeatedly denounced the duties on no less experienced a man than Sir Fran barbed wire, on iron and on other articis Hincks for saying that if he had been cles, and on looking over this tariff, while in Canada at that time he would have it is in some respects modified and im- availed himself of it to the utmost. proved, we find that all the modifications and all the improvements and everything and a great one was given to us, we had good in fit consists of the adoption of motions and suggestions that were made in the public interests from this side of half-dozen years we had prosperity far the house and this side only. (Cheers.) Sir, as I have said, it is not possible at this hour, and with the information we at sition to have very largely reduced our present possess, to enter into anything like a minute examination of this re- for reasons that I will not now repeat, adjustment. So far as I can judge from the state- millions of dollars unnecessary and needment made last night an immense am- lessly to our annual expenditures. We war and subsequent evils had gained 14 ount of the modifications is of the most chose to pave the way for the deficits the

Other markets may be developed in the not know, and I think the trade cannot surmounted the grave difficulties that our America, and what injures the United States will most assuredly injure us; there is at best but a short delay before the reflex action of misfortune in the farming in the Northwest would be almost impossible. It is perfectly right to reduce the duties on them, but it is only tell the honorable gendeman, Mr. Fos-ter, whom I do not see in his place, and I can tell the honorable gentleman's col-those that the iron and steel of which leagues, that if they think Canada es-capes scot free from the results of the swept over the United States they are enormously mistaken. It is within my knowledge if the Amarkhi my and steel he employs. True some trifling reduction has been made, but nothing at customs department disregards the in articles, and by increasing the price the

> One thing I must congratulate the gov ernment on, and that is their capacity

elf in sion that overspread that country, and we know it, and I knew it, and you will see that I stated in detail in the very last speech as finance minister; that within trade would resume its normal propor-tions, and the very moderate revenue tariff we then had would have afforded us all, and more than all, we required for proper government. That opportunity

was thrown away too. There was, wuether ministers hear it given us in 1888, when Mr., Cleveland table arrangements with Canada, and, sir, it is a noteworthy fact that when in 1888 I made the speech which I then de-1988 I made the speech which I then det livered on reciprocity with the United States it is within the recollection of home government considered before the bon. members of this house that the then finance minister, Sir Charles Tupper, took bill received its final shape?" Mr. Buxton: "The papers or excellent good care-and I knew the reason why-not to oppose me or to say one word on the subject in opposition to my speech. The hon. gentleman, I won't say, was conveniently ill, but he was convenlently absent for four or five weeks dur-ing that time and did not in the least interfere with his carrying on his ordinary vocation.

Now sir, these four opportunities have pased and gone, but I believe, sir, that another opportunity is offering the people of Oanada, if not at once, at any rate in not many months and on the use that they may chose to make of it depends, in my judgment, whether Canada shall enjoy the prosperity that her resources warpant her in expecting, or whether Canala shall go floundering on in the slough which is now adding to our poulation at the rate of one per cent. a year and at a loss of a million and a quarter of her population in ten years or thereabouts. I have been accused by hon, gentlemen opposite, and I have been accused by their press of being most pessimistic in my utterances. Why? Because I have them in time. But I am not so pessipart, that out of this evil good my come, although it may astonish the honorable gentlemen to hear it. I look upon all these things to a certain extent in a young nation like the diseases incidental infancy. Protection, sir, is like measles, in itself it is not so very formidable. but it has a very dangerous secondary symptoms, and the most dangerous of these is, as I have often pointed out, the inevitable and terrible corruption which, beginning to understand this. These gentlemen, whether they know it

really made radical reforms possible and I believe if my friends of the Liberal to Americans party rise to the occasion, that it may Rt. Hon, Arthur J. Balfour, leader of brought about, so that every man shall bear a burden not altogether in propur-tion to his expenditure, but in proportion Sir George Baden-Powell protested that government have, I think, unwittingly broad basis, thereby would, for the first "It was a grave omission," he said, "that

whole world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States,"

BEHRING SEA DISCUSSED.

Notable Discussion on the Matter in the British House,

7

London, April 5 .- Sir George Baden-Powell, Conservative M.P. for the Kirk-dale division of Liverpool, and formerly commissioner to the Behring Sea, ques-tioned the government in the house of commons this evening as to the bill pro-viding for the execution of the Paris award. He wished to know whether or not the bill had been fully approved by the Canadian government, Rt. Hon. Sydney Charles Buxton, pa-

liamentary secretary for the Colonial Office, replied that the Dominion government had agreed in general to the condior not, another magnificent opportunity tions of the bill, although much opposed to one or two of its details. The Behring and Mr. Bayard on the one hand and Sea bill which had been introduced into some of the leaders of the Republican the U.S. congress differed in form from party on the other hand, expressed their the bill before the house. In substance arrest desire to enter into fair and equi- the two measures were very similar. The points of difference would be explained later. Sir G. Baden-Powell: "Were the points

Mr. Buxton: "The papers on this subject will arrive to-morrow, therefore the govenrnment will not answer the question

Mr. Gibson-Bowles, Tory, for King's Lynn: "Was the agreement of Canada unconditional or the same as when a unconditional or the same as when a modus vivendi was agreed to on the con-dition that Canadian scalers should te-ceive compensation?" Mr. Buxton: "The hon, member must wait for a decided answer until the gov-ernment seceive the papers. The govern-ment understands that Canada has not

nent understands that Canada has not attached any conditions and that compensation has not been asked."

Sir Charles Russell, attorney-general, then moved the second reading. He reviewed the events leading up to the Paris arbitration, and complimented Lord Salisbury upon his efforts to make a friendly arrangement with the United States, "It would have been most unhappy even then," said Sir Charles, "if the two countries which have so much in common had resorted to the rude method of force to decide their quarrel." (Hear, hear.) Sir Charles referred to the services of the seen what was coming and I had warned late Lord Hannen, who represented Great Britain's interests in the arbitramistic as they suppose. I believe, fommy tion tribunal, speaking of the impressive dignity and conspicuous fidelity with which he had discharged his duties. "While sitting as a representative of

Great Britain," said the attorney-general, he never forgot that he was there also in a judicial capacity. The award of the court was very satisfactory from the British point of view. It settled quesions of jurisdiction in accordance with the view which our government had first put forward and provided proper regulations for inder the system of protection to manu- the fishertes as well as redress for the factures, is the certain consequence of British subjects who suffered injury. protection. Fortunately, the people are The bill is drawn practically on the lines

of the modus vivendi, but the area to which its provisions apply is somewhat or not, whether they desire it or not, have wider. It applies only to British subjects, as the American bill applies only

pave the way for a completely new sys- the Unionists, said that the government tem in good time. I do not want revolu- had pursued a wise course in not losing tion ; I want reform. But I desire to see a moment in fulfilling British obligations. genuine fre etrade brought about. I de- In doing this work of international jussire to see genuine equality of baxation tice the minister would have the support

Sir George Baden-Powell protested that to his means. Thereby sir, will a power the bill ha dmany flaws and was the peof the state be established on a true and verse of a protection of the fur seals.

ve never yet been controverted on that le of the house. When they are replied I, or some of my friends on this side the house, will be ready to refute the swer. We lost one and a quarter illion people in ten years, and very near two millions in the past 15 years. They ve introduced a debasing and degradelement into the body politic. If there no other reason, if all they could say to our material advantages and proess were true, as I know it to be false would be enough forever to condemn e protective principle in the eyes of st men that wherever you have proetion you have corruption, and corrup-on in the highest degree. Protection d corruption are perfect Siamese twins. ney never have been separated in this orld, and I do not think they will be the next.

Now, I have another thing to say e hon. gentleman. There are certain aments which we ought to have had fore being called moon to discuss this Then we ought to have that table rates in the hands of the hon, gentlean, showing the practical discrimination ainst British goods under the tariff. e hon. gentleman cannot deny that such thing exists. He wanted to keep it for own private use, but some of us were vored with a copy, not with consent, ifess.

Mr. Foster-Tell us how you got it? Sir Richard Cartwright-I am not und to tell you. The thing exists and u cannot deny it.

Laurier-We got it by mail. Sir Richard Oartwright-It came by er Majesty's postmaster-general. Ask

Now, there is another point on which have a word to say. The hon. gentlean made a considerable deal of the inease of trade. That is a good and olesome sign. I join with him in conatulations on the increase in trade. It one of the most cheering symptoms that is occurred for some time. Let us unrstand what it means. He would give to understand that this increase of .000.000 in the total volume of trade is increase from \$241,000,000 to \$247,-0,000 is an extraordinary and unpredented thing.

Why, sir, I look back to the year 1873 d what do I find? - I find that we had en a total volume of trade of \$217, 0,000. Does the hon. gentleman know hat that means? Let me tell him, sir, at it means that in 1873, twenty years o, with a population of three and three arter millions all told, we had a total ade of something like \$57 or \$58 per ad, and to-day with a population e millions we have a total trade of not 0 per head. This means that we are millions of dollars short relatively the standard we had obtained in 1873 Vell, sir, I am glad to see that we are ing up the hill, but on my word I do t see that an increase in 20 years of out thirty-three millions of ving an average total trade of \$50, less the figure we had attained in 1873. ould quite reconcile us to all the othe cts that I have alluded to. think that before the hon: get iks this house to come to a on his proposals he ought to have statfairly and candidly to his own colleag

If we be true to ourselves, and if the peo ple be true to themselves, it will be t their advantage, and that in the near future. The gentlemen opposite are like engineers who have broken down their sea-wall in order to avoid a temporary rush of water, and they will soon discover that there is a good deal of truth in the statement made by one of their supp riers from Cape Breton: that, be the tariff good or bad, when you begin to pull the bricks out, the whole arch will soon crumble about your ears.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT. Sir, I may be pardoned perhaps for in-

who are shocked at our inconsistency, dulging in a brief and it shall be a very demand our policy and in especial they demand mine. Sir, they shall have it. I announced my policy years ago, and my policy from first to last, from the time a member of this house for a longer period than I quite care to recollect. I I was finance minister down to this day, has been to do away with protection. How I do not care. If free trade would was a member of the Canadian legislature which preceeded it, and in my judgdo it. I was for that; if continental free ment there have been within the last 27trade or reciprocity with the United years no less than four distinct occasions States would do it, I was for that. If on which the people of Canada might a revenue tariff would do it, I was for have obtained great advantage by a wise that. Always and at all times, from the policy. One occasion took place when time I was finance minister until this day, until this present hour. I have set Confederation was initiated in 1867. At my face like a flint against recognizing that time Canada occupied a position of in any shape or way the tyranny of promarvellous advantage towards the United tection States. Our taxes were one-third of

governmen

Sir, they demand our policy. Well, sir, theirs, our debt was one-third per head of they shall have our policy, and here 1 theirs, and had that been wisely taken believe I speak for my hon, friends beadvantage of, it would have been nosside me. Our policy is death to protec-tion and war to the knife to corruption. sible then to have introduced in Canada a system of free trade which would have satisfied even my hon, friend from Charlotte, Mr. Gilmour. It would have been possible at that time to have introduced a system which would have practically compelled the people of the United States to pay the greater part of the custom's house duties in Canada, that opportunity was lost, partly, I believe, by the unfortunate fact that at that time, that bold and daring statesman, Sir Alex. Galt. question answered I move: ceased to be the minister of finance of the Macdonald ministry, and was succeeded

In the year 1873 another opportunit prosperity due chiefly to the great proserity of the United States. During these more than we expected. We had a great surplus of revenue and we were in a po-

the return of prosperity to our people; that, to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical taxation then. Instead of that we chose, to throw them all away and to add four

time perhaps in our history at any rate it did not provide for a close season real justice be done, so far as the system ashore. The slaughter of seals ashore of taxation prevailed between man and led to the extinction of the animals in man. It is possible for us, it is possible certain regions." for the people of Canada after all is

Mr. Gibson-Bowles found fault with said and done, to set the example to the Paris Court of Arbitration. "Its deother nations and do not be as they have cision." he said, "had given Great Britbeen up to the present time, dragged ain the shadow without the substance in tamely in the wake of other people. Behring sea. One effect of the award would be that the British people would be Sir, I believe that we may yet succeed in developing our resources as they ought taxed in order to subsidize one of the to be developed, and yet more that we greatest monopolies the world has ever may develop our people as they ought to leen '

be developed, and show ourselves worthy Sir Richard Webster, Conservative for of the inheritance of half a continent. the Isle of Wight, and one of the British And now, sir, these hon. gentleme: ounsellors at the Paris tribunal, rebuked challenge us, these consistent mortals Mr. Bowles. Neither the time nor the place, he said, was fitting for a challenge of the tribunal's decisions. The legisla tures of the two countries were bound in bonor to give effect to the award. All in all, the regulations would suppress the evils which both countries objected to most strenuously. The award has proved a reasonable solution of a difficult question. He himself regarded the result of the arbitration as a long step toward the settlement of international disputes, by peaceful means. The award was a monument of what could be done by fair argument towards settling dangerous in ternational differences.

After Sir Richard Webster's speech, the bill passed its second reading.

After the second reading of the Behring Sea bill, the debate on the Scotch committee bill was resumed and kept up till the adjournment.

Methodists to the Pope.

Chicago, April 5 .- Methodist ministers Sir, we strike and will strike for liberty in Chicago at their regular weekly meetand freedom from this system of protecing yesterday passed resolutions of aptive taxation and I tell the hon, gentlepeal to the Pope for the extension of the men that we will not rest until the slavery that they have imposed upon us has same religious freedom in South American come a thing of the past and until Can- countries that prevails in the United States. Prominent workers and writers adians are as free as Canadians ought to be free to make the most they can of the of the Methodist denomination in this city, who are fully conversant with the opportunities God has given them and. state of affairs which has drawn out the sir, that the hon. gentlemen may have the expression of the pastors through the resolutions, say the exigencies of the "That all the words after 'that' be times in view of the persecution and illstruck out and the following inserted in treatment of Protestant missionaries in place thereof: 'While recognizing in the reductions proposed an admission to that the countries of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia inve made such a stand imperative. extent of the evils inflicted on the peo-It is denied that there is in the resople by the system of high protective dulution any evidence of weakness on the ties, this house is, nevertheless, of the part of Methodist missionaries, and that, opinion that the amendments suggested, reduced to extremes, they have been combeing based on the principles of protection nelled to beseech the head of the Roman and not solely on the requirements of the church for aid and protection. It is service, are inadequate to afford satisfacsaid that the resolutions were framed to tory relief from the burdens of excesive draw the Pope's attention to a state of and unfair taxation: that the highest inreligious intolerance existing among part terests of Canada demand the adoption of of his people of South America for the a sound fiscal policy which, while not good of religion generally. The sentidoing injustice to any class, will promote ment which led to the passage of the prolomestic and foreign trade, and hasten position was stirred ap by the Rev. J. F. Thompson, a Methodist missionary from Montevideo, who has labored in the South American republics. Mr. Thompand efficient government, should have son declared that the Catholics in Peru, eliminated from it the principle of pro- Ecuador and Bolivia are not possessed of tection to particular industries at ex- the charitable qualifications of their pense of the community at large and brethren in the United States, and he should be imposed for revenue only; that attributed their condition to ignorance and it should be so adjusted to make free or to a hereditary abhorrence for any form bear as lightly as possible on the life, of worship except that which has prevail-and to promote freer trade with the ed in those countries for years.