

tion, and I ask hon. gentlemen opposite to name two men, or one man even, who has been forced into insolvency through the National Policy. They cannot do it. It is when they are called upon for details that they fail to establish their assertions; when they attacked the industries of St. Catharines they were met with their answer, and so it is whenever we bring them to particulars; they are met with a distinct and positive answer to the statements they make. And so it is with reference to St. John. The information on these points can be obtained, if it exists, in twenty-four hours. I ask for the name of one man who was forced into bankruptcy by the National Policy.

SIR ALBERT J. SMITH: How can this be shown?

SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY: How can it be shown? Why, the opposite statement has been made; but, if hon. gentlemen who have made that assertion know nothing about it, if they have no evidence of it, if no evidence can be given that one man was driven into insolvency by the National Policy, how can it be stated that many had been made bankrupts by the National Policy? If it cannot be shown, then I ask how can the opposite be asserted, and why was it asserted? The fact is that there was scarcely a man in St. John, who has since failed, who was not insolvent the day after the fire. I would ask, Sir, what would have been the result through the length and breadth of the Dominion, if we had not had the National Policy, and thus given vitality to the various interests of this great Dominion? Now, passing from New Brunswick for the present, because I have the advantage of replying to anything that may be said on the opposite side, I come to the question of manufacturers. I stated in brief, with reference to manufactories throughout the country, that, from my observation, after visiting a great many of them, I found that the result of this policy was satisfactory to them. The hon. the leader of the Opposition said that one-half of the manufacturers objected to the Tariff; reference was made to my visit to London in proof of it. I visited in all nineteen manufacturing centres, and some of these are the most important manufacturing districts; and, after visiting them, I was satisfied with what I saw, and that the

great bulk of the manufacturers of the country were satisfied, and nearly all declared that the policy had been beneficial. Something was said about my being besieged in London by a number of persons dissatisfied. My visit there was very satisfactory. It is quite true I met some gentlemen on Saturday evening who had some representations to make, and I arranged to meet them at the City Hall on Monday, and discuss the various matters they had to present for consideration. I met them there; one complained about the tolls in the harbour of Port Stanley, and asked that they should be reduced; another, engaged in the slaughtering of hogs, thought that they were not fairly dealt with in respect to the difference of weight allowed between the live hogs and exported pork; and this complaint was dealt with in due course by the hon. the Minister of Customs, and concessions made. Another gentleman, in the cap and fur trade, had a grievance with reference to duties on a particular description of felt; but he told me that his friend in the same line of business opposite to him was perfectly satisfied with the Tariff; this I knew already, for I had seen the gentleman in question, who, by-the-by, was a firm supporter of hon. gentlemen opposite, and he had told me he was quite content with the Tariff, and had no suggestions to make in regard to it. I visited the carriage manufactories referred to by the hon. gentlemen opposite. The carriage-makers did object to the 30 per cent. on certain materials entering into the construction of carriages. Hon. gentlemen, however, had said that the Tariff had destroyed this trade with Australia. How could this be, as a drawback would be allowed on materials used in carriages exported? It was, probably, the imposition of a similar duty, and the adoption of a similar policy by Australia, that destroyed our trade in this respect—not our own National Policy. Our manufacturers would pay no duty on goods exported. A great number of waggons and agricultural implements are being sent out to Manitoba. A gentleman engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements told me, when in London, that he had received orders from Manitoba for \$60,000 worth of agricultural implements and wagons, to be

SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY.