

ets, caused by increased quantities of the products of the foreign rivals of our own manufacturers. (Cheers.) The value of our entire imports was for 1872-3, \$128,011,281; for 1873-4, 128,213,582; for 1874-5, \$123,070,283; for 1875-6, \$93,210,346; for 1876-7, \$90,327,962. So you see there was brought into the country, the product of the industries of other nations, to use the language of Dr. Tupper, to compete with our home industries, nearly \$32,000,000 worth a year more in the two last years of the late administration, than in the last year of our Government. Now, I am not contending that Canada was injured by these importations. I am not contending that her people were less prosperous in consequence of them; but I am pointing out, what the facts stated prove conclusively that if there is less prosperity now than formerly, it is not in consequence of our having purchased abroad those things which we can buy more cheaply than we can produce, and which we buy abroad because we can produce the means of purchasing them more easily than we could the articles themselves; that it was not because the Doctor and his colleagues prevented foreign imports, for they were imported much more largely then than they have been since. Both Dr. Tupper and Sir John Macdonald, in addressing the House of Commons, declared it as their deliberate opinion that the list of free imported goods should be enlarged, that all raw material should be free, and that machinery employed in manufacture should also be imported free. They intimated that there should be other changes in the tariff, and that the "native industries" required these other changes to be made. Well, if this be the case, these gentlemen must have determined what industries are and what are not suffering, what would be improved and what not improved by change. But have they undertaken to specify? We have to some extent compelled them to do so, and I shall hereafter tell you how well they disagreed. How can they say that further protection is needed, if they don't know which industries are suffering for the want of it? Sir John Macdonald could tell the manufacturers of Hamilton nothing. How, then, could he venture to put a resolution upon the journals stating that something should be done—that the government were censurable for not doing he knew not what! (Applause). Let us

LOOK AT THE FACTS.

The value of the free goods imported from Great Britain in the year 1877, as shown by the trade and navigation returns, was \$6,665,463, and the dutiable goods, \$32,916,776.

Now, if the free list were to be enlarged, which of those articles paying a duty should be put upon the free list? The free goods imported from the United States last year amounted to nearly \$28,000,000, and the dutiable goods to \$23,510,000. The duty on some of the articles formerly taxed has been increased. Some slight modifications have been made in the Tariff in consequence of our necessities, and some in accordance with the general policy upon which taxes had been imposed upon imported articles. But

NO ESSENTIAL CHANGE

has been made in the fiscal policy of the country. We imported from the United States, in 1873, of machinery to the value of \$1,136,156; in 1877, to the value of \$416,223. Of musical instruments, we imported from the United States in 1873, to the value of \$574,536; in 1877, \$442,147. Of iron and hardware, we imported from the United States to the value of \$3,955,264, in 1873; in 1877, \$3,693,846. Wrought stone, 1873, \$38,108; 1877, \$10,747. I quote these figures to show you that in all these articles the importations from the United States were greater in 1873 than 1877. The figures I have quoted show that in so far as there has been any increase in the importations from the United States since the advent to power of the present Government there has been a corresponding decrease in the importations from England, proving that so far as there has been any competition in the Canadian market on the part of American manufacturers, it has been with the manufacturers of Great Britain rather than with the manufacturers of Canada. And why, let me ask you is this so? For this very obvious reason, that there has been a greater shrinkage of prices in the United States than in England, and from the straitened circumstances of the people, we can for the moment buy some articles to a greater advantage in the United States than in England. Then, when Dr. Tupper speaks about raw material being admitted into the Canadian market free from duty, and also the machinery used by manufacturers, I have some

CURIOSITY TO KNOW EXACTLY WHAT HE MEANS.

What, I wonder, does he call machinery used by manufacturers? Does he include saws, files, planing machines, and the various tools used in sash and door factories and in pail factories? Does he include carding mills, spinning jennies, power looms, knitting machines, and the machinery required for cotton mills? Does

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