THE DOMINION BUDGET

Sir Richard Cartwright Criticises the Government Policy.

Inadequate Reform of the Tariff--The N. P. Maimed But Not Rendered Innocuous---Sir John Macdonald and Protection -- Fosterian Fallacies Exposed.

Richard Cartwright's speech in the budg-et debate at Ottawa: cils of his party. He was deservedly to bosom friend of the late Sir John Mac et debate at Ottawa:

gence of the house on this occasion if I as to the lofty, the patriotic motives trespass on their prinence for somewhat which impelled the man who originated more than the time I usually require. I and founded the tariff. feel that it will not be in my power to Here Sir Richard Cartwright quoted make my speech as interesting as the what Mr. McCarthy had said as to the latter half of his speech was; but I will Conservatives in 1878 being prepared de my best, notwithstanding, to relieve with a free trade policy if Mackenzie had

two parts. The first portion, consuming about two hours and a half in delivery, curse. But, sir, whilst so far I can un- dient. derstand that the honorable gentleman may have cauried a large number of his supporters with him, I do think that supporters with him, I do think that when in the succeeding two hours and a in his place; he, the minister of finance, hundred millions of dollars, is the fact half he proceeded to maul and main, the man who presumably ought, by virand mutilate and mangle in every con- tue of his position, to be the best ac- States returns, that most unhappily toceivable shape and form this glorious work of art, the National Policy and the tariff which represented the National Pol- that Canada was enjoying at this time one in three is found in the United icy, I do concerve that in the minds of a great measure of general prosperity. States, and I make that statement havenum of his supporters, perhaps I fear in the minds of a great many of his atentive listeners there did appear to be some inconsistency between the first half not added one per cent. to their popula- States. Sir, in ten years, if there is one and the latter half of the honorable gention, I believe; he, coming from the protion, I believe; he, coming fr complied whether he likes it or complied whether he last tenders and complied whether he last tenders and complied whether he last tenders and complied whethe riff, or rather the tariff which succeeded last ten years, putting together the absolit, could only be properly described by lute loss of population and natural init, could only be properly described by the language which Lord Byron applied to the man who fooled around a powder to the man who fooled around a powder to the man who fooled around a powder lost well nigh 9,000 souls on a present to the work who bore being would not have known has son."

The second thing that must strike everyone in this tariff is the fact that of all them remained with us. During those will not make itself fully felt in Canada this is the tariff that looks for a year, or it may be two years, after the united States statistics are to be relied on, and if, as I said, our statistics are worth the paper to be will not make itself fully felt in Canada this is the tariff that looks for a year, or it may be two years, after the united States statistics are to be relied on, and if, as I said, our statistics are worth the paper the word of the united States statistics are to be relied on, and if the paper that words are to be relied on, and if the paper the will not make itself fully felt in Canada this is the tariff that looks for a year, or it may be two years, after the United States statistics are to be relied on, and if, as I said, our statistics are worth the paper the will not make itself fully felt in Canada this is the fact that of all them remained with us. During those will not make itself fully felt in Canada this is the fact that of all them remained with us. During those will not make itself fully felt in Canada this is the fact that of all them remained with us. During those will not make itself fully felt in Canada this is the fact that of all them remained with us. During those will not make itself fully felt in Canada this is the fact that of all them remained with us. During those will not make itself fully felt in Canada this is the fact that of all them remained with us. During those will not make itself fully felt in Canada this is the fact that of all them remained with us. During those will not make itself fully felt in Canada this is the fact that of all them remained with us

throughout the country, to consider what manner of thing was that tariff which the honorable gentleman dealt so roughly with on that occasion. Sir, at least in the honorable gentleman's eyes, I think that the tariff should have been entitled to different treatment. Was not the tariff the last born, best begoften child of Sir John Macdonald? Was it not tenderly nursed by Lady Tilley? (Great laughter.) I mean Sir Leonard Tilley. Was it not the tariff which the great Sir Charles Tupper had been sponser to and mid-wife? Was it not, therefore, entitiled to better treatment than it received at the hands of the minister of finance? can only liken the treatment it received at his hands to the story so well related by Victor Hugo, in which he describes how a noble boy of princely parentage strayed from his home, fell into the hands of an itinerant tinker and how that tinker did so mutilate and deform that princely child: that he made if it a hare lip, split nose, squint eyed monstrosone but the tinker and his friends. (Laughter.)

I observe that in the recent assembly of a body to which I desire to refer in of Manufacturers, meeting, I think, in place and my time, and he may show Poronto, that one fervent admirer of the late tariff intimated, I think semi-officially, that the only way to deal with those who laid sacrilegious hands on the single solitary item in the English cus holy tariff was shortly to affix a hempen rope to their necks. I confess I thought for a moment when Mr. Gurney made that recommendation it was me he had in mind, but it appears it was not exact- £4,290,000 sterling from the duty on ly open foes but secret traitors to whom he had reference. (Laughter and appro- tleman say that there is any incidental val.) I have one question to put to the minister of finance. He knows, and we ling on wine. Does he say there is any all know, that a thing of beauty is a joy forever. Has he not told us time and time again almost without number what a thing of beauty was the late tariff, and yet it is his sacrilegious hands lish excise laws are so arranged that that have maimed and mutilated that there is absolutely and utterly no protecbeautiful object. Incidentally and in the ourse of his remarks the honorable gentieman did four things. First of all he and chicory, amounting to £3,745,000. was good enough to explain to us the genesis of the tariff. Do you think, Mr. Speaker, that was prefatory to its exodus? that there are sections of the British (Laughter.) In the next place the honor- Isles in which tea, cocoa, coffee and chic able gentleman erlarged, and I will presently enlarge, on the innumerable tokens of general prosperity throughout this of general prosperity throughout this sountry. For my special benefit, I supsumity small indeed, are £345,000 from dried pose, he dealt in a small chapter of de- fruits, not an article affording much in on tariffs and explained how all tariffs were more or less protective, the British taniff in particular included.

lofty, the patriotic motives which actuated the noble men who founded and inthereon, it is possible for us to obtain a little better evidence than that of the inance minister. That henorable gentleman was not present on that auspicions occasion; he did not enter parlia- member had better refer that question to the prohibition commission. My in the hou, gentleman did not know. The hon, gentleman did not know. The hon, gentleman deprecate allusions to the past. People impression is that to the other man and some of his friends too, should facts that I have alluded to.

I think that before the hon, gentleman and obtain high prices for every work, and that the refer that question to the prohibition commission. My in the hon, gentleman did not know. The hon, gentleman do not know. The hon, gentleman and some of his friends too, should facts that I have alluded to.

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Following is the full report of Sir occasion. He was very high in the coun Mr. Speaker, like my predecessor, I donald, and I propose to read what that will feel compelled to crave the indulmost unimpeachable witness had to say

the monotony which attends discussions gone protective. Sir Richard, smiling, said: It was my fortune early in life to this at least, that while Sir John Mac-donald was in the prime of life and inas well as my memory serves, was occu- tellectual vigor, on all occasions he spoke double. I left it at \$140,000,000 net, pled in a eulogy of the late, I suppose of protection as a hollow sham and in the honorable gentleman knows it is more I may say late, tariff. The honorable timated to me and many others his belief than \$240,000,000 now. The real taxagentleman pointed out, with great force and with great nuction, the high, noble, and patriotic motives which actuated the framers of that tariff. He dwelt with almost equal unction on the enormous thy) so far, at any rate, corroborates benefits which had accrued to the vast this in many of his speeches, as to exevil-minded men who had dared to speak cording to his understanding, by Sir of that great policy as a blight and a John Macdonald as a temporary expe-

Mr. Foster-In size. (Laughter.) Sir Richard Cartwright-I am afraid, however, if the men have decayed the wealth has not accumulated, unless, per adventure, so much as may have flowed Into the pockets of fortunate individuals having seats on the judiciary of the immediate vicinity of some railway sta-

Sir Richard then went on to say that the deficits of the Mackenzie government were due to obligations cast upon the country by the Macdonald government. The minister of finance was in serious peril of having a deficit.
The minister of finance said it was

impossible to have a revenue tariff with out a decent protection. This was not the case, and the British tariff to-day gave no protection. The minister is fond of looking to English precedents. Hon. Member Fond of saying so. Sir Richard Cartwright-I accept the correction. The honorable gentleman is

fond of saying he looks to English pre-

cedents, but very fond of following American ones. The honorable gentleman left it to be inferred that there was an incidental protection in the English taall respect, no less important and august riff. I have here the English tariff. I body than the Protective Association will give the honorable gentleman my them, if he can, that it affords incidental protection, or I will read the items in succession, and I challenge him to show one toms tariff which gives incidental protection in any shape or form. The custom tariff of Britain yields a total of about £20,000,000 sterling. The first item is foreign spirits. Does the honorable genprotection? The next is £1,268,000 ster-

protection there? The third duty is a duty on tobacco vielding £10.124,000, and he ought to know, if he does not know, that the Engtion to the English grower there. There there is the duty on tea, cocoa, ory can be grown to advantage. there is no incidental protection there And lastly he gave us a lecture eidental protection, and £33,000 on miscellaneous minor customs duties which I have not investigated. There is the English customs tariff, and now and here Well, with respect to the noble, the I defy him or any of his followers to show one vestige of incidental protection

in the English customs tariff as it stands Mr. McNeil-I would like to ask the dental protection upon whiskey? Sir Richard Cartwright—The honorable

the richer classes in England. I will answer the knowledge the protection is in my judgment to the foreign grower of wine and not to the manufacturer of low as prices have fallen there is danger in some important respects that they may like Mr. David, Wells, who began life a large of fraudulent not know where he would hald. There is no doubt I would no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that an honest confession is good for the soul, but whether one which is not so honest will be of any spiritual benefit I am not quite sure. Now if the minister of finance were addressing an assemblag or fraudulent near the honest will be of any spiritual benefit I am not quite sure. Now if the minister of finance were addressing an assemblag or fraudulent near the honest will be of any spiritual benefit I am not quite sure. Now if the minister of finance were addressing an assemblag of the minister of finance were addressing an assemblag of the past of the pas wine and not to the manufacturer of Scotch or Irish or English whiskey.

Mr. McNeill—There is a duty upon imported whiskey, and consequently a protection to the home made whiskey.

Sir Richard Cartwright—And a very sir Richard Cartwright—And a very and office and fifty millions of additional say. Scotch or Irish or English whiskey. in some importa Mr. McNeill-There is a duty upon fall fower yet. heavy excise duty upon home made whiskey. However, my challenge was to the minister of finance, but I know he is not as good an authority upon whiskey as my honorable friend. Sir, I would be be glad to have the honorable minister or his friend the controller of inland revenue point out if they can show one solitary instance where there is a particle of incidental protection or protection of any kind at present contained in the British tariff. Now I will not say to the honorable gentleman, "Tarry at Jericho until your beard be grown," that appears to necessary, but I will say to him that he had better not undertake to instruct this side of the house in matters of political economy until he has mastered at east the A B C of the same.

Sir, it is, as the honorable gentlemen was good enough to remind us, exactly fifteen years, or within a few days, since the initiation of that scheme of fraud misnamed the N. P. It becomes our duty now to recall some of the promises The honorable gentleman, Mr. Speakier, I observed, and perhaps very properly, divided his speech, which was of very
unusual length, although amply warranted by the magnitude of the subject, into tion as compared with 1879? We find that our national debt is very nearly merely the sum which goes into the treasury, but the sum which is taken cut mass of the people of Canada under the press his opinion, which I believe was of the people for the beneficent influences of the National Politics which had grown up, there would be a few specially favored industries which had grown up, there would be true enough in his time, that the protective tariff of 1879 was only adopted, active tariff of 1879 was only adopted. great mass of town and village property every one at least in the older provinces enous industries which have perished und in which the minimum of genuine subhas been frightfully depreciated in these

known to me, proved by the United quainted with the true condition of the day, out of every male born in Canada, people of this country, and to tell us between the ages of 20 and 50 years, vinces which in the last ten years have in the annual migration to the United returns show that scarcely 150,000 of the in the United States, for instance, the fact that of all them remained with us. During those will not make itself fully felt in Canada tariffs that have ever been submitted to

whether in the teeth of facts like those he is not ashamed to repeat the statement without one particle of foundation, in

fact, that this country is in a state of general prosperity. Sir, is it necessary to maintain and defend the general prosperity by means of knavish franchise returns, is it necessary to do it by bribing the electorate by wholesale as we have seen so often done? Let us, for our part, face the situation frankly. Let us understand where we are, and let us understand what we are to do, before we decide how far the proposals of the gov-ernment are worthy of the acceptance of the people of the country.

Sir, what is our situation? Why, in the first place, looking at the question of the public debt, allowing for the difference in the rates of interest, there is no doubt our debt at this moment gauging it, as it ought to be gauged, by the amount of interest we pay, is quite equal per head as regards the bur dens of the people to the great public debt of England incurred during hundreds of years and in the prosecution of hundreds of wars. It is equal, I believe, to the war debt with which the United States on one or two individual articles, as my emerged from their great and desperate civil war. As I pointed out, if you will take the real taxation inflicted by the tariff on the people of Canada, and not merely the normal taxation recorded in our public accounts ,you will find that per head the sum paid by the people of Canada to-day quite equals the sum paid by the people of England collectively with this extremely serious difference that, whereas the English tariff is wisely and justly so distributed that the chief bur- from them on a point, when they ought den after all falls on the shoulders of the to know their own minds and be prepared upper and wealthy class. Our tariff is to take the house into their confidence. wisely and justly so distributed that the chief burden falls on the shoulders of to the statement of the finance min the needy, and the most heavily taxed which deserves some consideration. The man in Canada is the poor man with a hon, gentleman's proceedings have been large family to support. We know perthis at any rate; that they import an elefectly well, as I have said, that the
ment of great uncertainty into the trade hon, gentleman, I come upon such items
is one of the most cheering symptoms the flower of our youth to-day is not to be and business of this country. He has found in Canada, but in the United got in a very remarkable fashion new light States in a great measure. The hon, on the tariff. Who can tell us after the gentleman knows, we all know, and we next election, may the hon, gentleman all regret it, and no man regrets it more | not get new light the other way, and that than myself, that the stupendous efforts all these changes that are made on the that have been made, and the enormous eve of a general election, not many sums that have been spent in prosecuting months, as he says, before a general electhe colonization of the northwest, has re tion, may not after the general election be per cent., from the United States 43 per and what do I find? I find that we have sulted in what I can characterize as no reconsidered and reconstructed as heretobetter than total failure, taking into ac- fore. Let my farming friends look to count on the one hand, the character of k, and take good, and strong, and solid the house. Now I should like to know what that means? Let me tell him, our exertions, and on the other hand, the material guarantees, that these gentlemen great natural resources of our country. must be kept in the same frame of mind not, any of his friends from the rural districts can inform him, that within these ten or fourteen years the prices of our leading farm products have dropped till his calculations were as to the way and they have touched to-day the point known in 40 years. The hon, gen-tleman disclaims all power to add to the value of farm products, they now tell us wanted to know the loss of revenue that how these causes are beyond their conhonorable gentleman if there is not 'nci- trol. What said the hon, gentleman's friends and predecessors when they were man did not know. We asked to know the present, deal with the present, he giving an average total trade of \$50, less preaching the N. P. in 1878? Why, our the loss which was likely to accrue from said, not with the past. Well, sir, I can than the figure we had attained in 1873. ears were dinned with declarations that

are levied on the wines consumed by become a city, and all that the farmers not know where he would land. There is of a particular kind, no doubt I would be wanted for the notation to be the notation of the land of

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AND

red and fifty millions of additional savings, that is quite insignificant when compared with the loss to farmers of Canada the bottom of his heart into a free trader, if the hot. It is not right to talk of a rope whose predecessors were hanged, whose predecessors deserved to be a rope that it is pared with the loss to farmers of Canada alone by reason of the huge depreciation which has taken place in the value of the farms from one end of the country to the other. As I say, and I know where of I affirm, that in the province of Ontario alone there has been a decline of ten dollars an acre on every acre of culture.

The dollars an acre on every acre of culture of ten dollars an acre on every acre of culture.

The dollars are the bottom of his heart into a free trader, or at least a revenue tariff man, after all in unpleasant to some of these hon, get men to recall the promises which he of in the N. P. (Cheers.) What it is equivalent to some of these hon, get men to recall the promises which he will keep that conversion, as he has done his conversion on other subjects in which he originally twenty-three and a half millions that tivated land from one end of the province entered life with very pronounced opinto the other, and I am informed by those ions, pretty well at the back of his head who have larger power of obtaining information than myself that what is true in Ontario is true in Prince Edward Island, one regard might be described as one long New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Que-bec, and if the hon, gentleman will under-ed the manufacturers to understaind that stand what that means he will know, that he was their dear and trusty friend, but thought it a horrible thing. savings banks, three or four dollars have the wolves were after him and that selfgone out of the pockets of the farmers of

The hon, gentleman in the course of his remarks advanced one absurd fallacy. dote published by Punch of the Russian N. P. for the whole growth of manufact first affectionately kissed her babes and ories. Why does the hon, gentleman not know that there were plenty of manufactories in Canada before we ever heard of the N. P.? Does he not know that the growth of Canadian manufactures during overspread the country, the antedeluvians by Sir Charles Tupper and ba overspread the country, the antedeluvians considerable indeed, and if he is going to feet, in order that they might therefore claim credit for that growth, he must in all consistency and honesty deduct first a a few seconds more. (Laughter.) percentage of increase equal to that which occurred during the period when we were hving under a revenue tariff.

der that blight and curse. ment, is due to the Canadian banking to the man who fooled around a powder magazine: "the very mother who bore him would not have known her son." (Laughter.)

The man who fooled around a powder magazine: "the very mother who bore him would not have known her son." (Laughter.)

One thing only the honorable gentleman, knowing these facts and having did not do, which he ought to have done he otherwise treated so badly. The shell was altered; the outward and fiestly to bernarde was altered; the outward and fiestly to be bernarde was altered; the outward and fiestly to be bernarde was altered; the outward and fiestly to be bernarde was altered; the outward and fiestly to be bernarde was altered; the outward and fiestly to be bernarde was altered; the outward and fiestly to be bernarde was altered; the outward and fiestly to be bernarde was altered; the outward and fiestly to be bernarde was altered; the outward and fiestly to be their inclinations, otherwise, be their inclinations otherwise, and his occurrent in an and his friends, and his supporters the country in the contraction, we have an easily see why this house they are written on, we have the first the law permitted. The original tariff was, it is true, a mere the loss of the United States be specified at the following over the United States be provided the country in the contract of this loss of our own permitted. The original tariff was, it is true, a mere they are written on, we have the country it to all the first the law permitted. The original tariff was, it is true, a mere the loss of the turited States be the outward and fiestly to be cause it tell them, howe the country is the bound States should prosper, I believe and hope with the hon, gentleman that the financial

> the proposition the finance minister made in the direction of reciprocity. Is it impractically worthless? Let them come under the Wilson tariff, down with a bold and decisive measure that their conduct has not been altogether such as to recommend them, I think they government and from the people of the United States. But, sir, that is just United States, they won't even tell the parliament of Canada what they intend to do with respect to offers of reciprocity already contained in the tariff of the Unit-Britain. Sir, that was from the necessity ed States. Where it suits their purpose, hon. friend (Mr. Laurier) pointed out last night, they are ready enough to declare that they will under certain conditions go for reciprocity, but when they are asked as to what they shall do as to a particular article known to be recommended by the United States, an article of great importance and involving very important manufactures indeed, why sir, it is quite impossible to obtain anything but the most frivolous and contradictory answers There is one other point with respect The hon, gentleman must know, and if | that they are in at this present moment. We asked the hon, gentleman last night right to. We asked him to know what his calculations were as to the way and extent in which these varied changes It is possible that the well expressed will fifty millions of dollars short relative would affect the revenue of the country. What was the answer we got? was likely to accrue in consequence of the

for every dollar that has gone into the he also wanted them to understand that preservation was the first law of nature. The hon, gentleman's conduct on this occasion is not altogether unlike the anecmother who, being pursued by wolves, then threw them over, or perhaps the hon. gentleman's conduct might be more fitly described by a reference to the ancient of that date put their children under their of December, 1891, we should prolong their base and miserable existence

There are three things which especially

marks. One of them was this; in this My hon, friend near me says that if tariff of his which is to supersede the that were done there would be nothing old one, there is apparently an utter ableft. That is to say that though there sence of any governing principle. You ed absence of natural, wholesome, indig- mum of loss of revenue has occurred, and stantial relief to the consuming class is The hon, gentleman said, and said truly, given. I do not say that no relief is that Canada had been very successful in going to be given, but I say that for a weathering the financial storm which thoroughly revised tariff I never saw more thoroughly revised tariff I never saw more very nearly wrecked so many industries disturbance with more pitiful results. in the United States. Sir, for that result very considerable credit, in my judg-ment, is due to the Canadian banking actly as a tariff of shams, perhaps, but system, which I have always defended certainly as a tariff of make-shifts. There against the attempts made by the same is no sort of finality about such a tariff hon, gentleman opposite, and unless my as that. The hon, gentleman will find, and nemory fails to serve me, made by the I warn him and his supporters, and I finance minister to interfere with it unnecessarily. But I have a citation to theman will find you cannot stop there. give the hon. gentleman; I know, and I He will have to go further. He will find

Did he lower the sugar duties? Straight have never yet been controverted on the way the hen, minister of finance lowerwith the hen, gentleman that the financial tornado which has swept over them will be of short duration, and they may be States make alterations all along the line of the house, When they are replied to, I, or some of my friends on this side of the house, will be ready to refute the be of short duration, and they may be states make alterations an along the lost one and a quarter previous prosperity.

States make alterations an along the lost one and a quarter million people in ten years, and very near-million people in ten years. I do not know what I can say as to straightway makes alterations all along ly two millions in the past 15 years. They have introduced a debasing and degradlast night, there is scarcely any more ing element into the body politic. If there possible for this government to do anythan an imaginary line between the was no other reason, if all they could say thing by wholesale? Must they tinker at amount of taxes levied under the Wilson as to our material advantages and proevery proposition they make? Do they tariff and the amount levied under his gress were true, as I know it to be false not know that all these petty little offers own. I think he put it at 28 per cent, un-of concessions to the United States are der his and 30 per cent, and a decimal

There is another point on which I have for reciprocity, and although I must say a word or two to say. This house will remember well the denunciations with which this chamber and the country too will get a very fair consideration from the rang when I dared to say that if Canadian interests required it, I would not hesitate to have discriminatory duties against what they won't do, they won't meet the Great Britain. What have these men been doing in their tariff! From start to finish, this whole tariff of theirs has been before being called upon to discuss this of the case. Great Britain is a great manufacturing country, the greatest manufacturing country now known in the World. Therefore, if you introduce a thing exists. He wanted to keep it for tariff for the purpose of protecting manu- his own private use, but some of us were factures, it follows necessarily that you favored with a copy, not with consent, must discriminate, and discriminate heavily against Great Britain. Now, sir, it is not possible for any but an experienced expert to tell how far, in these | bound to tell you. The thing exists and changes which the hon. gentleman has you cannot deny it. made, that particular effect of his tariff s increased or removed, but I know, and the hon, gentleman knows, that a criti- Her Majesty's postmaster-general. Asset cal analysis of his former tariff at any him. rate shows all through a very great disrimination indeed against Great Britain. I have a word to say. The hon. gentle Why, sir, in a certain document pur- man made a considerable deal of the porting to be official, I have no reason to crease of trade. That is a good elieve that the thing was forged, said to wholesome sign. I join with him in co as these: Iron axles imported from has occurred for some time. Let us un Great Britain 61 per cent.; from the derstand what it means. He would give United States 44 per cent.; bar iron imported from Great Britain 38 per cent.; \$6,000,000 in the total volume of trace imported from the United States 27 per this increase from \$241,000,000 to \$247. cent.; boiler iron from Great Britain 41 000,000 is an extraordinary and unpreper cent.; from the United States 23 per cent.; cast iron from Great Britain 52 cent., and so on through a long list of then a total volume of trade of \$217 articles which I will not now inflict on 000,000. Does the hon, gentleman kno what under these circumstances is the that it means that in 1873, twenty ye hope of the government. Well, sir, apparago, with a population of three and three ently the hope of the government is simply in the chapter of accidents. It is trade of something like \$57 or \$58 for information, which, I think, we had a possible, and I think in their inmost hearts head, and to-day with a population they will be heartily glad of it, that tariff five millions we have a total trade of We be frustrated.

Now, I observe that the hon, gentleman did in one or two places deprecate not see that an increase in 20 years reductions of duty, but the hon, gentle- allusions to the past. the bounties he proposed to give, but the hon. gentleman did not know. The hon. man and some of his friends too, should facts that I have alluded to. and I am delighted to see him here how, is considerably more taken that it of the past. If I upon his proposals he ought to have start and he did wished to endear myself to an assemblage ed fairly and candidly to his own colleage.

ed in the N. P. (Cheers.) What we promised then? Why, sir, above twenty-three and a half millions that a frightful thing, according to Sir D Macpherson it was an appalling I have his statement here to that ef An expenditure of twenty-three and are the facts? I left office with penditure of twenty-three and a hall lions. My successor comes down tells us that he requires to provide expenditure of thirty-seven and millions. I can show you th that 640,000,000 bushels of w annum from the Northwest would ported at a time long past. I can chapter and verse for the promis by Sir Charles Tupper and back ceipt of \$58,300,000 of cash or sec which would be better than cash fro sale of our lands in the Northwest demnify us for our outlay on the C. strike me in the hon, gentleman's re- I have likewise the public account my hands to show that from the day occupied the Northwest down to the ent hour, though we have voted aw

empire, we have not obtained from

enough to pay the costs of our surve They talked of increasing the price farm lands and products. How these hon, gentlemen now? . Now tell us that none but quacks and latans would dare to tell the people Canada that it was in the power o government to increase the price of f products. Agreed, none but quacks and charlatans ever did or would use such language which was used by the men who founded the N. P. Well, sir, there was i ought to have known upon which the same po But while there are causes no government can control, there are others which are perfectly well within the power governments to control. Sir. every gov ernment can control the amount of taxation it finds necessary to impose on the

people. Every government if it likes can confine that taxation to the amount ab solutely required to meet the necessary services of the country. Governments like wise can very largely affect the distribu tion of wealth. In those two ways and only in those two ways, there is not th slightest doubt government can largely affect the general prosperity of the cou try. Now we are confronted with results of the course we adopted in 1879. the hon. member for North Simcoe, Mr. McCarthy, put it at about the same amount that I did, although he arrives at figures by a somewhat different pro I believe there have been exacted from the people of Canada during vere cut considerably the treasury, but into the pockets of t manufacturers as well, not less the given them several times before, and they

it would be enough forever to condemn the protective principle in the eyes of honest men that wherever you have pro tection you have corruption, and corrupand corruption are perfect Siamese twins. They never have been separated in this world, and I do not think they will be in the next. Now, I have another thing to say to the hon, gentleman. There are certain documents which we ought to have had

tariff. Then we ought to have that table of rates in the hands of the hon, gentle man, showing the practical discrimination against British goods under the tariff. confess.

Mr. Foster-Tell us how you got it? Sir Richard Cartwright-I am not Mr. Laurier-We got it by mail. Sir Richard Cartwright-It came by

us to understand that this increase cedented thing. Why, sir, I look back to the year 1873

quarter millions all told, we had a tot of the people of the United States may of the standard we had obtained in 1877 be frustrated. Well, sir, I am glad to see that we at going up the hill, but on my word We dwell with about thirty-three millions of

minister of marine, he is going to do about we ought to know whi man proposes to do. man has admitted that is in no respect pledge reaty. The hon, gent clear, perfectly clear, the made up their minds would do with this tre had to wait to hear wn ntations of temperance growers would have to cuts from under the fee tleman and from und government, of which the opportunity to prete Canada is in any fected in implementing being so it was his boun to tell us what they pr this same French tree The house knows, sir, ment is a 20-knot gov ance minister told us the and being a 20-knot gov it is bound to have a 20vice. The fast service ns at least \$750,000 a.

talized, is equal to \$20, word of notice do I fin not one syllable did I l speech yesterday as alarming item of \$750,0 to figure as an increa expenditure. Surely it ped the mind of the hon with the fish products. gentleman tell us wheth that \$750,000 added to t of \$1,500,000 which he result through loss of his tariff changes? gentleman relieve my point now? Mr. Foster-Not just Sir Richard Cartwoi is very hard and very

Mr. Foster-You ha Sir Richard Cartwrig eman ought to know, e able to tell us. He a budget speech invol tions of duty without only of the general main estimates, but al be any important supp The hon, gentleman ou us this information, an know their duty they w ing it brought down be

delay has been follow knew what the hon. mission. We ought to eise revenue is in dang sure of a prohibitory cl to know if they inten give a plebiscitum and will implement the dec scitum after it has bee Then there is another which many of us in sides have called attent debt of Canada, and b merely the public debt but also the provincial debt, the railway debt debt, is exceedingly l truth of the matter is ably, perhaps, a few y were not aware at the population would incre

we have a suit which population of 15 or 20 population of five m ministers? Sir, it wo to say it or I would as with a couple of Speal There is no doubt general range of our too extravagant. No to the finance minist een my disagreeable t has been his duty, t timates of my collea would just call atten We had substantially t has, the real different Civil government, wh cularly under the cont ment of the day, in Mr cost altogether about gentleman to-day asks doing the same work.

Canadians will endo

that Canada to-day, al before all things, must going to prosper, a che and a cheap coun More than that, Canad all things, must have a kets, and notably and all markets the mark south of us. Sir, if th follies before temporar portunity, if they dep chance which already en years ago of obtain sonable and honorable States, all the more ne taxation, and all the for saving every penn with that market excl compete for her living She will get no favor She will not be able lish buyer to take a beef, or a pound of Canadian of Candian product scription, unless Can any producers in the open to the whole wor But, taking it as a v me that the hon, gent this principle and to is perfectly consister principle. He has se and important industr gineered by wealthy individuals and the short, whom it is con about election time. vially escaped, but the

to be slaughtered to The hon, gentlemen ed, are thoroughly cou half a dozen little cler been convicted of nefe the hon, gentlemen careful to draw the knew too much. Sin the minister of justic minister of finance. stice was perfectly John Charles Rykert eral election. The m willing to sacrifice ague whose presence his way, but man is very care up any protected indi ilked to some purp