been kept au courant with what was going on, used this very suggestive language in reference to this matter:

"It is at this very moment a matter of discussion in Canada, whether a treaty of reciprocity should not be concluded with the United States; and the result of the deliberations may very possibly be an admission of the manufactures of New England into the Dominion under lighter duties than the manufactures of Great Britain. If the Canadian Ministry come to the conclusion that such an arrangement is for the benefit of that country, will the Colonial Office advise the Crown to disallow the negotiations? Assuredly not."

This is the sentiment of public opinion in England; and I say it is the merest flunkeyism on the part of any one in this country to try to be more English than the English. It is the merest flunkeyism to prevent us from doing what the English people

## ARE PREPARED TO CONCEDE

to us; and if there is any man in this Parliament to-day, forgetting that he is a Canadian, wants to do what men would not do in England, all I have to say is that his place is not in the Canadian Parliament, but he should go to the other side of the water and try to find a seat in the British Parliament. But, Sir, there is still more than that. There is the very recent action of my hon. friend the Minister of Finance, who last year, with the view of promoting trade with the West Indies, induced the Government of which he is a member to pass the following Order in Council for the establishment of better trade relations between certain colonies in the West Indies, not only British but foreign, and Canada; and this is what was proposed on the part of Canada:

"A reduction in Canadian duties on raw sugar imported from the Spanish Antilles into Canada for refining purposes, such reduction, however, not exceeding the maximum of 30 per cent. of the present duties."

This was the offer made by my hon. friend the Minister of Finance to the West Indies. Now, what was he to get in exchange for this?

"In return for this the Spanish Government to admit at equivalently reduced duties into their islands, grain, flour, fish, coal, lumber of all kinds, vegetables including potatocs, and such manufactured goods as may be agreed upon."

## FOSTER'S DISLOYALTY.

Sir, is it to be conceived—can it be possible—that these loyal men and true were ready to ask the Spanish Government to discriminate against Great Britain in favour of Canada? It is an act of disloyalty when we, in order to obtain the American market, are prepared, as we are, to discriminate to some extent against England. This is an act of disloyalty; but these gentlemen, saturated as they are with loyalty, can try and induce the Spanish Government to admit Canadian manufactured products of the same kind. This is what they call loyalty. Sir, loyalty is but a sham in the mouths of hon. gentlemen opposite. They would be loyal just so far as it suited them, just so far as their loyalty would keep them in office, but if ousted from office they would resort to their old attitude of 1849. There is another pet objection, which is also mentioned in this motion of the hon. member for L'Islet (Mr. Desjardins). It is said—and it is a pet objection—that unrestricted reciprocity is not to be thought of pecause that would involve the

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