1874 all spirits imported from Canada into the lale of Man, except rum, were charged a duty of 8s. 6d., whereas the duty on British and Irish spirits was 6s. 6d. At the present and rish spirits was of dd. At the present time spirits imported into Great Britain from British Colonies were charged with a duty of 10s. 2d., whereas the excise duty on the same article produced in Great Britain was 10s., or a difference of 2d. per gallon against Canada. An examination of the treaties with foreign countries, (specially with France, showed that discriminations had been made against British colonies. He had a list of one hundred articles the duties upon which were altogether in favour of Great Britain and against the British colonies, and more particularly Canada. The duty on tea imported from England into France was 3f. under the treaty, which had been renewed a few days ago, whereas the duty charged on the same article imported from Canada was 11f. 20c. The duty on wooden ships entering France from Canada was 40f. per ton, while English-built ships were charged only 2f. The duty on iron ships brought from Canada was 50f., as against 2f. on English-built vessels of that class. If we did not take care of our interests not even Great Britain would guard them. Above all he was Canadian and in favour of Canada. (Cheers.)

Mr. WADE alluded to the questionable tactics which brought the late Government into power, and contrasted them with the great principle upon the adoption of which by the country the present Government succeeded to office. While in office the Reformers had declined to give protection, thus injuring the people, and the people had given their verdict on the question. The same gentlemen were engaged in adding insult to injury by questioning the wisdom of the people's decision. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) said that the decision of the Consection of the Consection of the decision of the Consection of the Consectio

(Hear, hear.) Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) said that the Mr. WHITE (Renirew) said that the denunciations of the Opposition members respecting the imposition of the present tariff were a strong condemnation of hongentlemen on the front Opposition benches, f the Government, admitted that if we he would have proposed such an impost last session. We were in a better position now than then, and it appeared that, in addition to other deficits there would be a deficiency during the present year of \$2,000,000. It was under those circum-\$2,000,000. It was under those circumstances the duty of an administration to impose such duties as would produce an equilibrium between expenditure and revenue. Hon, gentlemen opposite seemed to have suddenly developed a love for those engaged in that trade—but very late in the day. They did not consider the lumber trade in 1874 when the then Finance Minister proposed to make a general advance of 2½ per cent. on the 15 per cent. list. They did not consider the interest of the lumber trade when they proposed to e lumber trade when they proposed to not been protected. He (Mr. White) was uite willing to admit that that trade was the willing to admit that that trade was of the greatest importance to the country, and he would be sorry to decry the trade in which he had been brought up and which he had followed all his life. But rom this country were annually decreasing, or while in 1873 we exported lumber to the value of \$28,000,000 we exported last ear only \$20,000,000 worth. Viewing the tariff, as a whole, he believed it and be generally accepted.

Mr. MUTTART said he was amused at

the demand made by the Opposition for the elections, and it an appeal were now made the present party in power would be sustained by even a larger majority. When the fiscal system which had been inaugurated had been fully carried out, trade would be encouraged and the people made self-reliant and prosperous.

Mr. McDONALD (Victoria, N. S.) re-

Mr. McDONALD (Victoria, 12. 2.) referred to the hard times which had prevailed in the country, and contended that beth parties should unite for the purpose of Ha condemned the late beth parties should unite for the purpose of mending matters. He condemned the late Government for its want of policy, and ex-pressed himself as in favour of giving the policy of the present Government a fair trial. If the Opposition had a better policy they could announce it and he would con-sider it favourably, but pending the in-troduction of a policy by them in the interest of the country he would support that which had just been introduced. Mr. TASSE said': - Mr. Speaker. At the

Mr. TASSE said':—Mr. Speaker. At the outset I must congratulate the Government, I must congratulate the Finance Minister upon having submitted a tariff which will commend itself to the approval of a great majority of the members of this House, of a great majority of the people of this country. This tariff is a complete vindication of the principles professed by the Conservative party. It is not a half measure, "neither fish nor flesh." It is a thorough protective, a thorough Canadian, a thorough national tariff. Whilst on the Opposition benches, our party committed themselves to a measure which—according to the motion of the then honourable leader of the Left, since happily transferred to your right, Mr. Speaker,—would protect the agricultural, the pily transferred to your right, Mr. Speaker,
—would protect the agricultural, the
mineral, and the manufacturing interests
of this country. And notwithstanding the
volcanic eruptions of the honourable member for South Brant, notwithstanding all
his thunder—and a thunder that had no
lightning—the most inveterate opponent of
the Government cannot dispute the fact
that our pledges, our promises have been
fully redeemed. Our reform friends are
fond of extelling the prosperity of England, but we are fully aware that if
the Mother Country possesses an immense capital, that if her funds are invested
in almost every land, that if she rules the
seas—an object of pride to every son of
Britannis—few countries have to-day so
many unemployed hands, few countries
suffer as much from the depression as England herself. Whilst those honourable
gentlemenexaltthe prosperity of the Mother
Country, they forget systematically to mention what protection has done for some of the
most important and richest peoples under
the sun. They do not state, for instance,
that France under a healthy system of
protection enjoys probably the largest sum
of prosperity, and that nowhere is wealth
so generally distributed. Not many years
ago, sir, she seemed to be prostrate, after
one of the most disastrous wars that ever
afflicted a nation. But a great man was
then at the helm of State—M. Thiers.
He set himself nobly at work, fully determined to stir up the despondent spirits of
the nation, to repair the ravages of the
war, and to restore France, if possible, to
her former proud position. Did he adopt
free trade principles, Mr. Speaker, to save
France, to restore her affairs? Not at all.
Although the honourable leader of the Left
contends that no "man in his senses can
favour protection"—a very graceful compliment to the intelligence of this House—
to the intelligence of the great majority of
the electors. M. Thiers resorted to one
of the most protective systems that ever
were inaugurated—a system which,
although the honourable leader o

that protection alone could ameliorate the condition of trade and manufactures. The gentlemen opposite have given us the assur

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THE WERLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 11 1879

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