THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1879.

<text><text><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> while the cost of collection had increased to \$721,008, or a percentage of 5.62. In 1877 the revenue from Customs declined again \$12,546,987, while the cost of collec-tion increased to \$721,604, or a percentage of 5.75. Last year the revenue from the same source was \$12,782,824, while the cost of collection was \$751,157, or a per-centage of 5.58. At the port of Montreal, in 1873, the cost of collecting the revenue was 12 per cent., while in 1878, although the revenue had declined, the cost of col-lecting it had increased to 3 per cent. It Mr. HOUDE resumed the adjourned dethe revenue had declined, the cost of a lecting it had increased to 3 per cent. It is though the Custom House would seem as though the Custom House in Montreal had been given over to ward

In Montreal had been given over to ward politicians who filled it up with officials as they pleased. It was exceedingly diffi-cult, after extravagance had prevailed for years, to inaugurate a policy of retrench-ment. In Toronto also there had been a large increase in the cost of collecting the Customs, and unless the pressure that had been brought to bear on this department in the past for appointments was resisted, the reveame of the country would be eaten 'up by officials. In New Brunswick, pre-vious to Confederation, the cost of collect-ing the Customs had been small compared with what it had been for the last five years. Nova Scotis showed the same un-necessary increase. Quebec Province showed an advance, between 1873 and 1878, in the percentage of the cost of collect ing last the presence of the cost of collect-ing the customs had been for the last five years. Nova Scotis showed the same un-necessary increase. Quebec Province and was a dvance, between 1873 and politicians who filled it up with offici necessary increase. Guebec Frovince showed an advance, between 1873 and 1878, in the percentage of the cost of col-lection from 3 to 4.57 per cent. The cost of collecting Customs revenue in Great Britain was only 3.38 per cent. He hoped the leader of the Government would do all in his power to enforce retrenchments in all the denatter action to a stated in the course of the debate that the stated in the course of the debate that the

TUESDAY, April 1. THE TARIFF.

bate on the tariff. He said that the elec-tions having been carried in favour of pro-tection, the Gevernment was bound to carry it into effect, and this they were doing by the tariff. The Fort Frances lock, which, was undertaken by the late Premier as a

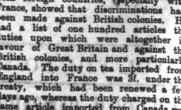
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nce that ere long free trade will be est shed in the United States, but no great elusion could be indulged in. Since 18 is have been longing after the renewal immercial relations with what have we obtained ? We not delegates to Washington for the pose, Mr. Brown being the last, and pose, Mr. Brown being the last, and what has been the result of their mission? Whilst we opened our marto most of their commodities Chinese wall around them, im they built a Chinese wall around them, im posing daties on our products as high as S per cent. It is not the first time that protection has been applied her to remedy the evils now so universally complained of. At a time of a great commercial depression a Conservative Government established in 1859 a pro-tective tariff of 20 per cent. and even 25 branches of industry. er cent, in certain branches of indu rhom one of them is our present Prime did not proclaim that they coul Minister-did not proclaim that they could do nothing to alleviate the commercial suffering, that the causes of the distreas were beyond their control, and that nature must supply the remedy. They held, on the contrary, that they could do much to the contrary, that they could do much to improve the condition of the country, that it was their duty to help the people over whom they were ruling by such legislative means as were at their disposal, and they made the first and successful step in the way of a Canadian National Policy. Mr. Speaker, every true citizen of this country must have suffered for the last feur years havend measure in witnessing the align of reyond measure in witnessing the policy of naction of the late Cabinet. From a party beyond measure in witnessing the policy of inaction of the late Cabinet. From a party point of view Conservatives might have re-joiced at their admitted incapacity to af-ford relief, but from a patriotic standpoint —and I believe there is yet such a thing as patriotism : I believe there is yet such a thing as a national spirit, our duty towards our country being paramount in my esti-mation to our duty towards our party— every Canadian must regret that effectual measures have not been adopted sconer, if not to create prosperity, at least to relieve the unexampled commercial suffering pervading the whole land. With this tariff, Mr. Speaker, will be in-fused a new life and a new vitality inte our agriculture, into our commerce and into our industry. These three great in-terests of the State are inseparable, and what affects one beneficially cannot fail to benefit the others. The hon, late Finance Miniter and his colleagues have assumed to speak on behalf of the country in rais-ing their voice—and in the case of the hon, member for Sonth Brant it has been a thundering voice—spiant the tariff— against that "thing," as it has been called by that geutleman. The hon, gentlemen onneite may an end to the tariff by that gentleman. The hon, gentlemen opposite may meer at that "thing," but that little "thing"-that "bitter thing" devised by the enemy-has been almost the death-knell of their party, and will keep them in the cold shades of opposition longer than they dream of. With this tariff we shall cease to be mere exporters tarin we shall cease to be mere exporters of raw material to be purchased by for-eigners and brought back to Canada in some manufactured shape. Our country, air, imports foreign fabrics every year to the extent of \$60,000,000, and if these the extent of \$60,000,000, and if these articles—or a great part of them—could be fabricated here, thousands and thousands of operatives would get em-ployment, whilst, as it is, a proportionate number of artisans subsist by us in foreign lands. We would save also an immense capital which we export every year to en-rich foreigners, and which drains the best reserves of the nation. With this tarifi, Mr. Speaker, we shall see our most valu-able mines of coal and iron fully worked out, thus enlarging the field of labour and giving a new impulse to our development. There are items which I might have pre-ferred a little higher. There are others which!I might have liked lower. But as it

which I might have liked lower. But as it is positively impossible to fabricate a tariff, capable of meeting every one's taste, every it to be a duty, a paramount duty of the



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one's fancise, or every one's interest, I take it to be a duty, a paramount duty of the occasion, to waire any personal opinion I may entertain on separate points, and to accept the result of the exertions, the pa-triotic exertions, of the Government as a whole, on the broad principle of protection to our native industries, in order to secure what the country needs, what the country demade, and what, I am sure, the country demade, and the present measure—by the adoption of our National Policy. M. LONGLEY said the people of Can-ada properly looked to the National Policy for relief from the difficulties under which hights between Canada and the United States would be restored and placed on a fanada was able to compete successfully with all-comers. He criticised the action of the late Government, and attributed to them in a large degree the depressed state of tade. He prophesied that before five years had passed the advantages of the new tariff would be generally acknow-leaged. The prosperity of other days would have ere that returned, and our manufacturing and all other interests would be in a flourishing condition. THE LETELLIER MATTER. THE LETELLIER MATTER. Mr. OUIMET rose and said :-- Mr.

Mr. OUIMET rose and said :-Mr. Speaker, before I move the adjournment of the debate I ask the indulgence of the House in offering a few observations. Every bes. member remembers the rather startling statement that has been made to this House this afternoon by the right hon. the Premier in regard to what had passed between him and his Excellency the Gov-ernor-General as regards the dismissal of the Lieut. Governor of Quebec. According to the statement made by the right hon. the Premier, this House was informed that, according to the resolution that was passed by this House was informed that, according to the resolution that was passed by this House on the 4th March last consuring the Lieut. Governor of Quebec, the Government here thought proper to recommend to his Excel-lency the advice that the usefulness of Mr. Letelkier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, was gone, and therefore they re-commended his dismissal, to his Excellency; that his Excellency had been pleased to in-form the right hon, the Premier that the question was a new one, that the federal question was a new one, that the federal system was not much known in England, system was not much known in England, that there was no precedent in the matter, and that he would refer the matter to the Government of her Majesty the Queen. In making the few remarks I intend to make now, I wish to place myself in the right position before the House. I rise here, not on account of my being, and having been in the past—as I hope to be in the future— a follower of the present Government. position before the House. I rise here, not on account of my being, and having been in the past—as I hope to be in the future— a follower of the present Government. I do not rise to blame the Government. I what they have done. But I rise as a representative of the people whose rights have been trampled upon by a higher au-therity, by the Governor-General, who, I believe, has acted unconstitutionally. (Hear, hear.) The Letellier ques-tion, as a Quebec question, has now entered a new phase. This is no more a party battle. This is no more a question on which we might differ in opinion. The question of Letellier has disposered from the face of this Do-minion. Now the question that rises is this. The distinguished nobleman who is noted so as to lead us to think that he believes, he has the authority to refer the acted so as to lead us to think that he believes, he has the authority to refer the advise of his Ministers in a question, pure and simple, of administration, wherein the Imperial interests are not concerned in the least, and which, according to our browledge, or at least in my humble government or his Excellency under the advise of his Ministers that in a mat-tive of local administration he will any to his Ministers that in a mat-tive of local administration he will not exactly refuse their advice, but refer it to be reviewed by the Downing presid Government? Well, Mr. Speaker, if this tariff which has been debated for so many days is to be sent over to England any to his Ministers of the Im-presid Government? Well, Mr. Speaker, if this tariff which has been debated for so many days is to be sent over to England any days is to be sent over to England there is an over to England the sent which has been debated for so many days is to be sent over to England there is a local administration he will be reviewed by the Downing street eleris, this House can well say that a great deal of time will be spared by at

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