

large amount of Canadian capital, and which had been practically closed under the late fiscal policy. Some eight or ten years ago this factory gave employment to some two or three hundred people; but immediately after the late tariff was brought into operation, they had, in the newspapers of the day, published in Quebec, notices of auction sales of manufactured goods from the United States, actually underselling furniture that could be manufactured in Quebec by Canadian hands and with Canadian capital. He could very readily understand how it was possible for American goods to come into Canada, and undersell Canadian home-manufactured goods. It was easy to understand that the Americans, with a population of 40,000,000, producing more than sufficient for themselves, were able to send their surplus stocks into Canada, and undersell Canadians, thus keeping their factories going without reducing their working staff, and, in that way, controlling our markets as well as their own. The result would have been, if this system had continued, the closing of our factories; and, when once this had been achieved, then the Americans would sell Canada their goods at their own prices, and destroy for ever our industries. Considering this branch of industry alone, he believed this tariff would have a very good effect as far as the Province of Quebec was concerned. Under this tariff, he was confident they would prevent Americans from coming into this country, underselling our own manufactured goods, and closing our factories, and that it would result in keeping in the cities of this Dominion our labourers, mechanics, artisans, who, wherever they went, had always been considered the best workmen that could be found in any country. Would it be possible, if it were not for the fault of the fiscal system of the country, that these hardy sons of Canada would go out of Canada merely for the love of living under a different flag? No; the reason the sons of Canada left their native country and their homes was because it was impossible to obtain the labour necessary to enable them to bring up their families respectably. And, in this connection, it was an interesting fact to note that these emigrants

immediately sought a country where a strong Protective tariff existed. There was another branch of industry upon which the new tariff would have a beneficial effect. He referred to the imposition of 20 per cent. on Roman cement. They had in Quebec a cement factory which for years had been struggling against very great difficulties for existence, but it had succeeded in holding its own, and had taken a first prize at the Philadelphia Exhibition. The duty imposed on this cement would enable this factory, within a reasonable time, to become prosperous, and he hoped the Government would show their Protective views in preventing imported cement from being used on their public works. It was all very well for hon. gentlemen opposite and the Liberal Press of the country to raise the cry that this tariff would increase taxation; but for years they had been rolling up deficit after deficit, and how would it be possible to make up for these deficits and prevent a recurrence in future, excepting by changing the fiscal policy under which these enormous deficits had accumulated, and adopting such a one as that now before them, which he had no doubt would give that stimulus to our industries, and would give us that prosperity which the country so much needed? Had the hon. gentlemen remained in power, they would have gone on for years imposing duties, without any predetermined system, to make up these deficits. They would no doubt have increased the duties on two or three articles, but they would not have established a complete system that the country could understand. The people of Canada now, at least, could under the system submitted by the present Government. The Liberal Press got up a cry about our people paying more than they did before for certain articles. Upon that point he would quote the utterance of an hon. gentleman who belonged to the opposite side in politics. He would quote an extract from the letter of Mr. Joly in reply to some questions which had been submitted to him by a Committee of this House upon this most important question. This extract read as follows:—

“Q.—Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported