

MR. CAMPBELL said that the Government were willing to annoy the country with the Stamp Tax, which was most annoying to business men, and other imposts, but they were not inclined to assist in encouraging and developing the industries of the country. They refused to put a duty on coal, and to protect the country's interests, but they were willing to raise a revenue in the most obnoxious and disagreeable manner possible. The Government that would allow American coal to come in free of duty, and that would kill our own industries, ought not to be permitted to remain a day longer in power. Besides, they brought in Russians and Mennonites who refused to defend the country in which they lived. No country had attained eminence unless it possessed coal. This was a most important interest and it should be encouraged. He had voted for the protection of breadstuffs; he was one of 29 in 280 gentlemen, and this was the proudest vote that he had ever given in his life. The Government should pass laws and regulations for the benefit of the whole population; sectional interests should not prevail. They should remember that they were founding a country for posterity, and they should sacrifice their private interests for the common and public good. One section said "We will not use your coal if we can get it cheaper elsewhere." Was that an argument that should be used in this House? No. He was anxious to protect his neighbour's flour, oats, barley, cheese, tobacco or any other production from the encroachments of foreigners. He must say, then, that the Premier had done wrong to surround himself with men who were unable to form a proper opinion with regard to this subject. These men had no brains, they did not possess one inch of human nature, and the Minister of the Interior in particular, was unfit for his position. What had been the result of the policy adopted by these gentlemen during the last four years? The country had almost become insolvent. The Province which he came from was bankrupt now. These gentlemen paid no attention to the wants of the country. They said "We don't require to listen to these people, we can buy constituen-

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

ties and we can tax you; we can give so many thousand to this or that man." But that policy must come to an end. These gentlemen were antagonistic to the interests of the country, but they must be brought to a sense of their duty.

MR. BLAIN: I rise to order. The hon. gentleman is not speaking to the question, and this sort of language ought not to be tolerated.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Victoria has asserted, as I understand him, that it is essential for the prosperity of this country that a protective duty should be placed on coal. It is true he has repeated things a great many times, but still his arguments are as relevant at one time as at another. He has certainly used expressions towards a member of this House which may be rather unparliamentary, but I thought it as well to let him go on.

MR. CAMPBELL said he only wished to point out that the fact of the hon. member for Cape Breton, having voted against similar resolutions to his own, proposed by the Opposition, showed that the policy of the Government was one of expediency

MR. DYMOND said that having, at an earlier period of this Session, discussed this question at some length, he simply rose to make a reply to the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member for Essex, and other speakers. It was, he admitted, a matter of considerable difficulty to ascertain the comparative prices of Nova Scotia and American coal. In speaking of the price of coal, it must be borne in mind, too, that the ton of Nova Scotia coal was what was called the long ton of 2,240 lbs., while the American ton was equal only to 2,000 lbs. It, therefore, became of importance to ascertain the precise value of the same quality of coal delivered at two different points by Nova Scotia and American coal mines respectively. While discussing, too, the value of Nova Scotia coal at such points as Toronto and Hamilton, the large area of country to the west where the consumption of coal was largely increasing, and where, geographically, the