d us a few evenings d us a few evenings wish the hon. gentlemme at Mirough. It only protrace at Mirough. It only protrace at Mirough. It only protrace

Mr. SPEAKHR-If the hon. gentle he interruptions must cease. Dr. TUPPER-I do not generally object to ruptions, but when an hon. gentleman persis pose of breaking into a sentence, of breaking into a sentence, of breaking into a sentence, of breaking the observation of the sentence of the sentence of the united States, but it is the deliberate actile of the United States to break down the umanufactures' of this ecuntry. The United States to break down the umanufactures' of this ecuntry. The United Consul, at Toronto, in his report to his ment, says .--- "We have got nearly all the Canada, and we can get it all." There is gentleman behind me, who is in Canada, and we can get it all." There is a gentleman behind me, who is in the trade. He found that he could get an establishment in Oshawa the supply at wanted, and he wrote to the parties in the States, with whom he had been in the habit c-ing, that he could get it at a lower price u could get it from them. They wrote back the were very sorry he had not informed them for if they had known it, they would have an him at a still lower rate. They would have an him at a still lower rate. They would have an him at a still lower rate. They would have an him at a still lower rate. They would have an him at a still lower rate. They would have an him at a still lower rate. They mould have an him at a still lower rate. They mould have an him as the duty and freight free, at less the could get it in Canada. This meant just fu-as the action which was taken in relation to On that article, while they maintained their in the United States, they were determined Canadian sait interest should prosper. They in the United States, they were determined Canadian salt interest should prosper. They rather sell salt for nothing. Manufacturers United States have come and offered manuf in this country. large bonuses not a on their manufactories, and when a fused to accept them, they put down the so low as to destroy the industry. (Hen Every one knows how keen the Amoricans dopting every possible means to shut out O industries. Every one knows that a great i in canning lobsters has grown up in Nova So New Brunswick. How do the Americans meet as chean labour here as in the Tunied States

tone was industries. Every one knows that a great indust in canning lobsters has grown up in Nova Scotia any greturn New Brunswick. Howdo the Americans meet us? Wi as cheap labour here as in the United States, we can beer from compete with them in their own markeds without any arcially. It is express letter, they first imposed a duty of lise, the devel-in enter-tenewed to learn a value When you have a great country with forty millio of people, giving their attention to everything the bars and the industrial progress of their own peop rovince, if belowes the Canadian Government to peop equally alive to the necessity of prote lustries of Canada against competiti But we are told there is an his policy :-- " It will cause high rive protection without making

this policy :--" It will cause high prices ; your c give protection without making the people p it." That is not correct either. Let me gi illustration :--Under a Protective tariff broup by Sir Alex. Galt to protect machinery, for the facture of boots and shoes in the city of Mo every one knows that, at that time, the pri-boots and shoes were very high, that the of that protective tariff was to establish boo shoe manufactories throughout Canada, and t Prorest, why shee manufactories thoughout Canada, and t sult of it was that boots and shees has been of from that day to this than they could be obtai the United States or in Canada before the P All not intel-intel-from that day to this than they could be obtained in from that day to this than they could be obtained in from that day to this than they could be obtained in from that day to this than they could be obtained in from that day to this than they could be obtained in from that day to this than they could be obtained in intersection intersection and increased counces skill will be developed anstry of a he thinks, mas as that he thinks, angland is now practically shut out of the me kets of France, Germany, and the States ? What here are agricultural theres in they have a triff England introduced such an amount of tal into her manufactures and developed so me to bear, and the result has been a fall in p though they have but under a Protective tariff in those other to bear, and the result has been a fall in most highly protected countries in the w would be found that under that policy they on the 12th on this become and skill advanced, they were only become a great man competition and skill adv

ompete with England in her own that of iron. As I have stated -that of iron. As I have stated, with a stated, with few years the export of 1 Britain has fallen from \$180,000,00 Why? Notwithstanding all the United States had experienced, its had made it to day one of the ch from which iron can be obtaine result. If, therefore, the effect lustries is to bring capital into the tion urged against Prot. The truth is that we wdopt in this country Finance v. it will be Finance says that oks forward to, is an increase here is that increase to bt carbon he will ha that increase to co

her faial

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Mr. (

pense of the prison which cost Vood-And the cheapest prison

THE ENGLISH MAIL, helping to conceal the strength of the bey- well, able to work, and in some employ- therefore, that they may be held at inter-

## THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878.

crease in the popula tricts, except from i hear.) The policy t had the effect of de ent away the most s he finest sons of Car employment which their ov (Cheers.) That is a fatal

them. (Cheers.) That is a fatal policy, and one which must induce us to forget all our aspirations for anything like a rapidly increased greatness for this country in the future, and to consent to be-come hevers of wood and drawers of water for our friends across the line in the great Republic of the United States. Canada has everything that a coun-try can desire to make it a great manufacturing country. We have iron, coal, and limestone. Ours is, perhaps, the richest country for minerals to be found on the face of the globe. We have open harbours, rapid transit and communication through a great portion of the Dominion ; and away in the Far West mines of gold and silver that, in my opinion, are going to excel any on the American Continent. All we require is a policy calculated to open up and develop our great natural resources in order to make n say is that are going to excel any on the American Continent. All we require is a policy calculated to open up and develop our great natural resources in order to make Canada all that the noblest aspirations of the most patriotic Canadian has ever supposed for a moment practicable. (Cheers.) We are told that the United States present an unhappy spectacle. The hon. the Minister of Finance, notwithstanding he had a deficit of \$1,900,000, followed by a deficit of \$1,361, 000, and that to be followed at no distant day by another large deficit—with all those facts staring him in the face he was so uiterly careless to the necessities of Canada, that after bestowing a few words on that triling and comparatively insignicant matter that is before the House for its consideration, he wanders away to the municipality of New York to instruct the people of the United States respect-ing their municipal institutions. I think the hon-gentleman in the necess of the tor. asks that if rage, or he wanders away to the municipality of New York to insure the people of the United States respect-ing their municipal institutions. I think the hon-gentleman in the present hour of his country's ne-cessitied might find nearer home something that was worthy of his stiention and sufficient to tax all the ability he or his collesgues posses, in order to en-deavour to extribute Canada from the deplorable condition into which they have brought her. (Loud the origin of the statement her or the tax all the ability her or his collesgues posses, in order to en-deavour to extribute Canada from the deplorable condition into which they have brought her. (Loud the United States is talking in the face of historical fact that cannot be controverted. He knew that their Protective policy enabled the United States, not only by one gigantic stride to spring into the first rank of manufacturing nations, but in regard ds, to its financial position everything has taken place in the original string the deficits of the country, they have reduced their gigantic debt to an enor-mous extent within the last seven or eight years. He knew they not only reduced the debt but at the same time largely reduced. he axation on their people. Not only dit hey reduce the debt but at the same time largely reduced the grantic debt and tax-tion, but by their protective policy thay had ren-ques-dered themselves comparatively independent of Great Britain and foreign countres, and have turned the balance of trade from being over \$100,000,000 against them to being to-day over \$100,000,000 against them to being to-day over \$100,000,000 in their favour. Yet the Minister of Finance wanders away from the necessities of Canada in this one of the direct and most gloomy hours of her history to the the United States is to be found. Hon, gen-lemen opposite said: "You cannot meet the diffi-culty; your position is a peculiar one; the people of Canada cannot choose thair fiscal policy. Three is a power above and beyond us which controls our action, and if we

The not rady includy of Ganada to have a Can policy but I believe they will meet with no diff whatever in carrying out a Canadian policy. We not had differential duties? I would I have what the tes duty was, if it was not diff to tal, if it did not operate on tea coming from t United States very differently from t it did if the tes came from Eggl I I want to know when the national policy was ried in the House whether we had not a different tariff, and if he looks on the statute book he find that when we proposed to have a duty on we exempted in the act, we specifically exem all sait coming from Great Britain and all Brit possessions anywhere. The hon. gentleman if high that policy has been fairly conceded as fa the Imperial Covernment was concerned; and t satisfied would avoid any difficulty whatever. hon, gentleman shakes his head, but I will give is a mode of meeting the question, wh satisfied would avoid any difficulty what hon, gentieman shakes his head, but I wi it as high an authority as he. Sir A. T. G speech to which I have referred, pointed i was not only the duty of this country Canada against unfair competition on th the United States of America, but he poi and he expressed himself as having ente doubt about it, and he is certainly as we to express such an opinion as any ma country whatever—that there would n slightest objection on the part of the Imy ernment to having such a policy with hear.) I say that this policy could be addo revenue policy or such a policy with 1 goods coming from Great Britain or fr possessions as the necessities and the f of Canada indicated, and another tariff rest of the world. That would

heers.) It is Cheers, 14'is deal with as I have mentioned. (Lotar the Inot work more shall now conclude my observations by than House very much for giving me this opport meeting the challenge thrown down by I minister of Finance, and of broadly sta policy, the policy on which we are proud and fail in the presence of the free and in we are with poole of this country, and to that people th open arms, sure the hon, gentleman we shall be most h

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

