

reduced the duty to a
with regard to complete-
es, our design has been to
to reduce prohibitory du-
tures of foreign countries
competition with our own."

in reference to this policy
Parliament from 1842 to

to make a general ap-
g rules: First, the remo-
econdly, the reduction of
articles, and of protective
average of twenty per
rdly, on partially manu-
es not exceeding ten per
w material, rates not ex-

own a policy which, with
duties on manufactures,
minatory on behalf of
d I will presently show in
own friend (Mr. Galt) has
inciples.

think if my hon. friend re-
marks when discussing
will find that he did not
be in favor of the home
shall be prepared at the
at my course has not been
used in England.

think my hon. friend is in
r. Gladstone said in refer-
g.

heu was that?

1853.

o, it was in 1863 that he

that was at the time of
ve equivalents. My hon.
was not till then that the
r protection entirely tak-
the Treaty, in virtue of
if you will take our silks,
I admit your iron and coal
it was a Treaty in which
by one country, in return
other. With reference to
ers in Coventry, Mr Glad-
ing remarks, which I read
what care and tenderness
dealt with:—

an article into the manu-
ction enters, the protec-
rence to a certain class of
to whom it would be the
ment to proceed carefully
inspection."

what is the date of that?

53.

Hon. Mr GALT—But Mr Gladstone in 1863
was not the same man as Mr Gladstone in 1863.

Hon. Mr POSE—Well, I am not aware that Mr
Gladstone, in 1863, had departed from the prin-
ciples of Mr Gladstone, in 1853, for
he has been foremost in the ranks of
free-traders since the discussion on Free-
trade separated the Conservative party.
We shall see by and by how my hon friend re-
conciles his proposals with the principle on
which they acted in England—letting raw mate-
rials be free—partially manufactured at a slight
duty, and wholly manufactured at a still higher;
and above all, by cheapening articles of food?
But as he professes to take Mr Gladstone of 1864
as his pattern, he will, perhaps, permit me to ask
whether in his tariff he is not applying the rule
which Mr Gladstone lays down as "grossly un-
just." In his speech on the tariff of 1864, he
says:—

"Our system is a system which is grossly un-
just, unless it is *uniformly and universally ap-
plied*. It would be monstrous to say to any
branch of industry or class of British producers:
'We will expose you to foreign competition,' un-
less we likewise say to them: 'All you want at
home we will take care you shall have on the
best terms that we can get,' that is the principle
of justice."

I have read from Sir Robert Peel's speech in
1842; I now read from a speech he delivered in
the House of Commons in 1846. He had been
taunted with a change of opinion and a change
of policy, and he manfully avowed that he had
changed. He had been charged also with advo-
cating a principle, which involved the removal
of duties levied on articles of consumption for
revenue purposes. With reference to this, he
said:—

"I make no such proposition, and defend no
such doctrine. Nay, I do not advise, even with
reference to purely commercial considerations,
the sudden and violent application of principles
theoretically true. I do not abolish all protec-
tive duties; on the contrary, the amended tariff
maintains many duties that are purely protec-
tive, as distinguished from revenue duties."

If we in Canada have been proceeding on a
false system, we ought, in changing it, to deal
with great tenderness with those whose fortunes
are involved in any alteration we may make. In
England, whenever the interests of the great
masses of the nation have required a change of
policy, it has never been effected without the
gravest and most earnest consideration being
given to the interests involved. (Hear,
hear.) Before I leave this branch of the
subject—the manner of introduction of
the European system, which my hon friend
says has been so successful—let me

read what Mr Gladstone stated in his cele-
brated letter to the President of the Manchester
Chamber of Commerce, showing what the success
of the policy, which my hon friend describes as
the "European policy has been.

"Between 1841 and 1845, I held office in the
Board of Trade; and this was the period during
which England was most actively engaged in the
endeavour to negotiate with the principal States
of the civilized world, treaties for the reciprocal
reduction of duties upon imports. The task was
plied on our side with sufficient zeal; but in
every case we failed. I am sorry to add
my opinion that we did more than fail. The
whole operation seemed to place us in a false
position. Its tendency was to lead countries to
regard with jealousy and suspicion as boons to
foreigners alterations in their laws, which, though
doubtless of advantage to foreigners, would be of
far greater advantage to their own inhab-
itants."

Mr Gladstone shews here the difficulties in the
way of the European system, which my hon
friend says we ought to adopt—the principle and
theory of which I admit are right; but we do not
find that it has been successful hitherto in prac-
tice, for many countries still refuse to come into
the principles of free-trade, which England has
endeavoured to enforce. I think we cannot
overlook some circumstances connected with our
position here, which must force themselves on the
notice of the House, and the attention of the
country. For a number of months in the year,
there is an almost enforced idleness on a large
part of our population. Our great waters are
sealed up, we have no fishing, and our
agricultural operations are suspended. To
provide employment and profitable occupa-
tion for the masses, where idleness with all its
demoralizing consequences would otherwise ex-
ist, is a duty which no statesman can safely dis-
miss from his regard. And, if you find that there
are hundreds and thousands of our population
going abroad, to give their labour for the means
of subsistence in a foreign country, that con-
sideration is one which demands the most serious
and anxious attention of the House. (Hear,
hear.) We must consider whether it is not pos-
sible to keep that population at home. They are
industrious, frugal, temperate and handy, strong-
ly attached to home, and our legislation, so far
as possible, should be directed to finding them
such occupation in Canada as shall add to the
wealth of the country.

Mr. SCOBLE—Is that free trade?—and is
every body else to be taxed to find them employ-
ment?

Hon. Mr. ROSE—I have already said that I am
not in favor of favoring any special interests at
the expense of the consumer or of the community
generally. But the hon. gentleman knows well