to the Innuendos of of Trade and nmerce.

Threw Away the Opportunity nce For Canadian Farmers -British Statesmen Ready ffers From Canada.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. The Minister of Trade and Commerce asked: Where is the amendment. Well, the amendment is here, and the hon, centleman got due notice of it. The amendment which the hon-Minister has inquired after, is this:

That all the words after that be left out, and that it be resolved that this House is of opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stimulate increased production in, and commerce between these countries, and would thus momote and maintain the unity of the Empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory.

we are prepared to go to battle with hon, gentlemen in the face of the intelligent electors of Canada, and to ask these electors whether they want a preference such as has been given without any return on the other side, or whether they want a mutual preference that will learry out the objects that those who have moved in the direction of inter-Imperial preferential trade have held to from the first.

THE DEEPENING OF THE CANALS.

m 1873 and 1878. He is quite a that that wreat depression of a great fall in values. He again. It is perfectly true then a great fall in values, know if that does not fully required and the calculations he soundest principles of hon friend beside me (Mr. he great expansion of trade rful position the country ocare owing to an increase in efore, the hon, gentleman to against himself. But, here red by him on the floor of ich is deerly to he regretted, entleman dered to say on the ouse:

leet that there was noth-shon gentlemen did not one days. I well recollect used manufacturers who on their husiness at a fift to suspend operations pose of inflaming their inst the Liberal party.

on Manugacturers.

here is a gross libel uttered
at body of gentlemen who
mmense deal by their energy,
eapital to build up Canada
high position. They are
on the floor of this House
in who undertakes to speak
I party. I say that a gentled charge hon gentlemen on
H-use with stooping to such
again measuring our corn in
bushel. He knew that if he
ir place at the time he would
at himself. But, no man in
nervative party would have
inself in his own estimation,
imation of every respectable
unity, by stooping to so con-

RICHARD.

more does he say? He br, blacker and fouler charge t mass of intelligent people, efer to the Orangemen. I am man, and I, perhaps, know as rangeism as any man in Canave always understood that at features of Orangeism was the flag and Crown; I have tood that one of the great angeism was the maintenance r and British order. Now, the hon gentleman say: gr when an Orange demonr when an Grange demon-engineered in the city of the express purpose of set-against religion and race if it were to the detri-Liberal party. What did are then, or what do they

he makes that statement-

the interests of his party in by a foul, a false and a mail-

The hon. gentleman (Sir Richard Cartwright) boasted of what, his Government had done with reference to the canals, and I may say that I believe they have pretty much abandoned their attempt at grand larceny with reference to our canal policy. The Minister of Trade and Commerce is entirely mistaken, when he says that the policy of deepening the canals to fourteen feet is the Liberal policy. Let me tell him that a canal commission was appointed immediately after confederation with Sir Hugh Allan at its head, and including in its membership eminent engineers and merchants. It was perhaps one of the ablest commissions ever appointed in this country, and it reported in favour of the Welland Canal being deepened to twelve feet and the St. Lawrence canals to the same depth. That policy was adopted, and it was proceeded with under Sir John Macdonald's Government and the contracts let. Then as the question obtained greater attention, certain gentlemen in this country and in this House came to the conclusion that it would be better to secure a four-teen-foot navigation than a twelve-foot navigation, and this matter was pressed upon the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and he utterly refused to listen to it. Turn to Hansard of 1875, and you will find that when the question of deepening the Welland Canal to fourteen feet was propounded by the Hon. Mr. Holton, on going into supply, I gave a hearty and enthusiastic support to the project, as one which I was satisfied the interest of Canada required; and you will find that, notwithstanding the entreaty of Mr. Holton, a friend of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, that motion was voted down by Mr. Mackenzie's Government. Then I may say that when we were engaged in the great work of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, costing the country such an enormous sum of money, we did not feel warranted in pushing the work with the same vigour that we otherwise would especially when the hon, gentlemen will find that with all this abounding trade, with these enormous evenues with money to bu The year 1898 was regarded as a phenomenal year; but great as was to activity; that of the year 1899 h a still greater, and I may say of 17t year that it was beyond all que fon the most prosperous in Canadian history.

There is no person on this side of the outse, no Libera-tonservative in Canada, he does not rejoues that the ton Minister Finance was able to the control of the c

The year just closed has been an "annus mirabilis" in regard to trade. In the remarkable story told in the series of reports published in our columns yesterday, and dealing with the chief industries of the country, there is a record of prosperity rarely equalled.

In almost all the metal and mineral trades prosperity rarely equalled is reported. It is evident that makers do not know how to cope with the orders which they have booked and which are coming in. From the Cleveland district we learn that "all previous records in the steel and iron trades have been surpassed during the past year, pig fron prices especially being better than during the previous twenty-seven years.

More than one report makes it clear that 1899 was the best year for about a quarter of a century."

ince of Quebec broadcast, denouncing my Government for having spent an enormous amount of money on the militia service. Does he not know that when the Venezuelan trouble arose, and when Germany did not show any too great friendship for the Mother Country, one of the first acts of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Government was to expend about \$8,300,000 to place the best arms that could be secured in the hands of the Canadian militia? Does he not know that that Government lost a large support in the province of Quebec on 'account of the declaration that they were wasting money in providing these arms. I may say in passing, that the rifle placed in the hands of every militia man by Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Government, was the very rifle that the British Government selected for service in South Africa, and had that expenditure not been made by the Conservative Government, every one knows that the cost of sending the Canadian contingents of 2,500 to the seat of war, would be enormously increased by this Government having to purchase that very rifle for each volunteer. I despair of seeing a blush mantle to the cheek of the Minister (Sir Richard Cartwright), but if ever a statement was made by an hon, gentleman that he should be ashamed of, it is that statement. (Cheers).

was ravaging the United States. A million men or more were taken away from production and engaged in war. Manufacturing industries of all kinds were thoroughive disorganized. In that condition of things Canada had a market in the United States which gave it one of the greatest periods of protection that could possibly be. I am justifying the position hon, gentlemen opposite found themselves in. In 1873, when they came into power, fortunately for humanity, that great internecine struggle was over. But the protection that Canada enjoyed was swept away. Then came the effect of a low tariff upon Canada, leaving her a slaughter market for the United States whose industries were re-established and reorganized from one end of the country to the other. The result was that a high tariff which was imposed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, then the Finance Minister, was a much lower tariff relatively than the 15 per cent. tariff that had existed before.

15 the hon, gentleman (Mr. Fielding) wished to claim credit for Canada's present prosperity, it would have been worth while to show reason for that claim. Why, it was amusing to notice the rounds of enthusiastic applause that the hon, gentleman was greeted with at every sentence, while he spoke of this magnificent prosperity. If it had all been due to the Finance Minister, he could not have been more heartily cheered. But the applause was greatest when he said he had taken seven millions more from the people than had ever been taken from them before. The welkin rang with tremendous cheers, as if he had accomplished the most desirable feat in the history of the country. Where did this trade and this prosperity oome from? What are the facts with regard to these figures that he hon, gentleman knows as so delusive and calculated to mislead the people who have not studied this regard to these figures that he hon, gentlemen two years ago, I challenged them a year ago, and I repeat it to-night—I challenge them to show one single act, one single item of public policy they ha

ADOPTED THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

They say: Then do you denounce us, do you attack us for adopting your poincy? Certainly not; we never have done so. We say that is the only thing they are to be credited with. They tound they were wrong for twenty years, or they were deceiving the people of this country and they may take which ever horn of the dilemma they please and they threw their own poincy to the winds and adopted that of the Liberal-Conservative party. That is the one redeeming feature of the tenure of office. It is a great acrifice to public character for men to be in that position; and these hon, gentlemen wish to evade the facts. You know, Mr. Speaker, as everybody knows, that there is no means by which the mass of the people of this coungry can judge so compitely the claims of the two great parties contending for public favour as to ask which of these parties has had the wisefon to inaugurate a sound, judicious policy and to carry it out honestly and which of them has been mistaken from the first, wrong in everything it has undertaken, and compelled to abandon every line of policy it adopted.

Now on this question of the program and the testing of Canada and the development

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF

The London Economist of January 14, 1899, speaking of the world's production of gold, says that the increase in 1893 was the largest in any year since the early fifties. In 1893 the production amounted to £60,000,000; in 1896, the production was £40,000,000, showing an increase in two years of £20,000,000. Now, does the hon, gentleman think that is worth a passing note in a budget speech, as one of the means by which this great expansion of trade and business throughout the world has been brought about? On this same question let me quote from the Railway and Commercial Gazette, London, of January 7, 1899:

To this extent, the past year has been productive of excellent results.

It has not only revived confidence among our traders, who see great possibilities in the near future for the consumption of iron and steel, but it has at the same time provoked a great revival of industrial activity in Europe, in which the two Anglo-Saxon nations on both sides of the Atlantic are largely participating.

The hon, gentleman himself, in his budget speech, shows, as you will see by reference to it, that the increased mineral wealth in the Dominion of Canada from 1896 to 1899 has gone up from \$22,584,513 to \$46,245,878. Has that nothing to do with the expansion of trade that has taken place? Why, Sir, if the Liberal party had not been repudiated by this country the hon, gentleman would not have been in a position to make any such budget speech in 1900 as he has been able to make.

Sir Charles gave figures showing how wonderfully Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia had developed as a result of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, as he showed by quotations from the speeches of the Libreal leaders they had opposed with all their might predicting that it would ruin the country. The whole country had been made prosperous by the development of the North-West.

In moving the adjournment of the debate, he said: Now, I am afraid that the House will he as tired as I am myself, if I keen it much longer, an

in regard to the iron industries of Canada, and I say that it is very gratifying, that under the nolicy propounded on that occasion, we have, under the renewed condition of thines, under which the price of pig iron has largely increased, the gratifying fact that in Hamilton, where a considerable iron industry has steadily been carried on not withs anding the depressing circumstances that I have referred to, a nickel and steel company being organized with a capital of \$6,000,000, and which, there is every exnectation will become a very important Canadian industry. I now come to the announcement made by the hon. Minister of Finance in regard to the iron industry of Nova Scotia. He said:

I can look back with pride and satisfaction to the movement of that day, and feel that time has vindicated that policy of the Nova Seotia Government, and that the enterprise then started has been fruitful of advantage to the province and the direct cause of the creation of this new enterprise which hids fair to make the town of Sydney the Pittsburg of Canada.

My hon, friend was good enough, in reference to another part of his speech, to say that I had paid a great compliment to his modesty. There is no quality of the human mind that I admire so much as modesty, and I am always ready to recognize it on the part of any gentleman, but, I am afraid that I can hardly pay the hon, gentleman the compliment of having exhibited a great deal of modesty in regard to this matter when he undertakes to claim that the present great development of the iron and coal industries of the province of Nova Scotia is due to himself.

THE REAL FACTS.

THE REAL FACTS.

The facts are these: Two years ago the scheme was undertakeneby the gentlemen connected with the great industrial development in Nova Scotia; which bids fair to make the county of Cape Breton which I have the honous-to represent, and the town of Sydney, rival even Pittsburg itself. A gentleman interested in that, Mr. Whitney of Boston, a most energetic and enterprising man, who has shown that he is equal to very great financial enterprise, was engaged in the coal industry in Nova Scotia. Having investigated the great mineral resources of that province and the advantages possessed by the county town of Sydney, for the development of a great iron and steel industry, he became much interested in the matter. Mr. Graham Fraser, of the New Glasgow Iron and Steel Company, was also deeply interested. These gentlemen accompanied by the mayor of the town of Sydney came up to see the Minister of Finance, and they implored him to adopt the policy of extending the bounty system that had been placed on the statute-book by the Liberal Conservative party, and which the hom gentleman (Mr. Fielding), had himself adopted as part of the national policy, when he was swallowing the rest of it, in bringing down his tariff.

MR. FIELDING'S REFUSAL.

MR. FIELDING'S REFUSAL.

the Liberals of Nydney heartily endorsed every word I said.

Then, when I was invited to onen the provincial exhibition in St. John, N.B., not long afterwards. I had the seed fortune to meet my hon friend, the Minister of Finance, my hon friend, the Minister of Customs (Mr. Petron), and my hon friend, the Minister of Customs (Mr. Petron). And my hon friend, the Minister of Customs (Mr. Petron), and my hon friend, the Minister of Customs (Mr. Petron), and my hon friend, the Minister of Customs (Mr. Petron). The Minister of Customs (Mr. Petron) and the Minister of Customs (Mr. Petron), and I there discussed, with these three gentlemen, in all its phases, the great importance of reconsidering the decision they had arrived at, and of extending the bounty so as to enable this large amount of capital to be invested in successfully promoting that great industry. I may say that my observations received the most respectful consideration. We discussed fully and freely together, the question, and I was assured that they would give the most careful reconsideration to the subject.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE. Did you

The MINISTER OF FINANCE. Did you say "reconsideration"?
Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Yes, yes, reconsideration, because the subject had been pressed upon them by all the parties most deeply interested, who had met with an absolute and positive refusal. The MINISTER OF FINANCE, We shall see about that later.

LEFT OUT OF THE BUDGET.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Well, I shall be able to furnish my hon. friend with the most abundant evidence on that subject. They promised to reconsider that question. They did not intimate for a moment, not one of them, that they had not given a complete refusal to the proposals laid before them. The House met, and they were good enough to promise me that if they arrived at a favourable conclusion, they would give me that information. They did not do so. When the House met, as will be seen by reference to Hansard, I took this matter up in my speech on the address as one of the gravest importance, and I again pressed upon the Government the great importance of taking up that subject; but it was without effect. When my hon, friend brought down his budget, without making any provision for this important matter, I again took up the question, as will be seen by reference to Hansard of last session, and pressed it as strongly as I could upon ais attention and upon the attention of the Government. I not only did that, but I told my hon, friends frankly, when discussing the matter with them in St. John, that I did not ask this as any political favour to myself, because I could only assure them that if they refused, I should make that one of the leading planks in my platform whenever I had an opportunity to discuss these questions with the great electorate of Canade.

THEY DID RECONSIDER IT!

But let that be as it may, I am happy to say that the non, gentlemen did reconsider the question; the secupies and difficilities they had entertained were overcome; and they brougat down the policy to which I gave that hearty assent, which I had pledged myself in the city of St. John to give; as I pledged in the town of Sydney that they would find the great Liberal-Caiservative party of Canada standing solidy behind the Government in maintaining a policy of that kind, and that if the hon, gentleman should meet with some difficulty on his own side of the House, he would find none on this side. There was an entire support of the Liberal-Conservative party to the policy. Under these circumstances, I think I cannot compliment my hon, friend on his modesty in taking entirely to himself the credit for this great measure, for it is one of the greatest that has passed this House.

THE DUTY ON COAL

tax, would expire, and they would be chrowed experience at will see the proof any advantage whatever from the proof any advantage whatever from the proof of any advantage whatever from the proof of th

The result is that this tariff goes into operation and the hon, gentleman knows that the industries of this countries of the try are already paralyzed in consequence, while hon, members gloat over the destruction of Canadian industries. I was reading the wall, the serrowful wail of those industries in the Montreal "Gazette," where one manufacturer after another declared that those industries were ruined, that their mills must close, and that they saw staring them in the face a return of the deplorable state of things that existed when the hon, gentleman who last addressed the House was in charge of the fiscal policy of this country. I say that a deeper wrong was never inflicted upon Canada.

I may say that I was reading from the

flieted upon Canada.

I may say that I was reading from the Montreal Gazette, and what did I find in that paper? I found that not only one but several of the large industries of Montreal had locked their doors and there were hundreds out of employment, in consequence of the tariff hon, gentlemen brought down. The hon gentleman has admitted, what we all know to be a fact, that having tried his hand at tariff making, a perfect horde of delegations of people engaged in industries came down upon him in this city, and the result is stated by him in his budget speech:

And when we did learn something, we had the courage to come down and say so, and to make the change. And so with the change in one item and a change in another, here a little and there a little, we made it a good tariff. But has my hon, friend said it was a good tariff? No.

HE CHANGED THE TARIFF.

The fact is that the hon, gentleman having tried his 'prentice hand at tariff making, found that his tariff would not suit at all and was compelled to change it. This wail of disaster did go up in the great manufacturing centre of Montreal, delegates poured in on the hon, gentleman, and he changed the tariff, I will not say in how many cases, but will be safe in saying twenty or thirty at all events. The great feature of that tariff which I condemned was this:

That when the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be imported direct into Canada, or taken out of warchouse for consumption therein at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in Schedule "D."

Which reduced rate was 12s per cent. the first year and 25 per cent. the second. That was the position to which I was inviting the House; and in that connection I was showing that radical changes had been made subsequently, which enabled these industries to reopen their doors and the people to go back to work.

A RECEPTIVE MIND.

I will give the hon, gentleman the credit of having one great quanty which his predecessor on that side (Sir Richard Cartwright) was never gifted with. He has a receptive mind. He has shown that he is capable of being taught. He has shown that when he has made a mistake, he does not come to the conclusion that there is no other wisdom in the world except that which he possesses; and when I convinced him of the great mistake he made on a most vital question, the iron industry, he changed right about face and did that which previously he had refused to do.

PULLLA LIVIN

A COBDEN MEDAL TARIFF.

I do not refer to that subject for the purpose of disturbing in the least degree the feelings of my right hon, friend the leader of the Government. But, this is one of the strongest, one of the clearest, one of the most complete evidences of a radical change between the tariff that I denounced, the tariff of 1897, and the tariff of 1898, that it is possible to conceive. One was a tariff under which my right hon, friend could properly receive the Cobden medal from Lord Farrer in the language in which that gentleman gave it; but in presenting that medal the words that Lord Farrer used were that if my right hon, friend had done that which was actually done in the tariff of 1898, they would not have assembled there to give him that medal. Is that proof or is it not that there was a radical change in the principle and essence of the tariff of 1898 as compared with that of 1897? Now, I stated the reasons why I could not support the amendment of the hon, member for Halifax (Ma. Russell). Let me read that amendment.

—and which has already aided in welding, and must still more firmly weld together the ties which now bind them, and desires to express its emphatic approval of such British preference having been granted by the Parliament of Cau-

The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that this preferential tariff had been of great value to Great Britain. He said said that this preferential tariff had been of great value to Great Britain. He said last night, as I understood him, that he had no doubt that we had obtained the permission to have trust funds invested it our securities, which would be of great value to Canada largely in consequence of the preferential tariff. But what does the Prime Minister say on that question? He ought to be an authority. He is the leader of the Government and has the Minister of Finance to advise him on financial questions, and the hon. Minister of Customs behind him, unsafe as it may be to trust the hon. gentleman (Sir Richard Cartwright) who sits in immediate proximity. What did the Premier say? Speakeing in the city of Montreal and the city of Quebec, he said that Great Britain had accepted preferential trade at a great sacrifice, because, to obtain it, she had had to denounce the Belgian and German treaties and thus lose a large amount of a valuable trade, much greater than any benefit that it would be to her. So, the hon, gentleman finds that he is in controversy on that question with the Prime Minister and that I have the Prime Minister on my side as to this preference tariff not being the boon to Great Britain that would indue her to make valuable concessions to Canada.

THE EFFECT ON TRADE.

THE EFFECT ON TRADE.

THE EFFECT ON TRADE.

Now, the hon. gentleman has said that one of the great features of this preferential tariff has been the enormously expanding trade of Canada, for the reason, as he puts it, that if you buy from a country they will buy from you. That is the cardinal principle that my right hon. Iriend the Prime Minister has again and again enunciated; and he has gone so far as to say that this great expansion of our exports to Great Britain has been in consequence of a preference which nover preferred. I have shown on a former occasion that the statistics of the three years previous to hon. gentlemen opposite coming into power, as compared with the figures since, show that there has been a decrease in the imports from England in the three years under their management of \$1,236,173, or about 3.90 per cent. Was there anything in that to make the English moroantile community—so wildly enthusiastic about what Canada had done for them? Did they feel greatly benefited when they found that in three years, under hon. gone themen opposite, with one full year of the preference in force, they had actually sent less to Canada than before, notwithstanding an enormously expanding trade in this country? In contradistinction we have the fact, that the Government gave no preference to the United States—he says that he gave a preference against the United States in favour of England. And with what result? With the result that in the three years 1897, 1898 and 1899, the average imports from the United States amounted to \$77,187,266, as against average imports for 1894, 1895 and 1890 of \$55,414,215—or an average increase of \$22,373,051, or 40.37 per cent., as against a loss of 3.90 per cent. of trade from the Mother Country. The hon, gentlemen ted us that England these things, not because they prefer them, but because Canada gave them a preference—that in the gratitude of their hearts they want to eat our bacoon, our butter and our cheese, whether they like them or not.