West. This was a system that many ! are unable to understand. He predicted that this bonding difficulty would be found great enough to divert trade from the West from us, and compel it to find its way to the sea through other channels at a serious loss to the Dominion. He was surprised to hear the assertion that the Grand Trunk Railway, that great artery of communication between the East and the West, would, in the future, undertake this bonding system free of charge. Could it be supposed that they would gratuitously undertake the labour of bonding, in addition to the risk they would have to assume. It was an insult to the British people whose money was invested in that railway, to suppose that they would consent to assume this extra trouble and expense when this very tariff would ruin their Canadian trade. It would be an insult to ask them to bond our own goods at their expense. He repeated the whole tariff would be a burden on the people of the Maritime Provinces. They were an industrious and self-reliant people, but they would not be able to bear these new burdens. He had no sympathy with those who talked of England's trade and commerce declining. Hon. gentlemen might believe it, but he could not. He was proud of that old land which had nourished and sustained us in our colonial infancy, and he hoped we were all proud to claim her as our parent. He hoped her flags would never cease to wave over us. Talk of England's power waning. Her enemies might hope so. But look at her to-day, and the giant that guided her destinies, as she swayed her sceptre over the greatest empire on earth. She was the wonder and terror of the world. A terror to evil-doers, and a tower of strength to those who would do well.

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MR. I. BURPEE.

April 4th, 1879.

MR. BURPEE (St. John) said, referring to the resolution now in the Speaker's hands, it would seem that but little more could be said on the subject. However, the policy now being pursued by the Government, being would have rejected it and the men who

a revolutionary one, as had been stated by the hon, member for Ottawa (Mr. Tassé), it seemed the duty of every member opposed to such a retrograde step to enter a protest against the tariff now being introduced by the Minister of Nearly all the hon. mem-Finance. bers opposite who had spoken upon the question seemed to think, because they had been returned to power by the election of the 17th September last, that the question of Protection was settled, and should be accepted by the House without any remonstrance from those opposed to it. No such proposition as was now submitted to the House was submitted to the people during the last election, nor would the party now leading the House have dared to take such a tariff to run the elections on, particularly so in the Maritime Provinces. When it was announced in New Brunswick that a 35 per cent. tariff was to be proposed by the now leader of the Government, if his party succeeded to power, immediately a telegram was sent to Sir John A. Mucdonald asking him if such was the case. He immediately answered that the assertion was an absurd falsehood, and that he had never proposed an increase but only a readjustment of the tariff. Did not the Minister of Finance, among his constituents in St. John, repudiate any increased taxation? Did he not, on three different occasions, in his camiaign speeches, repudiate Protection as their policy? Did he not say he would have voted against a duty flour, meal, coal, etc., if he had been in Parliament in 1875, thus leading them to suppose he would do so in 1879? Therefore he (Mr. Burpee) denied that this matter was settled on the 17th of September. At that time the question of Protection, as submitted to the now, was not before the House people. There were a large number in this House, and a very large proportion of the people, entirely opposed to it. In Ontario it had, no doubt, formed part of the issue, but in Quebec another powerful influence had turned the elections, and, as for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, if this tariff had been placed fairly before the electors, they