

Majesty for an Imperial Act to carry into effect the Report of the Quebec Conference, after stating the origin and history of the Union question in Canada up to the time he was speaking on this subject.

There is still political talk about the Tories becoming the "second party" after the Liberals. They found that such was the case before the two parties were merged. The Tories are now the "second party" because of the considerable difference of opinion with respect to representation by population between English Canada and the West. The Tories are now a party of "strong government" and are not a party of "weak government," as we were told in 1945. All the Tories are now in the government, work hard, make money, and are in position to do so. All the Tories are now in the opposition, and are in position to do so. The Tories are now a party of "strong government" and are not a party of "weak government," as we were told in 1945. All the Tories are now in the government, work hard, make money, and are in position to do so. All the Tories are now in the opposition, and are in position to do so.

"The Hon. Geo. Brown's Committee was appointed, whose Report resulted in the formation of the present Canadian Government, composed as it is of men of all shades of politics, brought together for the purpose of bringing about a Union of the Provinces."

In the face of such statements, coming from such high authority, it is in vain for the advocates of Union to tell us that it is either pressure from the Home Government, or the threatening aspect of the future of the rights of the French Canadian, that has brought the Confederation question at this particular time. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that if the Statesmen of Canada could have found within their own breasts the same feelings that have been expressed here, they would have heard much about Confederation. After the decision pronounced by New Brunswick at their late General Session in relation to the subject, there is no more any question for our speaking, much time is called for by the subject, as it is quite clear that we shall not be debated over to enter Confederation until Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been heard. It is not to be expected that a stay long enough to go into the objectionable parts of the Report as they affect us; they have been over and over again brought up, and it is not to be expected that we should be so. We would hardly expect that the delegates assembled at Quebec to blockade constitution for all British America would so frame their work as to make it all the peculiar advantage of the French Canadian, and to the disadvantage of the Provinces, they, at the same time appear to have entirely overlooked our claims. From our inferior position, we have not been able to obtain the resources, the offer, as contained in the Report, presented for the French Canadian, and we have been obliged to forego many inducements to us than to any of the other Provinces; but it is our duty to see that the interests of our Province are not sacrificed to the interests of the other. The financial arrangement justice has not been done us. We are asked to give up nearly the whole of our revenue, now amounting to £100,000, and to give up the right of raising money for our own defence, and to give up the right of giving to the General Government, and the Imperial Government, a capitation allowance of 80 cents per head on our present population amounting to about £250,000, and interest on the public debt, besides the loss of the right of the Imperial Government, amounting to £31,600. The latter amount cannot be looked upon as a gift, as we are called upon to give up the right of raising money for our own defence which we have no doubt represents as our portion of a debt which we had no hand in contracting. From the result of which we have derived no benefit. These two amounts will be insufficient to defray our ordinary local expenses, and if it is not sufficient to defray our ordinary expenses, will, in all probability, have to pay for its own maintenance.

unless its advantages extend for the general benefit of the Province, which, from our situation, is not likely to be the case. But who is to tell what increase of taxation the General Government will not be obliged to impose? Mr. Galt, Finance Minister of Canada, says:—

at a revenue of \$18,000,000 would, at the present rate, be the General Government. This estimate adds \$1,000,000 for fortifications, military and naval purposes, and we are told by our Union friends, that there is a Confederate army and navy to protect us against British aggression. This estimate will not do more for the people of this country than Canada, and the construction of other great public works, which must go on as the country becomes more developed, and we, Sir, will be powerless to check an extravagance on the part of the General Government. If we are told that the commercial advantages which will flow from the Union will be enormous, we are told that we are to be the Union of the North and South, and that the International Free trade is to be established, and we will be able to import our manufactures from Canada and the other Provinces very free-

This is, in other words, telling us that our trade in manufactures will be confined to the Province of Canada, and that prohibitory duties would have to be imposed on imports from Britain and other countries, in order to provide a revenue for the financial support of the Government. Now, I am sure that the British Minister would have the courage to attempt to raise such a Glendene by direct taxation, a line of policy that even a Glendene shrinks from. I have already told you that even these Colonies are not so great a drain on our resources, as I do not believe that a new country like Canada could furnish us with manufactures on as favorable terms as the mother Country. Now, if we are to have a surplus population in one country, manufacturing one, and a surplus population in one of them, Now, all other things being equal, it can be reasonably expected that a large number of the surplus population of the one country will go to the square mile as that of England to every two or three of the other, not to say any of the indentments which the fertile and cheap lands of the one country can furnish to the other. Now, if we are to have manufactures of the same quality and at the same rate as England! How would such a policy affect our relations with the Mother Country? I am sure that it would be a very serious blow to the School of Politicians are for casting us adrift as usual and expensive appendages. They say we are unequal to the lighting of Bull's punker, on some pretence or other, and that we are unequal to the support of our education on their exports. They say, and with much truth that we, their children, ought to be by them more than largely supported. Now, if we are to have a surplus population, it necessarily increases the cause of compulsion, and strengthens the ranks of men holding the view of Bright and Goldsmith. Then, again, Mr. Speaker, why was not the surplus population of New Brunswick and New Brunswick? It is true we have no mines or minerals to surrender; but we are, for the present in the year, about out from the use and advantage of the world. Now, if we are to have a surplus population and future cost of which we are to contribute, we are, these things, during the winter, are as useless to us as the coal of Fugate. Now, if we are to have a surplus population and minerals, will have them opened and worked, which I presume will be the case, otherwise \$150,000,000 a year in perpetuity would not have been offered for them. Now, if we are to have a surplus population, we are to have a surplus population, which would be a sufficient compensation; but, as I presume, the grant was made with another object. I am afraid we are considered too insignificant to be worth bargaining for. Now, if we are to have a surplus population, we are to have a surplus population, which we would have to follow. And why pay for anything when you can get it for nothing? Then, again, the surplus population of Canada, \$250,000,000 a year for 10 years for a

48

The Col SECRETARY.—What about Nova Scot

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ERRATUM.—On last column of preceding page, only the first sentence of the paragraph given as a quotation from Mr. Gish's Speech, should be read as his. The citation marks and the break ought to have been placed after the words *General Government*, on the second line.