

ed product which it sells. It ignores the newspaper press, and has effective methods of dealing with Legislatures. In the struggle that is at hand the 'Trust' relies upon its capital, its secrecy, its unscrupulous talent, its fearlessness, and its concentrated power.

"And yet all these will not avail it."

"A 'Trust' cannot succeed unless it can practically crush out competition. It must compass the country or give up the struggle. Competing concerns, content with reasonable prices, will supply the market. Unless the 'Trust' is absolute, it is a body without bones, a machine without motive power; and even after it becomes absolute it is never safe. Its vast profits are a tempting prize, to be contended for by the wealth and enterprise of all men. Capital, ever ready to make daring ventures in hope of great returns, is a power dangerous and unceasing in its menace to the 'Trust.'

"And there is another factor, great and growing, which the 'Trust' has not yet met. Competition and capital may be subdued throughout the length and breadth of the land. A system of laws may be retained on the Statute-book which will exclude the foreign competitor. But when these statutes are repealed, and when the wall that shuts out foreign competition is thrown down, then there comes a competition which cannot be controlled. A world-wide 'Trust'—embracing all lands and all peoples, is yet to be seen. It may be attempted, but it is yet to be proved a possibility. The 'Trust' of America may destroy competition at home, but how is it to meet the competition from abroad? It is beginning to dawn on American people that the exclusion of foreign competition is the cause as well as the safety of the American 'Trust.' It is found in no other land, and the beneficent workings of international trade will sound the death-knell of the American 'Trust.'

"But there yet remains an antagonist of the 'Trust' more formidable than all the others. And the 'Trust' will not prevail. It will go down in the struggle against the instincts and self-reliance, and fertile intellect of a race of men who for five hundred years have come to no compromise with monopoly. Even Queen Elizabeth bent to the indignation of the English House of Commons and repealed the monopolies which she had granted on iron, coal, vinegar, oil, lead, starch, yarn, leather and glass. One of the chief grievances that sent Charles the First to the block was his creation of monopolies."

Sir John Culpepper, in a speech in the Long Parliament, thus spoke of the monopolies and "pollers of the people: "

"They are a nest of wasps—a swarm of vermin which have overrept the land. Like the frogs of Egypt, they have gotten possession of our dwellings, and we have scarce a room free from them. They sup in our cup; they dip in our dish; they sit by our fire. We find them in the dye-fat, washbowl and powdering tub. They share with the butler in his box. They will not bate us a pin. We may not buy our clothes without their brokage. They are the leeches that have sucked the common wealth so hard that it is almost Nectical." This speech, quoted by counsel in his argument in the Slaughter House Cases, was made at a time when monopolies existed concerning wine, coal, salt, starch, the dressing of meats, beavers, belts, bonelace, leather, pins, and other necessaries, and even to the gathering of rags.

"It has been truly said that most of the great English struggles for constitutional liberty have grown out of unjust exactions of money from the people. The mutterings of discontent started and grew from deep down among the yeomen, the mechanics, and the laboring men. The same causes that were at work then are at work now. The storm is brewing. It

will be wise for those who are in its pathway to beware.

"When the railway in England and America showed itself to be a monopoly, by reason of the enormous expense and loss incurred in paralleling it, and when the railway began to insist on the exactions of a monopoly, there came a popular uprising. In England, for fifty years, policy after policy was tried and abandoned, until now the system of private ownership and governmental regulation of rates and accommodations has become firmly established. In America the Granger laws, regulating rates, were followed by a discussion which here, too, has led to a governmental restriction of the railway monopolistic powers. And the same national characteristics which sustained Jackson in his overthrow of the old United States bank can be relied upon to deal with the modern 'Trust.' There can be no compromise between a monopoly and an Anglo-Saxon people. They have never existed together. The modern 'Trust' has yet to meet this tendency of the race. It may spring into power and high position. Like the Standard Oil monopoly, it may accumulate millions of money, destroy hundreds of competitors, and defy the press, the Legislature, the courts, and all the avenues of expression of the popular will; but sooner or later it will feel the heavy hand of the people laid upon it, and when that time comes it will come with a power that cannot be withstood. There will be no trace of the monopoly left.

"Such will be the result, or I mistake the character of the American people."

After all, the sugar refiners are not so much to blame as this combine that went to them and pressed them until they gave way, as appears by the evidence given before the committee last year. They were not satisfied with what they were getting from the Government of this country under the National Policy, but they wanted more. There is this to be said of the sugar refiners: they were making better sugar, but I never heard of the grocers guild making sugar at all. I have heard of merchants telling their clerks to put sand in the sugar and to steep the tobacco, and then come in to prayers. The merchants combined against the consumers of this country, and are taking to-day, as I understand it, half a cent a pound more on every pound of sugar they sell than they should take. They have had protection from the Government of this country; they ought to have been satisfied with it, and I warn them that they had better be satisfied with what they have, because the power that gave them protection can take it away. Do those combines make any returns to the Government? No. All their meetings are in secret, as they are in the United States. They have not reached the same proportions in Canada, because the National Policy has not been long enough in existence, and they have not had the chance to grow here as they