

tion and not by the sword. It is the most Christian, just and humane manner in which to dispose of disputes which cannot be adjusted directly by the parties interested. My hon. friend is disposed to think it very improper that those connected with the Inland Revenue and Customs Departments, after getting all the information they could regarding the wishes and interests of all industries while travelling through the country, should allow persons interested in manufacturing industries to confer with the Ministers. I have yet to know that our Ministry has every failed to see, and communicate with, and confer with gentlemen who come here on public business. It would be a strange thing indeed for our Government to do. They have always shown themselves anxious to get the opinion of the people of Canada upon everything affecting the public interest, and therefore I do not think it is improper, when persons interested in any manufacturing industry come to interview the Government that they should be heard. They may possibly furnish information that may be valuable to the Government and to the country, and it is but right that they should be heard. I know it was different when the Liberal party were in power. At a time when the country was in a desperate state, people came from all parts of Canada asking them or reasoning with them to adopt certain measures for the benefit of the country, and they were told by the Minister of that day to go to a warmer place. I do not think that is the way our Ministers would act, and I should have very little respect for them if they were to treat any person or any delegation from any class of the people, or from any part of the country, who approach them in a respectful manner with such scant courtesy or bad advice.

The hon. leader of the Opposition told us that Prince Edward Island is not as prosperous to-day as it was in 1873—that its trade is not so great now as it was then. But he ought to remember that that was among the years of Conservative prosperity. My hon. friend must also have forgotten that it was not until July, 1873, that Prince Edward Island entered the confederation and that much of its trade which was then considered foreign, as the Canadian trade then was, is now intercolonial trade. Her imports and exports were largely with England and the United States, and it took

some time to divert them into Canadian channels. Now we know that the great bulk of their trade is with other provinces of Canada and therefore not accounted for in the trade returns of the Dominion. The hon. gentleman never took that into account: we must in charity suppose he forgot it. Prince Edward Island's trade with us is most profitable, it is alike profitable to them and to us—the trade of Prince Edward Island has largely increased since it united with us—and its prosperity has increased. If the Opposition imagine that they can deceive the people of Prince Edward Island by such statements as came from the lips of the leader of the Opposition in this House, they must credit them with very little intelligence. The people of that province, as I have said, well know that their prosperity has increased year by year, and that they have lost nothing, but in every way increased and multiplied since they entered the confederation. Their industries, as every one knows who know anything about it, have increased, and their markets have been enlarged since they united with us. My hon. friend talked about cotton lords and sugar lords. I think the leader of the House rebuked him sufficiently on that point. I can remember not many years ago when on the floor of this House he twitted the Government with inducing people to embark in those enterprises and lose their capital, and I would ask how much profit they made on those industries. I know that those who went into them jeopardized their capital and lost money for want of knowledge and skill, because too many persons engaged in them, and from enemies in and outside of Canada who plotted their destruction.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—Confined markets.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH—I do not know where then or now you could find a bigger market, certainly not in free trade England; because we were told then and we now know that in the United States those great sugar and cotton kings are not making money out of it, but the hon. gentleman forgot to tell us that the very moment those industries are put on a proper footing the manufacturers make but a small, possibly a reasonable profit. They do not make large profits. Any one can buy their stock at par, probably below that, if he thinks that the profits are attractive. We all know that sugar was