

these capitalists. We find there is no stronger position that they have taken this year, than the charge against the government, that they, by their introduction of this policy, have induced men to put capital into concerns that have not paid, and that these capitalists, these bloated monopolists, are now the objects of their special attention. In one breath it is the poor man; in the other it is the bloated monopolist. Why, do not these gentlemen know that the result of all this capital being put into these industries, which if you will, has in some instances and to some extent failed, is that the commodities produced by these factories have become cheaper, and that the poor man has been benefitted by that. In no sense have the working classes been injured by the National Policy, viewed from any light in which you choose to view it. I wish simply to make a reference to another matter, in regard to which a good deal has been said. I have here a short table, giving a comparison of the taxation in the sixteen years of our confederated life, and a corresponding period in the life of the United States:

PUBLIC DEBT—COMPARATIVE TAXATION

CUSTOMS, STAMPS, EXCISE

Year.	Canada.	United States.
1868.	\$11,700,081	\$351,713,348
1869.	11,125,573	336,696,828
1870.	18,087,982	376,749,842
1871.	16,320,368	346,457,849
1872.	17,715,552	344,390,052
1873.	17,616,554	299,004,479
1874.	10,129,185	263,167,032
1875.	20,664,878	265,100,137
1876.	18,614,415	262,415,690
1877.	17,607,924	247,423,527
1878.	17,841,938	239,102,883
1879.	18,476,613	246,318,938
1880.	19,479,576	307,324,268
1881.	23,942,138	329,571,245
1882.	27,549,046	363,132,299
1883.	29,269,698	355,796,216
Totals.	\$300,219,021	\$4,934,259,597

Taking the population at the middle period we have for the United States a population of 45,000,000, and for Canada 3,900,000. This gives the average amount of taxation per head for the sixteen years at \$110 for the people of the United States, \$77 per head during the period of sixteen years for Canada. If we had been subject during this period to the same taxation as the people of the United States we would have paid into the treasury the sum of \$430,000,000 instead of \$300,000,000. I have not included the State taxation. There is one thing in the remarks of hon. gentlemen opposite which must have appeared strange to those on this side of the House, that from the very commencement of their criticisms upon the statement of the finance minister, up to the present moment they have not ventured to state, in any one particular, where they would alter this policy if they were so fortunate as to secure the treasury benches. They dare not do it, because, because when you go out into the constituencies and find hon. gentlemen seeking the suffrages of the people you do not find them coming out as flat-footed against the National Policy there as they do in this House. My experience in the election of 1882 was that, in canvassing, they would get hold of a voter, one of their own men, and the canvassed would be told: I am in favor of this National Policy; and then the gentleman who was canvassing would say: Come here and let us have a talk; I am in favor of that, too; but if our friends get into power they are not going to change that." That is what I had to meet in my constituency, among other forcible arguments used to defeat