

not go into all the details of that list, but I find the sum for printing, advertisements, &c., and paper for pamphlets amounts to \$109,327.85. Next we find that \$34,697 was paid for travelling expenses, incidental expenses, and so forth. Heading the list is John Dyke, agent at Liverpool, who received 13 months' salary, \$2,150.18; travelling expenses, \$9,331.94; or \$27.52 per day for the whole period of 13 months, excluding Sundays. Next comes Thomas Grahame, agent at Glasgow, 13 months' salary, \$1,299.87; travelling expenses, \$3,334.27; or \$10 per day, excluding Sundays. Chas. Foy, Belfast, 13 months salary, \$1,083.44, travelling expenses, \$2,861.20; or \$8.44 per day. Thomas Connolly, Dublin, 13 months' salary, \$1,083.44; travelling expenses, \$2,291.19 or \$6.75 per day. J. W. Down, Bristol, 15 months' salary \$608.33; travelling expenses, \$2,048.74, or \$6.04 per day. We find a number of lesser lights receiving smaller amounts, which I will not mention. I make these statements merely to show the people of the country how the public money is being squandered, and in order to give them some little insight into these matters. I find also in this connection that Sir Charles Tupper is credited with receiving \$791 for travelling expenses in connection with the immigration policy. I also find a further sum of \$718.40 was received by Mr. John Dyke for expenses at exhibitions, which makes a total of \$12,242 paid to this one man. The sum of \$101,178.14 was paid to the steamship companies for assisted passages. All the rest of this vast sum of money has been squandered and given to agents and others to assist in this great work. I claim that this is a gigantic swindle from beginning to end. Only \$100,000, in round figures, out of the enormous sum voted was paid for assisting emigrants to this country, the rest being swallowed up by hungry wolves knocking at the door of the Government. This is an outrage on the people of this country; this is something which should not be tolerated and which will not be tolerated by the people, in my opinion. I want to show how the people are talking and acting with respect to it. The hon. member for Cardwell (Mr. White) claimed credit to the Government for having changed their policy on this point. It is true they have made some changes in their policy in regard to restricting certain classes coming to this country; but they deserve no credit for that change of policy because the trade and labor councils throughout the country compelled them to do so. The bold stand they took compelled the Government to yield, and therefore the Government deserve no credit. I desire to read an extract in answer to the hon. member for Brockville (Mr. Wood), who stated that laboring men had no grievances. I want to show that hon. gentleman what the grievances of workmen are. Here are resolutions passed by the wage workers of the City of Hamilton, wherein they state:

"Whereas, the system of importing pauper and Chinese labor to this country by the Government of the Dominion of Canada does not in any way protect the industries of our country or increase the wealth of the producers, but the importation of pauper and coolie labor in an already glutted labor market brings and increases poverty and its attending evils. The enforcement of labor contracts made in foreign countries detrimental to the interests of wage-earners of Canada will result in a degrading competition that will break the noble spirit of labor and render our slavery unbearable. We denounce the actions of the Government as criminal in protecting the manufacturers and strangling competition by the many unfair advantages derived from such protection, while the producers are taxed in order to increase their number and cheapen the cost of production.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the workmen of Hamilton condemn the policy of the Government in allowing the importation to our shores of pauper immigrants, and call upon them to take measures to return such foreign paupers as are now in our land and to legislate against the arrival of others.

"That we demand the recall of the emigrant agents and lecturers employed by the Government and the application of the money appropriated for their remuneration to some public work upon which some unemployed Canadians can earn their bread. That we especially protest against the introduction of Chinese labor in any part of the Dominion, and call upon the Government to send back all Chinese now in Canada, or enforce such a poll tax as will drive them hence.

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"That we demand the repeal of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and the substitution thereof of such laws that will protect the laborer's rights from the encroachments of selfish capitalists.

"That the workmen of Hamilton refrain from giving support to either of the political parties in the future, until such time as they secure by legislation, not promises, their rights."

The hon. member for Brockville said that wage-workers had no grievances. I think that document destroys his theory entirely. Let us see what other action has been taken. The City Council of Toronto on the 16th instant passed a resolution to petition the Governor General in Council, the House of Commons and Local Legislature, praying that pauper immigration to Canada may cease, and that both Governments abandon the paying of immigrants' railroad fares from any of the ports of entry to the Province of Ontario. Such has been the course taken by Ontario, and it shows plainly that the people of Ontario, and those of the cities especially, are determined not to be overrun in future by pauper immigrants if they can possibly prevent it. I claim that the exodus is brought about almost entirely by this immigration question. I claim that the young men of our country are being crowded out by foreigners who are brought in and take the places which should be filled by our native young men, and as they cannot obtain remunerative wages for their services they are compelled to go to the United States. And this immigration difficulty is the very reason, to a great extent, that forces them out of this country. Hon. gentlemen say that there were more of our countrymen leaving in former years than there have been of late, but statistics prove the contrary. They prove that there have been almost three times as many who have left during the last four years as there were in the four previous years. This shows conclusively, to my mind, that this immigration policy is the real reason for forcing these young men out of the country. I can say, of my own knowledge, that five of my own relatives left my neighborhood within a few years, four of them for Dakota and one for Michigan—all of them able young men. Now, this is very serious, and, unless these immigrants are stopped from coming into the country, it is going to have a ruinous effect. We have the climate, the soil, the territory, to build up a great nation. What we want now is a Government policy which will induce foreigners to come to this country with their families and locate on those vast territories which we have in the west, and make homes for themselves, and we want a policy which will keep them here when they come. We do not want a policy which will drive them out; but, with a good policy and good laws, all the immigration expenses necessary is to devise means to advertise in the newspapers of foreign countries, showing that we have a country here fit for people to come to and make homes for themselves, and that being done, I claim that this country will be prosperous.

Mr. VAIL. Mr. Speaker, I can hardly hope, after so many able speeches have been made on the motion of the Finance Minister, to say much that will be interesting to the House, but as the debate is drawing to a close I feel it incumbent on me before the vote is taken to refer briefly to a few statements which have been made by some of the gentlemen opposite. The hon. member for Pictou (Mr. Tupper) said that the speech of the Finance Minister was a remarkable speech. I agree with him; and I venture to say that considering the depressed state of almost every industry in the Dominion of Canada at the present time it would be difficult to find another man in this House who could have made such a speech. For my part I only know one at the present time, and he is not now in Parliament. When that gentleman was obliged to draw on his imagination for his facts, he was always very demonstrative in manner, and very emphatic in his statements, and I am inclined to think that the Finance Minister has