

his business went down, would not fetch \$50,000, and the hon. gentleman would be the last man to buy it. He would not have courage enough.

The man in Guelph made money, as everybody knows. In 1894 the duty was reduced. The result was that the importation of sewing machines increased from \$80,000 to \$113,000, crippling his industry. The citizens of Guelph did not wish to see the industry go away, and some citizens put up money and kept the thing there. We do not know whether we are going to make any money or not under the 30 per cent tariff. A specific duty ought to have been put on, or the ad valorem duty greatly increased. If we had the market, and were called upon to supply all the machines used in Canada, instead of having a portion of it come in from the United States, we could run that shop full time. At present the workmen are only getting four and a half days a week. We could then pay the mechanics for six days a week, and, running the factory full, we could make the machines cheaper. It is well known that, at certain seasons when times are hard in the United States, the American manufacturers send over goods and slaughter our markets, thus crippling our manufactures. My hon. friend from Hamilton (Mr. Wood) knows that.

Mr. WOOD (Hamilton). I know all about it.

Mr. KLOEPFER. I always find that a wholesale man does not want to see high protection. He likes to get his goods as cheaply as possible, because then he can sell to the local dealers. When he has large capital he can import largely and thus make a profit even if he has to sell at low prices. But when the goods are manufactured in Canada, the goods come more direct, and these wholesale men are cut off. That was the result in the case of Mr. Crathern in Montreal. He made a fortune on bar iron. He would get large quantities in, and when it reached Montreal would distribute it to buyers throughout the country. Then, when navigation closed, he could make an extra price. When the iron mills started in Canada the goods went more direct and he lost his trade—and he is kicking about it. When a mechanic gets full time he need not be so very careful of his expenditure, and the additional money put in circulation is a benefit to all. It is a hard thing for a man to be given only four and a half days in a week. When he has the money to spend he will spend it, and it is better for everybody. In the same way, when the price of wheat goes up to \$1.50 per bushel, even in towns they are tickled over it, for there is more money in circulation, and it is a benefit all around. I do not believe in too cheap goods; they are the ruination of any country. In this tariff Nova Scotia gets the best of it. They have the duty on iron and also the bounty on

both the pig and the billets. Then they get flour reduced and free corn. I suppose that while the election was on it was found desirable, from the Government standpoint, to give them some concessions. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, and the House for your patient hearing.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to, and debate adjourned.

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE (Sir Richard Cartwright) moved the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to, and House adjourned at 11.10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, 29th April, 1897.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.

PRAYERS.

DISMISSAL OF MR. P. J. WILLIAMS.

Mr. DAVIN asked :

1. Is the statement made in the Winnipeg "Tribune" of April 17, that P. J. Williams, Indian agent at Battleford, has been dismissed, correct?
2. If so, why?
3. Is it true that C. M. Daunais succeeds him?
4. Is this the same Daunais who was instructor on Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford, in 1885-86?
5. Why did Daunais leave the service of the Indian Department?
6. Was he not dismissed for immorality?

The PRIME MINISTER (Mr. Laurier). The statement that Mr. P. J. Williams has been dismissed is correct. He was dismissed on account of his incapacity and gross neglect. The cattle of the agency were allowed to get into a most wretched condition and about 150 head of them were lost. Mr. Charles M. Daunais succeeds Mr. Williams. The department does not know whether he is the same Daunais who was instructor on Red Pheasant's reserve, Battleford, in 1885. The Daunais who was employed as instructor on Red Pheasant's reserve was dismissed by the then Indian Commissioner, Hon. Edgar Dewdney. Information reached the department that he was accused of immorality, and the then Indian Commissioner ordered an inquiry on the 25th February, 1886. But on the following day, the 26th February, 1886, the then Indian Commissioner dismissed the said Daunais without inquiry.