

said the very day that this policy was introduced that it would have this effect: it would encourage the production of cottons, it would stimulate the making of woollens of a certain class; it would probably lead to the establishment of refineries sufficient to refine all the sugar we want in the country, and would enable the proprietors of establishments of that kind—unless they are greater fools than people generally take them to be—to take out of the pockets of the people, not legitimate prices for their productions, not a fair profit on their capital, on their enterprise, on their labor, but to realize profits beyond all conception. Forty, fifty, and sixty per cent. is freely talked of as dividends actually earned by some of those establishments to-day. The fact that such enormous amounts of money have been taken out of the pockets of the poor people, for it is mainly they who pay the heavy taxes, is heralded as a matter for triumph. They say, look at our surplus and our great factories? Did they say, look how the surplus is obtained? They talk eloquently of the great buildings, such as the Hudon Factory, where children of eight or ten years of age, are kept working eleven long hours a day for four days in the week, and if I remember rightly thirteen hours a day for the other two days in the week. Those magnanimous men, those great patriotic men, those men who desire to increase the welfare of the working classes and think nothing of dividends, were yet willing to grind the sweat and blood of the poor children into hard cash, to rob the people and pay children \$1 or \$1.50 a week for eleven long hours of toil every day. We have to day a reduced population, a people forced to be content with wages lower than they received seven or eight years ago. And in proof of that let me say, in regard to those very coal mines in question, that strikes are in existence, the miners demanding additional wages. A newspaper published in their interest in Halifax states, and I believe truly, that the wages paid to-day are lower than those paid 20 years ago, while the purchasing power of \$1 is scarcely equal to that of 50 cts. at that time. If we take the statement of the hon. member for Montreal West, it appears that even the proprietors of factories are not making money, 3 per cent. being about the average rate. Nevertheless the profits are enormous. They pay most miserable wages and some of them grind down the poor people in a shameful way, as is described in the Government report. The manufacturers of agricultural implements, harness, boots and shoes and furniture are suffering from the operation of the Tariff. There may be one or two exceptions, cases in which the duties have been regulated so as to afford the manufacturers protection, and enable them to charge higher prices; but, except these, all the manufacturers are suffering and the farmers are gaining nothing, though, of course, they are doing well in Ontario and the western country, because they have enjoyed abundant crops and obtained large prices by exporting to Europe. For these reasons are they able to go into the cities and towns and buy largely in the shops and elsewhere, the products of home and foreign manufactures, and thus enable the people in these towns, that are prosperous in the west, to live better than in the years just past. Thus the revenue is swelled, and, in addition, we have an enormous taxation to bear, notwithstanding the abolition of duties on tea and coffee and tin, which, according to the hon. Minister of Finance, amount to \$1,250,000. We will still have an enormous burden to bear, a burden rendered intolerable from the fact that it is the pride and glory of the Government to boast of a surplus and invest the money in improvements for the benefit of people who are going into the North-West—improvements the cost of which the hon. gentlemen tell us will come back again to our children or our children's children—when they know that neither ourselves, nor our children, nor our children's children will ever see it back. By that expenditure we have an immense monopoly created in the North-

West, and we see that and other monopolies—monopolies small and large—controlling the Government of this country, directing what the Government must do in their interest, changing the line of railway as they choose, and directing what duties shall be imposed, for their benefit, on the people. This is the condition which they describe as glorious, but from which the intelligence and patriotism of the people will relieve this country when they get the opportunity.

Mr. McCALLUM. I have been informed by some of my friends that the hon. gentleman said I had received favors from the Government in the shape of getting my coal free from duty. Did the hon. gentleman make such a statement?

Mr. ANGLIN. I stated that I heard it said repeatedly that the hon. gentleman was allowed to bring coal from the United States free of duty for use on the steamers he employs in the western waters, or something to that effect.

Mr. McCALLUM. I can tell the hon. gentleman that I have neither received nor asked any favors from the Government. As for my conscience, I do not want anybody to be responsible for my conscience. I do not wish to make any remarks before the House at this time of night, but it is a wonder to me that hon. gentlemen opposite do not learn from experience. Here they are the same as they were four years ago. They say that we promised everything. We have said—we must pay the interest of our national debt as honest men, that we wanted money to make improvements in the interest of the country and to pay for legislation, and also that the money should be collected in such a way as to assist the industries of the country as far as possible. I ask every member within the hearing of my voice, is not this Tariff accomplishing these results? Is it not collecting a revenue, paying expenses of the Government, meeting the interest of our debt and assisting the industries of our country at the same time. But hon. gentlemen opposite will not learn; they are still going on with the same old story. The hon. gentleman who just sat down said the country is in a worse state than in 1879. Why, there was one industry that prospered during the time that hon. gentlemen opposite were in power—the soup kitchen—yes, and another, the sheriff's office. I say distinctly if any man can show that I received any favor in any shape from the Government, I will resign my seat in this House—anything in the shape of a coal duty or printing either. It ill becomes that hon. gentleman who, when sitting in your chair, Mr. Speaker, received favors from the Government. I say he should be the last man in the House to accuse me of getting favors, for he must know the statement is not correct. If he did not know he ought to have known it. If he had asked me I would have told him as an honest man that I received no favors from the Government. Do hon. gentlemen opposite want to go back to where we were in 1874 and 1879? Do they want one-sided Free Trade, with no corresponding benefits to Canadians; to give the American farmers the Canadian market, with Canadians shut out from the United States market by their Tariff—a stone wall of 30 per cent. If so, let them speak out plainly. Those hon. gentlemen are very strong in assertions, and while they stick to such as they make, they may expect to come back to the House after the next election with a smaller number than ever, which is now small enough. The hon. gentleman who has just sat down talked of the effect of the Tariff on agricultural implements. I know by experience they are now cheaper than they used to be, and are becoming cheaper and better year by year. There is the same good change in many other articles, including waggons and carriages. We have now got a market in the North-West, a better home for artisans and farmers, and if you keep out competition, you can keep our own people fully employed. What we promised the poor men was to give them full employment if the Tariff was raised to a certain figure, so as to prevent slaughtering goods. It has that effect; and