

years. I have taken the average price from 1874 to 1878 for five years, and I have taken the average price from 1878 to 1889, ten years, and I will now give to my hon. friend the results of my hard work in the following table:—

Article.	Old Tariff.	National Policy.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wheat.....	1 11	0 96
Barley.....	0 55	0 65
Oats.....	0 42	0 38
Pease.....	0 71	0 66
Dressed hogs, per cwt.....	7 04	6 80
Butter.....	0 23	0 20
Apples, per barrel.....	2 69	2 30
Hay, per ton.....	18 00	11 00
Wool.....	0 34	0 22

In the face of these figures, and I guarantee their correctness, I ask if under the National Policy there has been an increase in the prices of those principal agricultural products? On an average crop each farmer of the Dominion will lose, from the reduction in prices, about \$90. Has the National Policy, in the face of these facts, brought prosperity and advancement to the farmers of this country? But I object to the National Policy, next, on the ground that it does not keep our people at home. I will be told by the hon. gentlemen opposite that I am commencing the old tirade against my country. Tirade against my country! How could I do that? There is no country under the face of Heaven so dear to me as Canada, and if I am constrained to show that our country is in a depressed condition, it is because I feel that I have a duty to perform to Canada, the condition of our people commercially and financially, and suggest a plan for the improvement of their circumstances, and it is the present duty of the Government to discard the present policy and give the country one more suited and beneficial to the interests of the people. How often have we heard from the Treasury benches that we are disloyal to our country, that we are unpatriotic, that we declare that our people remove to a foreign country to add to its strength, dignity and advancement; and that, when these statements of ours go before the world and are read in Britain, Germany and other countries, the people no longer propose to come to Canada, but turn their faces to Africa, Australia, or elsewhere. Then, we are told that we have sent more people into the United States, by our speeches and arguments, than have been sent there by American agents; that those agents have taken our speeches and printed them and circulated them to people passing across the continent, many of whom, instead of settling in Manitoba, have become settlers in Northern and Southern Dakota, or other parts of the Western States. If it is unpatriotic, on our part, to thus speak of our country, was it not equally unpatriotic on the part of the late leader of the Government, who, in 1877-78, travelled from one end of the country to the other, making statements of a similar nature when the necessity for them was not so urgent as at the present time? He told the people from every public platform, and from his place in Parliament, that the country was going to the dogs, and that hundreds and thousands of peo-

ple were flocking to the American States. I am not overdrawing the picture, and in order to prove that the Conservative party can be charged with disloyalty and unpatriotic conduct if the Liberal party can, I will read some extracts from speeches delivered by Sir John Macdonald during that period.

Mr. DAVIN. No.

Mr. MACDONALD (Huron). The hon. gentleman does not want me to read them because they will not be palatable to him. Sir John A. Macdonald delivered a speech in Montreal on 7th July, 1877, to which I desire to direct the attention of the Minister of Finance. I do not suppose there is an hon. gentleman opposite who is more ready to point out that we are decrying our country, belittling our country, telling the world that our people are going away, than is the Minister of Finance, and I ask him to listen to what his late leader said so frequently. In that speech as reported in the *Mail*, which at the time was a good Conservative paper, Sir John Macdonald said:

“Our credit was good in England, in the United States and all the world over, but, gentlemen, what do we see now? Instead of confidence there is distrust. Instead of solvency, look at the official *Gazettes*, and every Saturday they show a long string of insolvencies.”

I might remark there were one thousand more insolvencies in Canada during the last six months than there were during the first six months of the preceding year. He continued:

“Look around you, and you see the horny hands of toil asking leave to labour. They are now beggars. They do not desire to have silver spoons placed in their mouths, but they desire to have a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.”

The poor Canadian people at that time were beggars. What a splendid speech this would have been to send to Germany and England to induce immigrants to come here. He proceeded:

“But what do we see? We see them drifting off to the United States. We see the skilled artisans, the strong-handed young men and the active young women of Lower Canada, drifting off to Lowell, to New Hampshire, to Maine, to Connecticut, adding to the wealth, to the power and the strength of a foreign nation, and depleting poor Canada.”

Great tears no doubt dropped from the old man's eyes when he had pronounced the words “poor Canada.” There was the patriotism of the great man who has lately, I am sorry to say, left us; there was the patriotism and spirit of loyalty that permeated the breast of the man who built up and led the Conservative party for 40 years. Was he acting as a disloyal man? And was he the only disloyal man among them? I do not think so. There was another great man, who filled the position of Minister of Finance several years, and from whom great things were expected, Sir Leonard Tilley, and it could scarcely be thought that he, too, would be unpatriotic and decry his country as he did. It is said that history repeats itself, and after reading an extract from that gentleman's speech, I will show how history repeats itself. Sir Leonard, in his Budget speech delivered on March 14, 1879, referring to what he had said in his Budget speech of 1873, spoke as follows:—

“I could point with pride and satisfaction to the increased capital of our banks and the large dividend they paid to-day. I regret to say that we must point to depreciated values and to small dividends. Then I could point to the general prosperity of the country. To-day we must all admit that it is greatly depressed.”