

how many copies were sent, perhaps by direction of the Government for all I know, down in my own county trying to make out that the senior member for Prince County is disloyal and is trying to breed dissension. They think it is time to put down the senior member for Prince County. But, I made no such statement. I say we are loyal in Prince Edward Island. We know how to be loyal, how to be decent; and how to do justice to other people—not like the Government. We are proud of being Canadians and we are Canadians first and perhaps French, English, Irish or Scotch next. I deny, and I throw back in the face of the Government paper the statements made against me. I suppose that this must have been inspired here in order to get it into that paper. It is a shame that such things should be. I wanted to bring the matter up the other day but I was not allowed. But I have now an opportunity of denying the charge, the foul charge made against me by that paper, and I say again that I hold the Government responsible, because it is well known to be a Government paper. If I am so much in the way, why do they not send down their thousands and half millions and try to drive me out? They have tried it on several occasions but they have not succeeded. They have tried their bribes, even by thousands. But, Sir, I cannot be bribed. The Liberal blood is in my veins and will be, I hope, while I live. Let them try their hands at the next election whenever it comes. I defy them. The people of Prince County know how to appreciate honesty, industry, and fair-play. The great majority of them are Protestants, but they never ask me whether I am French or English, Catholic or Protestant, but they are glad to have as their representative a man they can depend upon, a man who will not be bribed. I doubt if I could say as much for several of the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House. I believe if they got the chance they would very soon take it.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Order.

Mr. PERRY (P.E.I.) I know this does not suit some hon. gentlemen, but I cannot help it. If the hon. gentleman is tired of my talking English, I may try to administer to him a dose in the French language. Perhaps that will do him better. Now, we will see what the farmers are taxed. On agricultural implements, including shovels and spades, 50 per cent per dozen, and 25 per cent. Now, every poor farmer must have a spade and a shovel. Axle grease is taxed 25 per cent. The grease that goes to grease the poor man's truck, wagon and cart, while the rich man who can afford to drive fine buggies will use sweet oil, or something of that kind. Bags or sacks of hemp, linen, or jute, and cotton seamless bags are taxed 20 per cent. Bags, cotton, made by the needle 32½ per cent. Did you ever hear the like of that be-

fore Bags, paper, printed or plain, 25 per cent. Who uses these? Members of the Cabinet? No; but the poor people. Baking powder, 6 cents per pound. Barbed wire fencing of iron or steel ¾ cent per pound. Binder twine 12½ cents per pound. Blankets 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent. Now, the poor people cannot very well do without these blankets. And a coarser class of blankets will weigh twice as much as the finer kind, so the tax upon the blankets used by the richer class is at a less rate than that used by the poor. Look at the discrimination in this part of the tariff as against the poor man in favour of the rich. And yet my hon. friend from King's County, P.E.I., (Mr. Macdonald), says the farmer pays nothing. Bolts, nuts and washers (iron and steel) 1 cent per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem. The farmer uses all these things. Bolts, nuts and washers (iron or steel, less than ⅜-inch in diameter) 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent, but not less than 35 per cent. Boots and shoes (leather) 25 per cent. I am sure the poor people must have boots and shoes. Braces or suspenders, 35 per cent. What keeps up the poor man's pants? He is taxed 35 per cent. Do they expect him to go without these braces? Brass nails, rivets, screws, &c., 30 per cent. Who uses these, if not the poor people? Brushes, 30 per cent. I suppose the Finance Minister will say these are a luxury. But the poor people require brushes and soap and a good deal of it. Buckles, iron or steel 27½ per cent. Brass, 30 per cent. Builders' hardware, 32½ per cent. The poor man who wants to buy a lock or a latch for his door must pay this heavy duty. Candy and confectionery, 35 per cent. Caps and hats, fur, 25 per cent. The poor man's cap or hat is taxed. Carpets, two-ply and three-ply, ingrain, whose warp is wholly composed of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, hair of alpaca goat or like animals, 3 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. Oh, dear! And yet we are told that the tariff has been changed in favour of the poor man. Carpets, other than above, 30 per cent. Carriages, buggies, pleasure carts and similar vehicles (not elsewhere specified costing not more than \$50, \$5 each, and 25 per cent; costing more than \$50, 35 per cent. Now, you will see, Mr. Speaker, how the carriages that are used by the poorer classes of the people are charged more than the rich man's buggy. Carriages: Farm and freight wagons, carts, drays and similar vehicles, 25 per cent. Last year the whole was down to 25 per cent, but through a clerical error, I suppose, it was put up. Chains, trace, tug and halter, 32½ per cent. How is the poor farmer going to plough without chains? How is he going to work his farm? The farmer is charged 32½ per cent for the chain he uses in working his farm, and the rich man is charged very little more upon the champagne he drinks to have a good time and make him have the appearance of a gentleman.