

twenty years ago. Now, of course, this condition of things can only suit one party, and that is the Conservative party; because over and above everything, over and above the closest ties, our attention and our energies are devoted to the development of Canada; and it is not to be expected, considering this feeling—judging from the arguments used on the other side and from the steps they have taken to defeat the Government, and the policy that I have been laying down before you—I say it is not to be expected that their sentiments are likely to be in accord with ours. It has been very disagreeable for them—I do not mean by this, members of this House, I mean the Liberals out of this House—and they have undertaken to defeat this policy. They went over the country and cried out that Canada was going to ruin; that the National Policy was making a few people rich and making the masses poor. This did not take very well with the people. It did not suit the purpose. The Liberals required some other cry for the position they were seeking, and they said that the true policy for Canada was Commercial Union. That did not take very much with the people either. They then got another name; they called it Continental Union. That did not seem to suit either. The people were not carried away by these promises. Then, not having sufficient support in Canada, they went to the United States, and there they formed a combine with men who were determined to defeat the policy of Canada and turn the country against the Government for the purpose of—what? For the purpose of annexation. They entered into partnership there. They had meetings with Mr. Hoar. They had meetings with Mr. Wiman, and they concocted the project or plan by which this country was to be ruined; and they proposed that steps should be taken to force Canada into United States Territory.

“They are all, all honourable men,” so was Brutus an “honourable man.” They used Mr. Farrer as their precursor.

And Farrer “is an honourable man.”

He had associates on the other side.

Mr. Wiman gave him all his support.

And Mr. Wiman “is an honourable man.”

He had associates in this country who went through the length and breadth of the Dominion to induce the people to accept the policy which would suit the United States better than it would suit Canada.

So are they all—all honourable men.

They were disappointed in this, and the Liberal party had to wear a mask. Mr. Farrer described them so.

Yet Farrer is an honourable man.

He saw that this was not taking with the people, and he had to find an excuse to satisfy his associates on the other side of the line. He said, “my friends, there is no possibility of annexation till the old man dies, and we will not be able to cut the halyard that hoists the British standard till then. He is seventy years old.”

Yet Farrer is an honourable man.

They look for some other scheme to create dissatisfaction in the peoples' minds against the Government. Of course I always mean, when I say Liberals, those outside this House. The people of the United States were told by those gentlemen that if a tariff was adopted which would cut off Canada from the United States markets, a reaction would take place in this country. The McKinley tariff was framed. They rejoiced in the McKinley tariff, and in their glee they said to themselves, We have found the rod of Moses, and the Canadians will starve with their granaries full—the fruit on the trees will rot, the barley in the soil will not rise, by the force of this Moses's rod. The milk in Canada will turn into water. The blow has had the reverse effect. The milk was turned into cheese. While in 1891, the export to England was \$9,481,373, in 1892 it rose to \$11,593,690. The cream of Canada, they said would not churn by the force of this Moses's rod. In 1891, the value of the butter exported from this country to England was \$440,060; in 1892, it was \$877,455. There was to be a mightier blow than that given by the force of this rod of Moses—the hens of Canada were to be turned into roosters, and the roosters into capons, and the egg trade of Canada was to be destroyed. The blow again had the reverse effect. In 1891, the egg trade of Canada with England, was \$83,589; in 1892, it was \$592,218.

Hon. Mr. POWER—I do not think the hon: gentleman will find those figures in the Trade Returns.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS—Certainly I do.

Hon. Mr. POWER—I would be glad to have the Moses then.