

sing the Government and the railway. A favorite method has been to attack the land policy of the Government: another to represent that the Canadian Pacific Railway was a grinding pitiless monopoly, ruining itself by its monstrous exactions; another to represent that the people of the North-West were in a state of revolt under the tyranny of the present Government, and that their future relations with the Dominion were uncertain. It has been stated, — and I have abundant evidence before me to prove that such statements have been made, — that the policy of the Government and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was driving hundreds and thousands of settlers out of the country who had been disappointed and had been forced to migrate to the adjoining territories in the United States. Particularly it has been asserted that such has been the case with reference to Dakota. The Opposition Press have constantly, in speaking of the exodus of the People from the North-West, referred to Dakota as the place to which they were going, to escape from illiberal land regulations, high freights and a grinding tariff on agricultural implements and other articles of consumption in the North-West. That is to say, they were flying from a tariff averaging twenty-two and a half per cent, to a country whose tariff was nearly double on the very same articles of consumption. They were escaping, as it were, from the frying pan and jumping into the fire.

The *Globe* has favoured us, in its attacks upon a protective tariff, with the following illustration of the advantages the United States offered to the agricultural consumer. These are the reduced duties proposed, but not enacted last year. We can imagine what the unreduced tariff may be. Here is the list to which the happy settler in Dakota must contribute:—

"First comes his kitchen. The iron his stove is made of, 45 per cent.; hollow-ware, pots, and kettles, 53 per cent.; copper and brass utensils, if any, 45 per cent.; crockery, of the commonest kind, 55 per cent.; glassware, of the cheapest kind, 45 per cent.; table cutlery and spoons, 45 per cent.; pickled or salted fish, 25 per cent.; salt, 36 per cent.; sugar, 42 per cent.; vinegar, 36 per cent.; pickles, 35 per cent.; rice, 123 per cent.; oranges and other foreign fruits, about 20 per cent. Then comes the farmer or mechanic's parlour, on whose contents he pays duties as follows, the amount of the duties being added by the home

manufacturer:—Carpets, if made of druggets, 74 per cent.; carpet, if made of tapestry, 68 per cent.; furniture, 35 per cent.; wall paper, 25 per cent.; window curtains, 45 per cent.; looking glass, from 35 to 60 per cent.; ornaments or knick-knacks, 35 per cent. Next comes the farmer's wardrobe:—Men's clothing, of wool, 48 per cent.; woollen hosiery and undershirts, 45 per cent.; woollen hats and caps, 75 per cent.; gloves, 50 per cent.; blankets, 60 per cent.; alpaca dresses, 60 per cent.; any other woollen dresses, from 60 to 70 per cent.; a pair of scissors, 45 per cent.; brass pins, 30 per cent.; hairpins, 45 per cent.; penknives, 50 per cent.; needles, 25 per cent.; steel pens, 45 per cent.; ink, 25 per cent.; paper, 20 per cent.; razors, 45 per cent. Finally here are various other contents of the farmer's house and barn on which he must needlessly pay duty:—Castor oil, 102 per cent.; Castile soap, 31 per cent.; a dose of Epsom salts, 30 per cent.; insect powder, 20 per cent.; salad oil, 34 per cent.; the commonest window glass for his house, 80 per cent.; paint, white lead for his farm-house, 34 per cent.; bricks, 35 per cent.; roofing slates, 50 per cent.; horse-shoe nails, 31 per cent.; trace chains, 53 per cent.; a handsaw, 40 per cent.; tiles, 40 per cent.; spool thread, 60 per cent.; bags and bagging for his grain, 40 per cent.; a burrstone, 20 per cent.; combs and brushes, 30 per cent.; a wooden pipe, 80 per cent.; an alpaca umbrella, 50 per cent.; any iron or steel he may need, an average of 45 per cent.

These were the duties proposed on what was called the revised tariff of last year, which the secretary of the treasury officially reports will, with the other taxes exacted, yield for 1885, \$106,000,000 more than is required for the support of the Government economically administered. As adopted, this revised tariff enacted a few changes from the above list; but of how little account tariff 'revision' is may be gathered from the fact that an official treasury report made last month, states that average reduction effected by that revision is less than 5 per cent. from the old war tariff."

I think it can be shown that most agricultural implements can be purchased in Winnipeg at a lower price than in Chicago, and that the land regulations in Dakota or any other part of the United States cannot be compared in liberality with those in this country. I propose to show also before I sit down that the tariff of freights along the Canadian Pacific Railway, notwithstanding the representation of a gentleman who I am sorry to say is not in his place now, are lower on the Canadian Pacific Railway than on the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific or the St. Paul and Manitoba, for the same kinds of freight.

I have not gone back, in order to