

HON. MR. KAULBACH—I did not read from a book.

HON. MR. McCLELAN—I will remind my hon. friend of a story that I have read, of a scene down in the eastern country. It was that of an unfortunate fellow who was up on a charge for murder, and who had employed a lawyer of some local celebrity to defend him. After the lawyer had spoken for six hours in defence of his client, the prisoner became weary, and asked his counsel how long he intended to continue his address. The lawyer replied that he was going on for five hours longer, when his client was ready to exclaim, with King Lear, "oh, torture me no more, I will confess!"—he offered that if his lawyer would stop the argument he would acknowledge his crime. The poor culprit had to undergo the punishment of eleven hours speaking, and suffered capital punishment in the end. I was reminded of that story the other day, after the hon. gentleman from Lunenburg had reached the fourth or fifth day of his remarks. I had hoped that the same effect would be produced here—that the Government would have admitted the enormity of their policy, and would have thrown themselves upon the mercy of the country, if the hon. gentleman would discontinue his address.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—We will now, if the hon. gentleman will give up the five hours.

HON. MR. McCLELAN—I admit that there might be some application of the story if I were to go on for five days. But I am not defending the government in this case. I stumbled upon the *Contemporary Review* the other day, and—

HON. MR. KAULBACH—Another book?

HON. MR. McCLELAN—Yes, another book, and I am sure that the opinions expressed by the writer here are very much more forcibly put than any remarks I can make. It is a lot of tabulated information.

HON. MR. DEVER—I think the hon. gentleman has a right to be respected; he speaks "by the book."

HON. MR. McCLELAN—Yes, I am very much obliged to my hon. friend. I have heard it running through the speeches of hon. gentlemen on the other side from the beginning—through the speeches of the hon. gentleman from Lunenburg, the hon. gentleman from Quinte, the hon. gentleman from Hamilton, the hon. gentleman from Belleville, and, I think, the senior member from Belleville, particularly, told us, in advocating the high protective system, about the cheapness of goods, leaving people to infer that the very cheapness of the goods to-day was the result of the National Policy. Hon. gentlemen who use that line of argument in their addresses, certainly are not complimenting the intelligence of the people whom they expect to read their speeches, when they suppose that that will be a forcible argument, or that the people will not be able to see through the flimsiness of such statements, as having any bearing at all upon the issue, and hence I would refer here to the reasons—to the great reduction of rates, in the old countries, upon articles of consumption, and the reasons for that reduction of rates. The author of the article I refer to was Mr. Fowler, M. P., and he compiles these figures from a legitimate channel. He says:—"A comparison in figures of the prices as given in this table, and of the prices of the same articles six years later, will bring before the reader the present situation more impressively than any other mode of statement. It will suffice to give the most important article of commerce—prices in January, 1879, and in January, 1885 :

	1879.	Jan. 1884.	Jan. 1885.
Coffee, per cwt. (Ceylon)	65s.	70s.	57s. 6d.
Coals, per ton	19s.	17s.	17s. 6d.
Wheat, per qr.	39s. 7d.	39s.	32s. 6d.
Sugar, per cwt. (W. India)	17s. to 20s.	16s. to 19s.	9s. 6d. to 12s.

And yet the inference would be that the cheap rates of sugar in Canada now all comes about through the National Policy—that is if the hon. gentleman's speeches are to be considered of any importance. He goes on to discuss the reasons of those enormous reductions, and