

ple peculiarly excelled in their production. Add to these circumstances the frugality and thrifty habits of her people, and the effects of the division of the landed property throughout the country, and they had the secret of the success of the French people, and of the extraordinary recuperative powers she had displayed since her disastrous war. If they contrasted the condition of Canada with the condition of our neighbours in the United States, people for people, city for city, farm-house for farm-house, labourer for labourer, mechanic for mechanic, we would find that the people of Canada, to-day, were a more prosperous, more happy, and more comfortable people in every respect than the people of the great United States. True, there was more amassed wealth in that country, and the fact that the people had invested so many million dollars in their bonded debt was pointed out as proof of their prosperity. But this really did prove that the business of the country was not in a condition to afford safe employment for its capital. The capital of the United States, compared with the wants of the people, might be said to be very small, even to-day, and yet they found millions seeking investment in United States bonds at a low rate of interest, and that, instead of being a proof of prosperity, was a proof that the business of the country was not in a paying condition. He would now make some remarks on the present tariff. He had stated that the hon. the Minister of Finance had assured the people of New Brunswick, before they came into Confederation, that \$11,500,000 annually would cover all the expenditure of the four old Provinces for many years to come, and that the taxation of Canada would not exceed \$2.75 per head for, at all events, twenty-five years, and on that the hon. gentleman staked his reputation as a financier. He had heard the hon. gentleman make that statement frequently. He (Mr. Anglin) contradicted it, and they brought the question out before the people. Himself and those who were then associated with him carried the country by an overwhelming majority, and never was any question more fairly and thoroughly discussed before any people than was that question at that election. Some attempts

were made to introduce personalities, and he thought the hon. the Minister of Finance would give him credit for having carefully avoided anything approaching personality. They fought the question out before the people, and he would do the hon. gentleman the credit to say that in that fight he endeavoured with fair argument to persuade the people that it was to their advantage to accept the Quebec scheme. By an overwhelming majority, the people of New Brunswick declared that they did not like the scheme, and would not have it. What followed he need not dilate upon. Somebody had stated that Confederation never would have been carried in New Brunswick without the help of the Fenians, and this was true. A band of Fenians came upon their borders just about the time that the Lieutenant-Governor, having tried in vain to induce the Government, led by Sir A. J. Smith, to unite with him in carrying the scheme of Confederation, was prepared to spring the mine laid with the help of the Finance Minister, and some others, and drive that Government from power. Sixty or seventy men calling themselves Fenians exhibited themselves in the neighbourhood of Eastport, and immediately the alarm spread. Troops and volunteers were sent to defend the frontier. A force of regulars was called from Halifax, and the fleet was summoned from the West Indies. Reports spread that the enemy was several thousand strong, and the whole Province was in a state of alarm. The whole thing was so skilfully managed that the people were led to believe that the Fenians had come down to help the anti-Confederates, and that these were responsible for their coming. In that way Confederation was carried. Where the anti-Confederates had had a majority of 700 or 800 at the first election, they found themselves, at the next, in a minority almost as great. The promise then made was that the taxation should not exceed \$2.75 per head. He (Mr. Anglin) could not understand how the affairs of the country could be managed at that rate of taxation. The hon. member for Halton said that, about that time, in order to coax the Maritime Provinces into this bargain, the taxation of old Canada was reduced from 20 per cent. to