

ment, no less a sum than \$242,502 has been paid during the past two years for legal expenses, and that one individual in the city of Ottawa, Mr. D. O'Connor, received of this amount, \$39,098.90 for legal expenses. This state of affairs should not be allowed to exist, and no doubt a great deal of the extravagance practised by the employees is due to the example set them by the Ministers. I was proceeding during the debate on Wednesday last to give you an idea of the travelling expenses incurred by some of the officials, as they go junketting about the country at the people's expense. I will give you another item in this connection. It is in the case of the private secretary of a Minister, in the receipt of salary as private secretary of \$600 per year. That gentleman is also filling another position, that of second-class clerk, for which he receives a salary of \$1,150, which, this year, will be increased to \$1,200. Let us see the account of travelling expenses sent in by this official:

Private Secretary, 27 trips (\$778.03)—	
Cabs: to Ottawa station, \$26.75; stations to hotels, \$21.50; hotels to stations, \$18.85; sundry, \$54; from Ottawa station, \$20.75.....	\$141 85
Single fares: Ottawa and Montreal, 46 at \$3.50, \$161; sundry, \$68.70.....	229 70
Fares to New York, Mar. 28, and return, \$22; to Calumet and return, 2 at \$3.10	28 20
Pullmans, \$49; porters, \$13.25; steamers, \$5.....	67 25
Telegrams, \$15.28; phones, \$1.05; stationery, \$1.....	17 33
Ry. to Chicago Fair grounds, \$1.50; entrance-tickets to World's Fair, \$3....	4 50
Board, \$255.20; American postage, \$2..	257 20
Sundries not divided (waiters, bell-boys, papers, &c., in early accounts).....	14 40
Waiters, porters, bell-boys, car-boys, \$9.15; newspapers, \$3.05.....	12 20
Barber, \$1.30; laundry, \$1.50; cleaning boots, \$1.60; 2 books, \$1.....	5 40
	\$778 03

Now, if this were a single case, it would not be worth while bringing it before this House, but it is simply an illustration of how the business of the departments at Ottawa is being conducted, and that at a time, too, when the country is passing through a financial crisis, when the Government finds itself face to face with an alarming deficit, and a continuously decreasing revenue. Instead of attacking the evil, instead of removing the root of the evil by reducing expenditure, as they are in duty bound to do, the Government resort to new taxation, and impose taxes on people without necessity. On that point, I think, I have stated sufficient to show that the Government have not adopted the right course in meeting our financial difficulties; and I shall now, with your kind permission, Mr. Speaker, proceed to say a few words in connection with what is known as the so-called National Policy. Hon. gentlemen op-

Mr. RIDER.

posite pretend to have as much confidence in the National Policy at present as a panacea for all our financial ills as they had when they first adopted it in 1878. Let us review our export trade, and find how much it owes to the National Policy. I find that our total exports from the mines, fisheries, forests, farms, and manufactures, are a little over \$100,000,000. Of this amount the manufacturers sent out \$7,692,000, but of this item there was nearly \$1,000,000 set down as household effects—effects of people who are leaving the country. When we deduct this, we find that less than \$7,000,000 is the extent of the exports sent out by our manufacturers. From this it is evident that those manufacturers who are making enormous wealth under the influence of the National Policy, are not making it by the creation of a new trade, or by trade with foreigners bringing foreign wealth into the country, but are simply making it out of our own people, without adding any new wealth to the country whatever. There was a time when in nearly every village, we had our carriage makers and other small manufacturers; but, under the operation of this policy, which facilitates the formation of combines, these have all disappeared, greatly to the disadvantage of the communities in which they were situated. I believe, Sir, that this policy known as the National Policy, so far from being what was pictured to the country in 1878, has proved a most ignominious failure; and I believe the most sanguine of the supporters of hon. gentlemen opposite, must accept one of two conclusions—either that the National Policy is a bad policy, or that it has fallen into mighty bad keeping.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Both.

Mr. RIDER. I believe, Sir, that both are true, that this policy is bad, and that it has fallen into bad hands. I believe a good policy in bad hands will produce worse results than a bad policy in good hands. And in view of the results we have seen, it seems to me it is the duty of this Government to reform, and I believe they will have to reform matters or the people will take them in hand and reform them themselves. I wish to say but a few words in connection with some of the commercial ventures of this Government. The farmers of this country, a few months ago, were considerably stirred with the prospect of a home market. The Government was proposing to pay 20 cents per pound for butter with the idea, as they professed, of helping to build up a reputation for Canadian butter in foreign lands. If we look back we will find that it seemed to be very near election time, and, no doubt it was thought to be a very fine thing with the farmers to have a home market at last, the home market which has been so long promised and never realized. Now, when we find that the butter bearing the imprint