

privilege over grain that we could not control. Now, I say that the construction put upon the treaty by the people of Canada has been in accord with the interpretation put upon it by the people of the United States for eight years. If I am not wrong, the suggestion of the grievance came from this side of the line to furnish the Americans with a new opportunity of putting the screws on the people of Canada.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I want to ask a question, as a matter of information, when was the Order in Council passed, or the regulation made, granting a rebate? It was then that a grievance arose I understand.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS—The first Order in Council was passed on the 26th August, 1884.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—That did not affect Ogdensburgh.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS—It affected everything. The second Order in Council is dated July 4th, 1885. There was a change in the rate but there was no change in the right. The hon. gentleman told us that last year upon this point he had resisted temptation, and did not wish to bring a discussion before the House on this point. Well, I am very sorry to see temptation gaining strength against him. The hon. member should be more free from temptation this year than he was last year, since he is so much older. Now, I am sorry that he did not resist the temptation of showing that, in the Senate of Canada, the pretension of the United States was supported in opposition to Canadian interests, because you all know that this is an open question, and one which is within the scope of diplomacy, and it is not right, that we should discuss a question upon which the Government have not come to a conclusion; so that I think the temptation should have been resisted.

The hon. gentleman who leads the other side of the House showed, or attempted to show, that this country was going to ruin, owing to misgovernment and a defective fiscal policy. Now, I wish to show, and reassure him upon this point, if there is any doubt about it, that we are not going to ruin, and that the fiscal policy of the Government is not defective. If you want to have an idea of the progress of the country, I think one can refer with reliance to the shipping employed for the business of this country

and to the progress we have made in that respect. I shall compare two years as follows:—

	1878.	1892.
Tons of shipping employed	23,102,551	43,802,384
Bank note circulation ..	\$20,215,020	33,788,679
Production of coal, tons (1891)	1,152,000	3,623,076
Value Exports of Canadian cattle	\$1,152,334	7,748,949
Value Exports of Canadian cheese	\$3,997,521	11,652,412
Value Exports of Canadian sheep	\$699,337	1,385,146
Value Exports of Manufactured wood	\$13,908,629	19,802,165
Value Exports of Home manufactures	\$17,780,776	26,843,153
Imports raw cotton, pounds	8,011,759	46,322,525
“ “ “	817,559	3,673,933
Value products of Canadian Fisheries (1891) ..	\$13,215,679	18,978,078
Value Exports of products Canadian Mines ..	\$2,816,347	5,906,471
Value Exports products of Canadian Farms ..	\$32,028,321	50,708,134
Barrels Exports Apples Number	53,213	690,951
Value Exports Apples ..	\$149,333	1,444,883
Dominion note circulation	\$3,120,127	7,214,953
Consumption of coal, tons (1891)	1,665,814	5,885,894
An increase of 4,220,000 tons.		

Hon. Mr. POWER—The winters are more severe.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS.—I can find for the hon. gentleman a better explanation than that. The coal is being used as a result of the National Policy. It is being used in the spinning of cotton in cotton mills, in the iron industries, and in a hundred other ways, and the hon. gentleman is wrong, I think, in referring to the winters as the cause of the increased consumption. We left the glacial period of 1878. We have come into a much more moderate climate, where everything expands and blooms. Now, I will refer to what I think is a very safe test to show the prosperity and the credit of the country. It is the discounts by chartered banks. In 1878, the discounts were \$124,886,552. In 1892, they were \$210,234,377. But there is a better test than that; it is the business failures. Now, if we compare the glacial period of 1878 with 1892, we have the following result: The failures in 1878 amounted to \$23,908,000, and in 1892 to \$13,703,000. The over-due notes in banks is a very good test also to show whether we