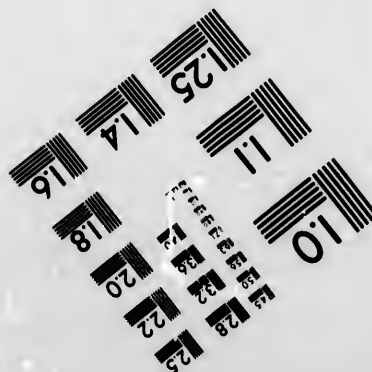
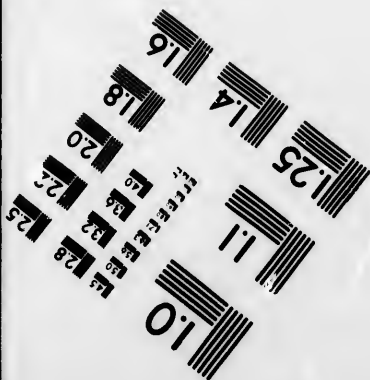
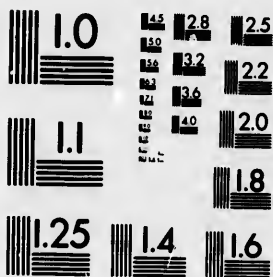


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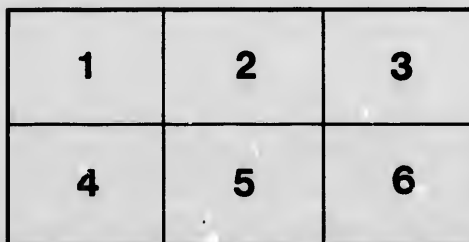
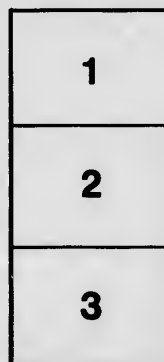
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EXTRACTS
FROM HON. EDWARD
BLAKE'S FAMOUS SPEECH




Delivered in the Canadian House of Commons,
April 16th, 1880.

Canada v. Kansas

Extracts from the Remarkable Speech delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, April 16th, by the HON EDWARD BLAKE, the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition.

IN 1880 KANSAS IS THE FIRST WHEAT AND FOURTH CORN-GROWING STATE IN THE UNION.

HON. MR. BLAKE says:—"The population of the State of Kansas in 1870 was 360,000, and in 1879 **850,000**, MAKING AN INCREASE OF 490,000 IN THE NINE YEARS. In this was to be included a large natural increase, as well as an increase owing to large immigration from the Eastern States. This was not an indication that the population of the North West would in ten years reach 550,000. But the state of things was not equal. What was the position of Kansas at the commencement of the epoch which the Hon. gentleman had taken as his starting point? Besides a population of 360,000, it had no less than 1,500 miles of railway in operation, so that at the commencement of the epoch of rapid increase there had been a considerable development of railway facilities, and during that decade those facilities had increased, SO THAT THERE WERE 2,300 MILES IN OPERATION IN 1879. In 1866, Kansas ranked twenty-fourth among the States of the United States as a corn-growing State, WHILE IN 1879 IT HAD GONE UP SO THAT IT WAS THE FOURTH. In the earlier period it was the twenty-fourth as a wheat grower, WHILE BY 1879 IT HAD RUN UP SO IT WAS ALMOST THE FIRST IN THAT RESPECT, HAVING PRODUCED  THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS OF BUSHELS. With all these evidences of PROGRESS, and all these ADVANTAGES, with a large natural increase from a population of 360,000, we find but 490,000 added to the population of that State in nine years; and yet we were told that over 550,000 irrespective of the natural increase would altogether be added to the population of the North West in ten or eleven years."

Canada a Native Recruiting Ground for the United States.

HON. MR. BLAKE says:—"He would now ask them to compare our own circumstances with those of the Western States in these particulars. First of all let them look at the native recruiting ground of

which he had spoken, that constantly increasing population from which they drew so liberally to people the Western territory. How did we stand in reference to that? We had a population of 4,000,000 as against their many millions [50,000,000], AND THEY KNEW IT TO BE A FACT, THOUGH A DEEPLY REGRETTED FACT, WHICH THERE WAS NO USE IN CONCEALING, THAT MANY OF OUR PEOPLE DID GO TO THE UNITED STATES. *They knew that the settlement of these Western States and territories had been largely helped directly and indirectly by an immigration from our 4,000,000 of people—directly because many of our people had gone to these States, and indirectly because many had gone to the East to displace those who had went thence to the Western territories.* It was quite clear that a considerable number of our people would go to the manufacturing centres, and that others would go to the AGRICULTURAL REGIONS OF THE WESTERN STATES IN SPITE OF THE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THEM IN OUR OWN NORTH-WEST."

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH'S CONFIRMATION OF THE ABOVE.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, in *The Bystander* for May says:—"An exodus to the United States is going on from all the Provinces. As many as 300 persons went from St. John in one week, and 400 from Montreal. An inquiry made by the *London Advertiser* shows that numbers are leaving Ontario, and most of them for the States." Also,

"It is only to be hoped that the **1,000,000 OF NATIVE-BORN CANADIANS** now on the south of the line will not be compelled to fight upon the Yankee side."

Canada's Debt versus The United States' Debt.

HON. MR. BLAKE says:—"While Canada had been doubling its national debt, the United States had taking care to present to the people of Europe the unique example of an enormous reduction in its national debt, and in the burdens of its people, and to that circumstance he attributed one of our greatest difficulties in competing with that country. There was no use of blinking the fact. He durst say Hon. gentlemen would say it was unpatriotic to state it, but it was true, and therefore it was proper to allude to it. The emigrant looked to a country where his burdens would be lighter, which presented a brighter prospect than in his own country. He was told by the United States that they had reduced their war debt over \$100,000,000, that they had reduced the load of interest, and that they were now on a career of relative productiveness. That was the bright statement they presented, and he wanted to know whether it was not prudent for the people of Canada, competing with the United States for the emigration of Europe, not to increase its public debt and public burdens,—not to present a contrast too unfavorable to that which was presented by the United States. . . . While our tax-paying power had not increased since the period of the last census, our gross expenditure had increased by 8,800,000, or nearly SIXTY-SIX per cent. (Hear, hear.)

The increases in some particular cases were enormous. For instance, Post Office expenditures had increased 200 per cent., and charges on the revenue 42 per cent. In 1871, the debt was \$77,000,000, in 1879 it was \$170,000,000, and was still rolling on. The interest on the public debt had not kept pace with the increase of capital for several reasons."

THE FRUIT ZONE OF THE WORLD

IS ON THE

38th Parallel of Latitude,

WHICH RUNS THROUGH THE

COTTONWOOD AND ARKANSAS VALLEYS

IN SOUTH, CENTRAL, AND

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