POOR COPY

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L. S. L.

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AND THE
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20 PRIZES OF		1,000....	20,000
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100	"	300....	30,000
200	"	200....	40,000
600	"	100....	60,000
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THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints. Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.

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DRUGS
—AND—
PATENT MEDICINES
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DRUGS sold at the lowest possible figure and PATENT MEDICINES at their regular rices.

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—ALWAYS IN STOCK.—
EE STREET
Proprietor.

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The above is in use in several Mills on this River, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

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S. C. HAMS, Etc.

6000 B. S. C. Hams,
1000 do Spiced Roll Bacon,
80 Boxes extra good Cheese,
12 Half barrels Boston Pickles
75 Bags fresh assorted Nuts,
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100 Kegs Soda,
100 do Rice.

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13 South Wharf

General Business.

JUST ARRIVED!

a large lot of plain and fancy
GLASSWARE
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HANGING LAMPS,
PLAIN FLOWER POTS,
Fe'y. HANGING FLOWER POTS,
MILK BASINS,
BUTTER CROCKS,
—which Goods we will sell at extremely low figures.

A. H. & H. Marquis,
opposite, Golden Ball, Chatham.

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PALACE STEAMERS OF THE

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And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
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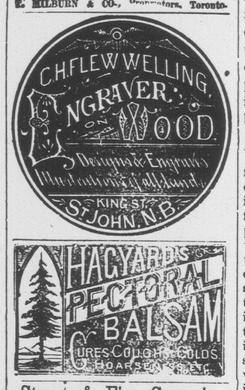

Street & Fire Commissioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Street and Fire Commissioners of the Town of Chatham, having organized under an act passed at the late session of the House of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Street and Fire Service in the Town of Chatham, all matters relating to Highways, Streets and Roads within the Town of Chatham formerly under the management of the Street Commissioner, and all matters relating to Fire Service in said Town formerly under the management of the Firewards, are now under the control and management of the said Street and Fire Commissioners.

By order,
WM. MUIRHEAD, President.
THOS. CRIMMAN, Secretary.

Chatham, May 1, 1886.

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6 Barrels
NOW LANDING.
EX PLAYFAIR.
GEO. S. DEFOREST,
13 South Wharf
St. John, N. B. 10 May, 1885

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street Chatham.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JUNE 3, 1886.

The Senate.

With each recurring session of Parliament the efficiency of the Senate as a branch of the legislature comes up for criticism, mostly of a questioning character. Having neither antiquity nor any record of constitutional merit to place at its credit, it has lost caste to such an extent that its existence and conduct have become matters of indifference to the people, while it entails all the expense that an institution of usefulness would incur. Only in this respect is the Senate a matter of public interest. In theory it is supposed to represent the mature wisdom, stability and unprejudiced opinion of the country, and to act as a check-valve to the impulse of popular or party legislative violence—to protect minorities and give calm second thought to public questions; not so much to initiate measures as to weigh and perfect them under circumstances independent of party policy and the selfishness of constituencies.

How far the Senate of Canada meets these objects it is not necessary to inquire, as it may be asserted, point blank, that it performs none of them at all. In fact, the Senate only exists to register the acts of a Government that has remained long enough in power to have appointed a majority of the senators from among its most servile adherents Thus, the Senate has become a garrison manned by partizans removed from the control and judicious influence of the changes of public opinion. It has become an asylum for a lower order of dependent politicians, where they may be and act independent of the people, yet dependent on the ministry to whom they owe their sinecure positions. That a chamber can be the creation of party and act above it is hardly in accordance with common sense and experience.—The fountain cannot rise above its source.

In order to make the Senate efficient in the performance of its presumed functions in the parliamentary machine, it must be differently constituted to what it is now. It must be more of an outgrowth of the people than an artificial contrivance. The House of Lords in England is the prototype of all second chamber legislatures. It may be imitated, but it cannot be reproduced in any other country than that where it was neither made nor created, but grew out of the habits and customs of ages of political development. It is as illogical in theory as it is fairly—and has, at times, been eminently—effective in practice. The Senate of the United States is hardly available for comparison under our system of responsible Government, though it must be admitted as successful where it is satisfactory to a people who are too conceited with their institutions to be critical of their defects. We would hardly tolerate a Senate that can assert itself so arbitrarily as to thwart and defeat the voice of the people as expressed in the President and his administration. France has exhausted every invention of the mind to create a second Chamber and we know with what success in infinite variety of inevitable failure. The people gave powers and privileges one day, which excited their fears and jealousies the next. When they withdrew their charters, the chamber fell in dignity in proportion to what it lost in privileges. Thus the seed of the constitution was being continually dug up before it had time to take root in either the respect or confidence of the people.

In order to balance the weight and power of the representative chamber where party rules, it is admitted on all hands that a second one is necessary in the parliamentary arrangements of a nation, though superfluous and vicious in local affairs. It should be as independent of the constituencies as of the Crown or Government of the day, yet subject to the influence of general public opinion. To attain the ideal in some reasonable measure, the Senate must be of a composite character and contain a considerable proportion of ex-officio elements, and be a place where ability, merit and experience will find themselves landed as the natural result of proved fitness to govern. A certain proportion of the members should still remain in the nomination of the Crown or Government. This would give the body sufficient political and House-of-Commons experience. Each Province might send one or more members in accordance with some scale of representation, elected by their assemblies, The Chief Justices of the Provinces might be ex-officio members, who would bring learning and dignity to the Chamber. All Universities and Colleges that grant degrees might send a member each, elected or appointed by the faculty as might be determined. The retiring speakers in the House of Commons might be considered in this regard. In some such way a popular and independent body might be created that would fulfil the important duties which are expected of the Senate. An electoral Senate presents the aspects of a mere duplicate of the Commons, and to make the qualification higher and the franchise different and for a longer time is a kind of class legislation which would be objectionable and invidious, as well as in opposition to the democratic spirit of the times.

If we are to extend to the utmost limits of manhood, short of insanity and crime, the freedom to vote for members of the House of Commons, where taxes are imposed, revenue spent and all legislation is mostly initiated, let the Senate be, if we are to have one, a filter equal to the need, through which legislation may be refined from its crudities, injustice and party spirit. Let it be composed of men who may remain patriots as well as members of Parliament, and who may be independent to exercise the calm second thought of the country and still represent the people, in Parliament, though not elected by them. If the Commons is the impulse and desire of the people, there should still be place and room in the frame of the constitution for their reason and understanding—some retreat from their own heat and violence in the pursuit of party ends.

That Appointment.

The *Advocate*—which is, no doubt, as ready as the rest of the Tory supporters in Newcastle to throw Mr. Mitchell overboard in the interest of the new Ottawa patronage-dispenser in Northumberland—takes the liberty of stating that "for once in his life the editor of the ADVANCE is satisfied with an appointment made by the Dominion Government"—meaning we presume the recent appointment to the post-office in Chatham. What we said was that the gentlemen appointed was performing the duties of the office quite as satisfactorily as others of the same party would have done who had applied for it, and some of whom were, we presume, favored by the *Advocate*. As to the appointment, we said nothing to indicate whether it was satisfactory or not to the "editor of the ADVANCE," for that gentleman had nothing whatever to say in the matter, any more than other liberals in Chatham, whatever satisfaction it might have been to him and them to know that all the Tories were obliged to submit to the dictation of the new leader, just as the ADVANCE told them they would, long before. Outside of one gentleman, who was the almost unanimous choice of the community,—and who was fighting on the Conservative side when Mr. Adams was a mercenary soldier in the liberal camp—no Chatham post office appointment that the Tory government could make would be satisfactory to the ADVANCE and the liberal party of Northumberland, We therefore, hope that the *Advocate* will not meddle with the supposed sentiments of gentlemen of whose views of public matters it knows nothing, and to whose councils it is as much of an outsider as to those of the party in Newcastle, outside of whose door it sits expectant and thankful for the slightest recognition. The Mitchell-Adams-Advocate party presents to the people of the county, just now, a happy family cage that would be a bonanza for any political menagerie, and if the *Advocate* will undertake the task of harmonizing the warring elements therein, we think its labors will be better employed than in bothering its giant intellect with what the editor of some other journal may think of matters in which he has no voice.

Northumberland and Dominion Politics.

The situation among the Tories in Northumberland seems to be very puzzling to some people, many of whom belong to the class who are most interested in things they understand least. It is somewhat amusing to Liberals, of course, who are told by their Tory neighbors that "there's no word yet." Heretofore, "the word" used to be sent down by Mr. Mitchell to his trusty followers in Newcastle who would communicate it to *their* followers in Chatham and thence down and up the river and the region round about. Now, however, Mr. Adams has worked behind Mr. Mitchell at Ottawa. The trusted lieutenant has caused the commander to be cashiered and himself exalted to his place. But, in the absence of official orders to that effect, the rank of fyle don't know what to say or think. It is an open secret, however, and we ought to inform them that owing to successful opposition from Mr. Adams to his recommendations at Ottawa and for other reasons, Mr. Mitchell has been forced to oppose the Government, in the interest of which it is determined by Mr. Adams that he will run at next Dominion election, against that gentleman or any one else who may be brought out. It is understood that Mr. Mitchell is waiting for his friends in the County to signify their desire that he should again be a candidate. It is, at best, a divided house with the local Tory party. Meantime, the Liberals look forward with quiet confidence to the election, whether it may come off this year or next. Their opponents are providing candidates for them and otherwise taking an interest in their affairs as if there were no troubles in the tory camp. They will do better, how ever, by making up their minds as to the course they will pursue in an election, in which, Mr. Adams and Mr. Mitchell may contend against each other for the "Mitchell party's" support, and a genuine Liberal for the support of the Liberals. Is it not time that Dominion waste, corruption and extravagance, as represented by the Macdonald Government, and the farce of left-centre and third partyism exclusively embodied in Mr. Mitchell, were so thoroughly discouraged in Northumberland as to give them their *quietus* here forever? The liberals are ready for it and we think their sentiments pervade the County.

A Question of Veracity.

We published, last week, some correspondence and other matter in reference to the Inch Arran Hotel investigation at Ottawa, in which the impulsive St. John lawyer, Mr. J. G. Forbes, gave the lie to Geo. Haddow, Esq., late M. P. for Restigouche. This week, Mr. Haddow publishes the following and, as usual, the "bouncing" tory gets the worst of it.

SIR: In a report of proceedings before the public accounts committee at Ottawa, published in the Montreal Gazette and copied by the Union Advocate, the following appears:—

Mr. Tupper said that before they proceeded with the evidence he wished to state that, in consequence of Mr. Haddow, who was examined at the last meeting of the committee, saying that the government had promised assistance to Mrs. Grant, the first proprietor of the hotel, and that Mr. James G. Forbes, barrister, of St. John, N. B., had corroborated his statement, he had sent the following telegram to Mr. Forbes:—

OTTAWA, May 12, 1886.

James G. Forbes, barrister, St. John, N. B.:

Haddow states that you informed a meeting of Mrs. Grant's creditors that you had personal knowledge that Sir Charles promised the government would pay for construction of Inch Arran. Is this correct?

CHARLES H. TUPPER

Mr. Forbes answered this telegram as follows:

ST. JOHN, N.B. May 12.

Haddow states what is absolutely false. I never at any time had a word of conversation with Sir Charles on the subject and it was long after meeting of creditors I visited Ottawa. If necessary will go to Ottawa and contradict him on oath. I brand Haddow a liar.

J. G. FORBES.

Now as Mr. Forbes has dared to characterize my statement as absolutely false, I take the liberty of asking you to publish the enclosed communication, which will serve to show who should be branded as a liar.

Mr. Forbes, in his telegram to Mr. Tupper, says "it was long after the meeting of creditors I visited Ottawa." The meeting of creditors was held 1st February. In a letter to Mrs. Grant dated 11th February, Mr. Forbes says, "I leave for Ottawa on Friday night's train, and put up at Grand Union Hotel." So he was to leave for Ottawa just a fortnight after the meeting. Is that a long time? Mrs. Grant left about the same time.

Now, I want to add a little more said by Mr. Forbes at the creditors' meeting, which I did not tell the public accounts committee. He stated what the amount was that was promised for the hotel, and that he would guarantee to the creditors all he was worth in the world that their claims would be all paid in a very short time. The creditors wish now they had accepted his guarantee, if it was worth anything.

But perhaps he will deny these statements also; if so, I am prepared to prove them too. Indeed it does not need much investigation to show that Mr. Forbes has branded the wrong man.

For myself I can truly say that, remembering the circumstances of that meeting, my feeling towards Mr. Forbes is one of pity rather than of anger, notwithstanding all the hard things he has seen fit to say of

Yours truly,
G. HADDOW.

DALHOUSIE, May 27.

To the creditors of Peter Grant, who were present at the meeting held 1st February, 1884:

GENTLEMEN: In giving my testimony before the public accounts committee at Ottawa, regarding the "Inch Arran" matter, I said that Mrs. Grant had stated before her creditors that the minister of railways had promised her funds to build her hotel, and that Mr. Jas. G. Forbes, of St. John, who was present as her solicitor, also stated that he had personal knowledge of the fact that she had such a promise, and that he was going to Ottawa with Mrs. Grant to see the minister.

Please say if the above statement is correct.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. HADDOW.

Dalhousie, 26th May, 1886.

We, the undersigned, were present at the meeting of creditors referred to, and certify the above to be substantially a true statement of what was said by Mr. Grant and Mr. Forbes.

John Dickie, Edward Harquoil,
John Miller, J. C. Barberie, solicitor for some of the creditors.
H. A. Johnson,
Andrew G. Wallace,
P. B. Troy, Edward Gordon,
James Duncan, Peter Nadeau.

Mr. Forbes' anxiety to serve his political patrons at Ottawa must have worked his effervescent mind up to its highest pressure, when, as usual, he forgot himself. Besides having his friend, Mr. Tupper, furnish to the public the evidence that he is not very particular as to the phraseology in which he expresses his ideas, he has obliged Mr. Haddow to show conclusively that he is just the character expressed in the language with which he proved himself other than what a gentleman should be. At the same time, however, Mr. Forbes is well adapted to the position he holds in the management of the Tory party of St. John.

The Fisheries Troubles.

It is gratifying, after reading the rant of the N. Y. Herald and other American papers which take extreme views of the fishery question, to find that the legislators of the United States—who are more responsible in the matter—are disposed to discuss it in a sensible and dignified manner. While the Herald refers to our cruisers as "privateers" and even "pirates" the Washington House of Representatives contents itself with recommending retaliatory measures. Of course, we cannot reasonably object to the seizure of Canadian fishing vessels should they go into Booth Bay, Marblehead, Beverley, Gloucester or other roadsteads contiguous to the valuable American fishing grounds to buy bait, or even should they be captured while fishing on such grounds within the three mile limit; nor will the Candian press call the American police vessels which capture them "privateers" or "pirates." The better thought on both sides will recognise the fairness with which the question is treated by American statesman and disregard the blustering elements in other quarters, whose only purpose seems to be the manufacture of sensation, of political capital, or prejudice, by which they may promote private ends at the expense of public interests.

Cable Telegraphic Rates.

Those of the commercial community who have occasion to use the Atlantic telegraphic cables, are interested in the war of rates between the old companies and the Commercial, or Mackay-Bennet company. They were all doing business at forty cents per word, but the Commercial was making the most money on account of its stock not having been "watered." An attempt was, therefore, made to get all the cables into a pool, but the Commercial refused to join it. Thereupon, the others tumbled the rate down to twelve cents, at which rate business is being now done by them in both Canada and the United States. The Commercial, however, made a reduction to twenty-five cents, and its call upon business men to support it—on the ground that the others are endeavoring to break it down so that, under a monopoly-system, they may put rates up to sixty cents—is meeting with fair success.

(From The Monetary Times.)

Dominion Subsidies for Local Objects.

Dominion subsidies to railways, many of which are of a local character, embody a policy which if pursued will involve the country in untold future expenditure. Again, before the end of the session, grants in aid of a great number such railways, in all parts of the country, are brought forward. Even the necessity of distributing these favors equitably is not without its perils, for it tends to their multiplication, and one grant will often be made for no other purpose than to balance another. And at best this balancing must be very imperfect; local advantages will be enjoyed and local hardships suffered after all that it is possible to do is done. Most of the roads or all of them may be capable of conferring public benefits; but when they are purely local they ought not to expect the support of the central authority. Local roads, if they must be subsidized, ought to look to the local legislatures for assistance.

Grants in aid of private enterprises are in their very nature delicate things to deal with. Members of parliament have a strong temptation to be directly or indirectly interested in them, and in case they yield they are in the position of voting grants to themselves. This would happen whether the grants were made by the local or the Federal legislature. The popularity of these grants—"appropriations," the American politicians call them in reference to public works—with members can easily be understood; for though members have no pecuniary interest in them, direct or indirect, they hope to make them a means of securing political support. In this view, these grants are corrupting, and are capable of carrying the contagion to the very heart of the constituent body. And here is their greatest danger. The dominant party must, in such a case, get some advantage, and when it becomes a minority and the other party gets the upper hand, the process has to be repeated, for the same reasons. In this way, the system tends to indefinite extension.

The general government ought surely to confine its railway grants to roads which bind two or more provinces together or which, in some way, possess more than local importance. The province and the municipalities might do the rest. In the United States, under an analagous division of Federal powers, such grants are out of the question. Can we afford to do so much more than the Federal government of that country does? The Federal government of the Republic pays no subsidies to the States; it gives the new States nothing "in lieu of land." As a result of its wise policy it is able to pay off its public debt from time to time; our debt increases, and no one can form any conjecture of the time when it will be paid off.

The Provinces are always willing that the Dominion should exercise that phase of the power of the purse which consists of giving, Is it not conceivable that the autonomy of the provinces might be attacked in this way? The actual danger may not be great, but at any rate it may be great in proportion to the influence exercised by these grants. Is it not possible that a provincial election may be affected by grants of this kind? Might not Nova Scotia be influenced by a grant to continue the railway to Louisburg? This is scarcely a fair illustration of the power of grants for local purposes; for in the larger sense, this is not a local railway, but it is local in the sense that it might produce an effect on the elections and on the autonomy of the Province. We must expect that if the general government is to make grants of this kind, it will seek to subserve its own ends, and there is no guarantee that its aim will be any higher than the interests of the dominant majority. When a right view of the matter comes to be taken, federal grants for local objects will be looked upon with jealousy; if the attempt were made to take instead of to give, it would be resented at once; but it is so pleasant to receive that if no one is thankful no one has a motive to complain. But if the matter were considered in all its bearings, and if the demoralizing effect of the grant were neutralized there would be room for taking a different view. In no way can a province be so safe as in raising its own revenue and keeping the control over its own expenditure. The intrusion of the federal power, just where it is most insidious, may not be seen as a danger; but future generations may marvel at the moral blindness which prevented its being seen. The whole question of federal grants for local purposes needs to be reconsidered.

Neglecting an Important Matter.

The Canadian Government has treated the Imperial Government very shabbily in the matter of the fisheries. Canadians who may be disposed to think that the Imperial Government is not looking after colonial interests as keenly as they should be looked after, ought to remember that early in the year 1883, and in 1884, the Home Government earnestly pressed upon the Governor General of Canada the desire to be informed of the wishes or intentions of the Canadian Ministry. Lord Derby wrote in May, 1883, that Her Majesty's Government "WILL BE GLAD if your Ministers will favor them with their views in the matter as soon as they are in a position to do so,' and in the January following he requested the Marquis of Lorne to "move your government to take AN EARLY OPPORTUNITY of placing me in possession of their views *as to the course to be pursued*," etc. The British Government is ever slow; but the British Government was anxious to begin this matter in good time so that a result could be reached before there were surprises and reprisals to complicate a settlement. The truth, when it all comes out, will show that the Canadian Government did not want any arrangement in the nature of a treaty with the United States. The Ontario manufacturers are against a treaty with that country. If now, in the settlement under pressure, the Imperial Government will have to make concessions not satisfactory to Canada, this should be charged to the procrastination of the Canadian Government.—*Globe.*

Taxes on Food and Fuel.

The following Hansard report of a speech delivered by Hon. Peter Mitchell in the House of Commons on 20th ult. shows that at least one advocate of the vaunted National Policy is beginning to realise its effects upon the country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
OTTAWA, MAY 20.

Mr. Mitchell.—Before we go into Committee of Supply, I propose to bring under the consideration of the House a subject which is of very considerable importance, not alone to the constituency I represent, but to the people of the whole Dominion. It is in the recollection of the House that about eight years ago—I think in 1878—the policy of the country was discussed and the verdict of the people was in favor of what is now called the National Policy. I am afraid that I am somewhat responsible with others for creating a feeling in favor of the National Policy. I have never regretted the action I took in that respect; I am still a believer in the National Policy, but, now, as then, I do not believe in running the National Policy to the ground. There are some things, in the application of the National Policy to the tariff of the country, that I think it is time this House should revise. It will be recollected that one of the most serious objections—and I now particularly address my hon. friends from the Maritime Provinces—against the National Policy was the duty on flour and the duty on coal. To the people of Nova Scotia, of course, it was important to have a duty on coal. The people of New Brunswick felt comparatively no interest in that duty, except such interest as they might feel in the success of a great national source of wealth in a neighboring Province. With a very slight interest in coal mines, only one or two being in that Province, one a very large and another an unimportant one, that Province was but little agitated on this question. At the time, one of the greatest objections I had to meet, in endeavoring to impress the people of my county with the desirability of adopting the National Policy, a policy which would create industries in our Dominion, as we hope it would, and as the results, I believe, have shown it has, was the duty upon the food of the people, particularly of the poor, hard-worked classes. I found that objection met me on every platform, and while I was

PERSONALLY AGAINST THE IMPOSITION

of duty on the food of the poor people, and while, had I been elected, I would have endeavored to shape the policy of the Administration of that day so as to exclude the duty upon cereals and grains, which was necessary to warm the people, while I would have done that, unfortunately or fortunately for myself, and perhaps my constituents, I was defeated, and therefore had but little to say in the framing of the National Policy. Had I been returned on that occasion I should have resisted at every stage the imposition of a duty on flour, meal, corn, wheat, and the imposition of a duty on coal. I was not returned, and therefore did not feel myself responsible, except in a secondary degree, for the duties imposed on these articles. It is unfortunate that the policy of the Government was so shaped that we could not have the National Policy without imposing a duty on the bread of the people and on their coal. No man regrets that more than I do. I suffered, I will not say I bled for it, but I felt on that occasion I had lost my election largely in consequence of the fact that it was like putting a firebrand into the country to talk about taxing the food of the poor man, and very properly so. It was impossible almost to present any argument for the duty except the argument which was put forth on that occasion by its advocates, that after a year, or two years, or three at the furthest, the probability was the production of Canada itself would be sufficient for the food of Canada. When that event arose, and the probability was that, with our Northwest peopled, we would raise more food that was required for our people, and it would then make little difference whether there was a duty or not, as the markets of Europe would regulate prices, not only in the States, but in Canada as well. It was a question on which arguments could be used on both sides. I used that argument, but as regards the theory of what might result and the practical fact of what did result—the practical fact that we were

PUTTING 50 CENTS A BARREL ON FLOUR

when, as the people said, they found difficulty in getting money enough to buy the flour without duty, I felt the strength of the position in which the people were placed, and while I was in favor of the National Policy, as a whole, I was not in favor of that particular part of it.

But I was aware, and everyone must be aware, that all legislation is more or less a matter of compromise, and, in order to get the necessary protection assented to by the farmers of the country in the west, more particularly in Ontario and the west, in order to get protection to encourage the industries, whether the principle was a right one or not—I am not going to open up that question now, but in order to get that encouragement to the industries which we hoped to create under the National Policy—it became a necessity, so the Government of the day thought, to impose a duty on the food of the people. I think the time has arrived, with the magnificent North-West opened up, with means of communication as good as any in the world between the producers and the consumers there, when we may fairly ask that the question of taking off the duty from the bread of the people shall be considered by the Government. I may be answered that the duty does not increase the cost. That is a theoretical question which I do not think we should consider now, whether it increases the cost or not, it certainly does not make it any cheaper, and it is pretty hard to convince a poor man, who has the price of a barrel of flour, if he has to pull out of his pocket

ANOTHER HALF-DOLLAR

to pay for the duty on the barrel of flour, that the half dollar tax is not costing him anything more for the food he is going to eat and to feed his family with. I am not going to take up much of the time of the House on this question, because it is too late in the Session, but I will read a few statistics which I have prepared on this point, and which I trust the House will give some consideration to. I have gone to the trouble of compiling the imports and exports of flour and wheat in two years, 1877, the year before this policy was adopted, and 1885, the last year. Perhaps the House will consider this statement read and it will appear in the Debates to-morrow.

Mr. Mills—We want to hear the facts now.

Mr. Mitchell—Then I will read it:

Number of bushels of wheat and barrels of flour imported into the different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada for the years 1877 and 1885, and the value of each:—

Year 1877.

Province.		Value.
Ontario—		
Wheat, bush	3,755,400	$3,992,847
Flour of wheat, brls..	28,131	154,890
Quebec—		
Wheat, bush	819,177	839,941
Flour of wheat, brls..	282,140	1,426,636
Nova Scotia—		
Wheat, bush	1,446	2,088
Flour of wheat, brls..	121,039	717,103
New Brunswick—		
Wheat, bush	27	54
Flour of wheat, brls..	61,216	285,253
P. E. Island—		
Wheat, bush	125	250
Flour of wheat, brls..	16,225	71,305
Manitoba—		
Wheat, bush	3,748	2,946
Flour of wheat, brls..	9,922	41,620
British Columbia—		
Wheat, bush	9,128	8,698
Flour of wheat, brls.	30,383	161,466

Year 1885.

Ontario—		
Wheat, bush	291,385	271,190
Flour of wheat, brls..	78,283	324,977
Quebec—		
Wheat, bush	2,814,640	2,816,269
Flour of wheat, brls..	322,051	1,216,884
Nova Scotia—		
Wheat, bush	33	27
Flour of wheat, brls..	89,995	376,001
New Brunswick—		
Wheat, bush	8	7
Flour of wheat, brls..	22,229	110,150
Manitoba—		
Wheat, bush	1,798	1,075
Flour of wheat, brls..	1,141	5,499
British Columbia—		
Wheat, bush	19,829	13,854
Flour of wheat, brls..	53,667	206,673
P. E. Island—		
Wheat, bush	.....	.....
Flour of wheat, brls..	7,196	33,171

Number of bushels of wheat and barrels of flour exported from the different Provinces in the Dominion of Canada for the years 1877 and 1885, and the value of each:—

Year 1877.

Province.		Value.
Ontario—		
Wheat, bush	409,087	$440,294
Flour of wheat, brls..	60,621	336,784
Quebec—		
Wheat, bush	1,984,068	2,302,089
Flour of wheat, brls..	198,090	1,083,216
Nova Scotia—		
Flour of wheat, brls..	8,237	59,702
New Brunswick—		
Flour of wheat, brls..	259	1,685
Manitoba—		
Flour of wheat, brls..	20	120
British Columbia—	.....	....
P. E. Island—		
Flour of wheat, brls..	678	3,931

Year 1885.

Ontario—		
Wheat, bush	1,025,280	791,141
Flour of wheat, brls..	60,084	248,107
Quebec—		
Wheat, bush	1,224,036	1,099,445
Flour of wheat, brls..	59,069	286,961
Nova Scotia—		
Wheat, bush	91,631	75,692
Flour of wheat, brls..	4,067	18,671
New Brunswick		
Wheat, bush	.....	.....
Flour of wheat, brls..	541	2,706
Manitoba—		
Wheat, bush	7	6
P. E. Island—		
Wheat, bush	2	3
Flour of wheat, brls..	16	85

The total imports for the years named, in the whole Dominion, were as follows:

Year 1877.

		Value.
Wheat	Bush. 4,589,051	$4,846,824
Flour of wheat Brls.	549,063	2,964 273

Year 1885.

Wheat	Bush. 3,128,143	3,102,422
Flour of wheat Brls.	565,562	2,273,355

EXPORTS.

Numbers of barrels of flour and bushels of wheat exported from the Dominion of Canada during the years 1877 and 1885, with their values:

Year 1877.

		Value.
Wheat	Bush. 2,393,155	$2,742,383
Flour of wheat Brls.	268,605	1,485,438

Year 1885.

Wheat	Bush. 2,340,956	1,966,287
Flour of wheat Brls.	123,777	556,530

Now, Sir, I have prepared these statistics to show the value of the wheat imported into the different provinces prior to the adoption of the National Policy. Of course, people may have various views about the propriety or impropriety of that policy, but one thing is clear, that in certain provinces of this Dominion it works

EXTREMELY HARD AGAINST THO