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Grain Dealers' Grievances

The special general meeting of the

The special general meeting of the Grain Dealers' association, held in the board room of the Grain Exchange this week, was very largely attended. It had been called by the control of the Grain Exchange this week, was very largely attended, it had been called by the control of Morden; J. McLaughlin, Winnipeg; J. W. Cochrane, Glenboro; A. Kelly, Brandon; Wilson & Co., Arden; S. Scott, Lauder; J. Scott, Bartney; F. Scott, Lauder; J. Scott, Brandon; Wilson, M. G. Martney; F. J. Hand, Carlon, M. G. Martney, J. Hand, Carbon, M. G. Hand, M. G. Martney, J. Hunt, Carbon, M. G. Hand, M. G. Martney, J. Hand, Carbon, M. G. Martney, M. M. G. Martney, M. Martney, M. Martney, M. Martney, M. Martney, M. Martney, M. Martne

Prepared Their Case.

Mr. Sifton had arranged to meet the deputation at 4 o'clock. In order to prepare for a statement for his consideration, a preliminary meeting to prepare for a statement for his consideration, a preliminary meeting was held, at which President Love explained the object of the association being called together, and suggested a line of action to be adopted. Many of the grain men from the country as well as from the city, spoke, and a resolution, couched in general terms, was agreed to be presented to the

was agreed minister. Mr. Sifton was greeted with ap-plause as he came in at a little after

Mr. Sifton was greeted with applause as he came in at a little after
plause as he came in at a little after
After stating the object of the association's desire to meet him, President
Love read the resolution they had
just prepared, which was a follows:

the Manitoba Greath of the operation of
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the operation of the operation of
the operations of said act
fair and equitable to all."

Mr. Love's Argument.

Mr. Love's Argument.

Mr. Love's Argument.

Mr. Love's Argument.

In speaking to the resolution Mr. Love said the grain men objected to the property of the provision in the act would make it improvision in the act would now be in the act with the act would now be in the act with the act would not be said. The act would not be said, "none of us, sir, would now be in the act would not be said, "none of us, sir, would now be in the said," none of us, sir, would now be in the said, "none of us, sir, would now be in the said, "none of us, sir, would not be in the said," which is a said to be in the said the

as against the elevators in the matter of car distribution.

Elevators had to be licensed and bonded, their owners had to have guarantee bonds, and they had to provide accommodation for six grades of wheat. The act provides that a farmer can

direct an elevator to ship his grain in store, yet the same act prevented his getting cars. If the elevator could not ship, for lack of cars, the elevator owner had to insure the wheat, carry owner had to insure the wheat, carry of compensation. For without a cent of compensation. For which we have the present system of car distribution should be struck from the act.

Very Few Are Benefited.

Very Few Are Benefited.

The financial responsibility of the elevator men, as compared with the man with only sufficient capital to man with the act benefited only those in the immediate vicinity of the cars. The farmers who secured cars were the farmers who secured cars were the farmers who constituted from electron of the agricultural population—derived but little benefit from the act. The effect of the grain blockade on the business of the towns was touch-derived but little benefit from the act. The effect of the grain blockade on the business of the towns was touch-derived but little benefit of the grain blockade on the business of the towns was touch-derived but global to be business of the town was touch-derived by the town the form of the town was to the form of the town the their case.

More Cars Needed

More Cars Needed.

Mr. Chisholm, of Griswoid, would not ask Mr. Sifton to do away with the act, grain men, he thought Mr. Sifton would agree, were not all thieves and robbers, any more than all farmers were saints. He thought that where farmers were satisfied to order a car at that elevator. It took 60 per cent. of each crop to pay its working expenses, in seed, time, threshing and labor. These should be threshing and labor. These should be shipments ceased, business to when and hardship was entailed on all who depended on grain. Mr. Chisholm

anipments ceased, business ceased, and hardship was entailed on all who and hardship was entailed on all who thought that if the railway companies could provide enough cars that the Grain Act would cut no figure.

Mr. Alex, Keily, of Brandon, thought with the could continue the country of 30,000 or 40,000 in with an elevator of 30,000 or 40,000 in with a consider the position of the grain men, for, if the asked Mr. Silton to consider the position of the grain men, for, if the saked Mr. Silton to consider the position of the grain men, for, if the saked Mr. Silton's Boards in the act and showed by specific instances act and showed by specific instances in equitable.

Mr. Sifton's Reply.

Inequitable.

Mr. Sitton's Reply.

Mr. Sitton who was received with appliause. Sitton who was received with appliause. Sitton who was received with appliause, and the was bound to say that this is at the was bound to say that this is at the was bound to say that this is a suppliause, and the same suppliause of a somewhat different cannot be suppliaused by the suppliause of the part form the farmers for the part form years, that had had to defend himself against this accusation was suppliaused by the suppliause of the part form years, that had had to defend himself against this accusation was changed, and that he was charged with the offence of helping the farmers to put the grain men out of business, to put the grain men out of business, to put the grain men out of business, the suppliause of the suppliause of

Fraught With Difficulties

—difficulties which he had in the past, and would in the future, do his best to remove. In the past two years there had arisen a situation which had resulted in the passage of the act in its present form. There was no object to

be gained, Mr. Sifton continued, in beating about the bush. The statement had been made that the farmer who had been made that the farmer who eld from 6 to 7 cents per bushel more than the farmer who shipped his wheat through an clevator. "I have grain trade," went on the minister: "many of my oldest and closest friends are engaged in the business, and I grain to decrease when the minister; are engaged in the business, and I never shared any idea but that the grain men are an honest body of men engaged in a perfectly legitimate business, and in the state of the st

Take an Undue Toll

Take an Undue Toll
on the product of my labor, then I
want to say plainly, that this is a
complaint and an objection that parliament is bound to recognize. And I
tell you, moreover, gentlemen, that I
tell you, moreover diemen, that n
parliament will ever be elected in Candad that can afford to disregard this

iell you, moreover, gentiemen, that no partiament will ever be elected in Campariament will be protest. There may, of course," continued Mr. Sifton, "be some explanations and pther circumstances of which the entire a bable is not too much, under the exceptional circumstances this that the difference of from six to eight cents a bable is not too much, under the exceptional circumstances this that this difference will be the statements of the most reputable men, there was this difference, and it has the statements of the most reputable men, there was this difference, and it as legitimate consultated more than a legitimate consultated more than a legitimate consultate more than the statement of the most continuity in the world would stand.

"I had serious misgivings about the results of the Grain Act. I talked it would would stand." I had seen who are here present in this dozen who are here present in this board room this afternoon. I discussed with them the difficulties it can be a supported to the continuity of the course of the continuity of the course of the cours

A Remedy Had to Be Applied

cal working. Nevertheless, insamuen as A Remedy Had to Be Applied we thought it only fair that the proposed remedies emboded in the Grain Act, should be tried. And I am free to state, even now, that were supplied to the Grain Act, should be tried. And I am free to state, even now, that were supplied to the control of the tried and existence of the control of the tried and the supplied to the control of the c

sentatives of this association will have the fullest and freest opportunity to discuss the whole subject with the members. I wouldn't care to say that the House will adopt your views—I entertain doubts as to that.

The Solution.

"I do not think the grain situation will be solved except in one way—in an enormous increase in the transporting power of the railways have uterly failed to apprehend and comprehend the task they were supposed to accomplish. Nine-tenths of the

trouble we now labor under is due to that fact. It must not be sup-posed, however, that the Canadian Northwest is peculiar in that respect. Last week I heard President Hill, of posed, nowever, una to the pose of the pos

Hopes for Equity.

"I am not able, at the present time."
concluded Mr. Sifton, "to state the
nature of the changes that will be
made in the Grain Act. I came here
made in the Grain Act. I came here
proposed that the control of the came,
say, and hear their aide of the came,
say, and hear their aid say. What parliament has to so is to endeavor to find a solution of the problem, after hearing all sides and weighing all the evidence and the circumstances. I can promise you that I will give whatever capacity and ability I may possess to the solution of the difficulty, and can only express the hope that, when action is resolved to the control of t (Applause.)

Other Opinions.

At the voncilos of Mr. Sifton's address Mr. Solidon of Mr. Sifton's address Mr. Solidon's Mr. Sifton's address Mr. Solidon's Mr.

until next year.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Sifton for his attendance and courteous consideration, moved by Mr. Crowe and seconded by Mr. W. W. McMillan, was carried with applause. This closed the

Canadian Honey.

Canadian Honey.

Canadian Honey.

It is a pity that Canadians have not the custom more strongly marked of eating honey, which is not only a highly nutritious food, but probably highly nutritious food, but probably and the property of the

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and events, calling on retail merchants and year and expenses, payable \$15.7 a, week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 334 Dearborn St. Chicago.