

thing else, and refuses to surrender. The Americans promise the Sioux good treatment, and those who have surrendered have been very well treated. Sitting Bull, who is in a starving condition, receives no sustenance of any kind from the Canadian Government. They are told they will receive no food from the authorities, and that they must surrender to the American Government. Our offer of an escort of Sitting Bull, to the frontier, and also of protection till the American forces are ready to receive and protect him, has been again and again made. The Indians are afraid of being attacked by some of the western men who suffered from hostile incursions of the Indians during the Civil War. Every inducement has been offered to those Indians to surrender, and I believe they will surrender to the United States authorities ere long *ex necessitate*. The bands have dwindled away considerably. There are now 60 lodges.

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT. I am extremely glad to hear that, because Sitting Bull's Indians have always been a serious source of danger to us. Where are those people?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. Wood Mountain.

176. Collection of Revenues—Excise..... \$200,206 66

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT. This item was last year but \$180,000. Is there an increase of \$20,000 this year? The increase of the salaries of the Excise officers is a very large one. There seems to be a considerable alteration in the system.

Mr. LAURIER. I thought the same system was kept up this year. I see there have been examinations for the admission of candidates into the different branches of the service; and I knew the candidates raised from one class to another are entitled to an increase of salary. If it is not proposed to have any such examinations this year, I do not understand why there should be so much money asked for—more than last year.

Mr. MOUSSEAU. The increase over last year is \$20,206. The increase is accounted for by the larger number of employees this than last year, amounting to seventy-six; thirteen are to oversee the collection of the tobacco duty; fifteen are excisemen; there are two caretakers and three messengers besides a few other officers.

Mr. ANGLIN. Where is the additional work for those officers?

Mr. MOUSSEAU. The increase is in consequence of the Act last Session by which a change in regard to the cultivation of tobacco was provided for, and the inspection of petroleum was made more effective.

Mr. LAURIER. This increase is principally for new excisemen to look after the tobacco revenue.

Mr. MOUSSEAU. To look after tobacco, petroleum and gas.

Mr. LAURIER. How many officers are for petroleum?

Mr. MOUSSEAU. None specially. Last year there were fifteen, this year twenty, but that is not at all a vote of the Government, but it is done in carrying out the law of 1873.

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT. Are we to understand that the increase of thirty-three additional employees on a total staff of 133 or 134, is on account of the inspection of tobacco?

Mr. MOUSSEAU. With regard to this inspection of tobacco, we have been entering on a new phase of the matter, in the hope that it would ultimately be an important source of revenue.

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT. Is it from a tax on this native grown tobacco that you hope to realize this revenue?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Mr. MOUSSEAU. Yes; and, by sending instructors through the country, to teach the people how to grow good tobacco.

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT. Do you mean to say that, under this vote, you are taking money to pay instructors in the growth of tobacco, and not for excise purposes at all?

Mr. MOUSSEAU. Some of the instructors have only begun their work, but the production and sale of the articles are rapidly increasing.

Mr. LAURIER. Really I think this is obtaining money under false pretences. This vote is asked for the salaries of excisemen, and now the hon. gentleman says that these men have the duty of instructing the people in the growth of tobacco. This I do not think is allowed by the Act, and the hon. gentleman should at least state fairly and above-board what the money is for. I do not believe these are part of the duties imposed on the exciseman. I believe, on the contrary, it can only be the duty of the exciseman to collect the revenue. I see by these estimates that the collection of the duties on tobacco cost this year over \$60,000, though a very insignificant revenue was collected. If we are expending all the hon. gentleman has stated, I can only repeat what I said before, that it is obtaining money under false pretences.

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT. What provision is there in the Act authorizing these officers to instruct the people in the growth of tobacco?

Mr. MOUSSEAU. What I said was that the instructions from the department were to examine the kind of tobacco in cultivation, the mode of cultivation, to give such advice as was needed, and to report to the department. If there are any improvements made in the culture of tobacco, it will be the duty of these instructors to acquaint the people with them. I understand that the gentlemen selected for this purpose are well acquainted with the culture of tobacco. These officers have already been appointed.

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT. The statement made is a remarkable one and requires the attention of the Committee. The hon. gentleman tells us that, owing to the encouragement to be given to the growth of Canadian tobacco, he expects a large increase in the revenue. We impose a duty of only four cents a pound upon that, and all the Canadian grown tobacco which goes into consumption will necessarily keep out so much foreign tobacco on which there is a much larger duty, and where the additional revenue is to come from I really do not see.

Mr. MOUSSEAU. There is 14 cents on manufactured tobacco.

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT. Unless the law has been altered the duty is twenty or twenty-five cents. Although it may be very desirable to encourage the growth of Canadian tobacco, for every pound which pays an excise of four cents you lose necessarily an equal quantity of foreign tobacco, which would otherwise go into consumption, and pay a double or treble duty.

Mr. ANGLIN. I think it is a great advantage to the House that the hon. Minister of Inland Revenue is not present to-night; for he would not, I think, have given such explanations as we have received. If thirteen gentlemen are to be sent through the Province to teach farmers how to grow and save tobacco, it would be well that we should be informed how these instructors are to be instructed, for I presume it is not easy to find men who are adepts in that business. We should first be satisfied that they know something of the business, and that they will be able to convey valuable information to the native population. This is an extraordinary system that appears to have been adopted. In regard to excisemen, the hon. gentleman did