

at 10 cents per pound. Among the nays were also the names of Messrs. Malouin, then member for Quebec East, Huntington, Jetté, Laflamme—another patriotic French-Canadian—and Scriver.

Mr. ROSS. Read the other side.

Mr. BERGERON. That has already been read by the hon. member for L'Islet in French. I do not suppose that any hon. member will say there should not be some tax on tobacco. It is but natural, when taxes have to be imposed, that the people should pay a tax on that which is of use only for their pleasure. What hon. gentlemen on this side, when in Opposition, asked for was that the tax should not be as high as 10 cents; and when the Conservative party came into power in 1878, they reduced the tax to 4 cents, and provided that the Canadian farmer could smoke his own tobacco without paying duty, as 30 pounds were allowed by law to every family for home consumption. Only those who made a trade of it had to pay 4 cents a pound duty; and protection was given to the native plant by the imposition of a heavy duty on foreign tobacco. I am not going to vote for the motion of the hon. member for St. John.

Mr. MILLS. With regard to this particular tax, I suppose hon. gentlemen opposite, according to their view, will say it is on the farmers. They have contended that a tax imposed on a particular article is paid by the producer, and as the farmer is the producer of the tobacco, which bears this tax, it is he who pays it. So far as I am personally concerned, if the Government had not interfered with the freedom of sale, I would have no objection to a moderate tax. What has particularly destroyed this branch of industry in the West has been the restriction imposed on the sale. I wish to call the attention of the House to the very different manner in which they deal with the farming population compared with that in which they deal with the manufacturers. The ordinary manufacturer is allowed to bring in his raw material free of duty, and a very serious tax is imposed on every article that comes into competition with his industry. But with the farming population a different rule is adopted. The hon. gentlemen are not satisfied with letting them alone, but insist on taxing the product of their industry, and when a motion is proposed not to protect them, not to deal with them in the way in which cotton manufacturers and sugar refiners are dealt with, but simply to let them alone, and not impose on them burdens which are not imposed on other portions of the community, these hon. gentlemen oppose that motion, and then the hon. gentleman proposed that farmers should pay the Excise duty on the products of the farm.

Mr. PLUMB. You added 10 per cent.

Mr. MILLS. But hon. gentlemen adopted a different policy. They adopted a policy of Protection which serves to protect certain industries of the country, while they have taxed others. If they had allowed the farmer to stand on a footing of equality, they would not only have relieved him from all taxation, but would have given him a bounty to encourage him in his agricultural pursuits. Hon. gentlemen opposite have not done that. The hon. member for Niagara (Mr. Plumb) stands up and defends a special tax upon the products of the farm, while he is not only ready to relieve other industries of the country from taxation, but he also proposes to give them a bounty. I propose in this matter, while the farmer is being burdened with a view to encourage other branches of industry, to vote for the repeal of a tax which imposes special burdens on his own.

Amendment negatived on the following division:—

YEAS :  
Messieurs

Béchar, Bourassa,

Coupal, Dumont,

Mills, Patterson (Essex),

Casey, Casgrain,

Geoffrion, Laurier,

Rinfret.—11.

NAYS :  
Messieurs

Allison, Anglin, Arkell, Bain, Bannerman, Beauchesne, Bergeron, Bergin, Bill, Blake, Bolduc, Boutbee, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunting, Burnham, Burpee (St. John), Cameron (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cartwright, Charlton, Cimon, Cockburn (Muskoka), Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coursol, Cuthbert, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Domville, Doull, Drew, Elliott, Farrow, Fitzsimmons, Fleming, Fulton, Gigault, Gillies,

Girouard (Kent), Grandbois, Hackett, Haddow, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Halton, Hooper, Hurteau, Ives, Jackson, Jones, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Lane, Langevin, Lantier, Little, Longley, Macdonald (Sir John), McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Pictou), Macdonell (Lanark), Mackenzie, Macmillan, McCallum, McCarthy, McConville, McCuaig, McDougall, McGreevy, McKay, McLennan, McLeod, McQuade, McRory, Manson, Masson, Massue, Merner,

Mongenais, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Orton, Ogden, Orton, Paterson (Brant), Pickard, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Poupore, Richey, Robertson (Shelburne), Ross (Middlesex), Rouleau, Routhier, Royal, Ryan (Montreal), Rykert, Rymal, Schultz, Scott, Scriver, Shaw, Snowball, Sproule, Stephenson, Sutherland, Tassé, Tilley, Trow, Valin, Vanasse, Wade, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (York), Wheler, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), Williams, Wright.—131.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

158. Indians, Ontario and Quebec..... \$26,800 00

In reply to Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT,

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the Robinson treaty remained in the same position as when the hon. member left office.

Mr. DAWSON. Has any arrangement been arrived at with the Ontario Government for the payment of amounts due to the Indians for the Lake Superior lands, because the payment to the Indians was really a lien on the lands, and it is very important to have the principle established now in view of the disputed territory, for if it falls to Ontario or any part of it that Province should certainly pay the Indians whose annuities are to all interests and purposes a lien on the land which they relinquished.

Mr. MACKENZIE. This money was paid to the Indians for the extinguishment of their title to the lands, and if Ontario reaps the benefit it is bound to pay the money.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. No doubt.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Not only what has been voted this year, but what has been voted from the first,—that would naturally have to come to the Dominion so soon as the boundary question is settled.

Mr. MILLS. There are large tracts of territory near Lake St. John, in Quebec, which have never been surrendered by the Indians, but from which the timber has been cut. Has the First Minister taken any action on this subject, or any correspondence with the Quebec Government?