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Mr. Hudspeth's Speech in the House of Commons against Commercial Union.

Continued from last week.

MR. HUDSPETH. Yes, you may say "oh, oh." You are only making yourselves ridiculous and most of you are making like the monkey climbing the pole. I do not think this is a laughing matter, it is a very serious matter, and we should try to find out the facts of the case. I hope I have not hurt any of your feelings by saying what I have said. I should be very sorry to do it. The hon. member for Iverville (Mr. Eschard) mentioned something about the benefits of a free trade system, and he said that it was a restricted reciprocity, and he argued very neatly, what would be the good of reciprocity at all if we did not get the advantage of an exchange of our products with the United States? I should say that he was not saying clearly, and very logically, that gentlemen on this side said that there was nothing to be got by the exchange because the United States had the same kind of products as we had, and therefore they did not require our products, and there was no necessity for any duty at all. Well, I do not go quite as far as that. I think that an exchange, even by one way only, is often beneficial, and that it is possible to have a reciprocity treaty that would be fair both to Canada and the States; it certainly would be an advantage to us, and I think it would be an advantage to them. Now, I am speaking of a general tariff, not of a tariff where you manufacture lumber. Lumber is one of the largest manufactures in the western part of the Province—about this question of the duty of \$2 per thousand on lumber I should like to say a few words. The abolition of the duty of \$2 per thousand that amount more for his lumber. "No, I don't think it would, but I think we would say so, and thereupon the President will appoint three commissioners to meet the same number appointed by the Canadian Government and prepare a report for settling the internal taxes of the two countries, and the taxes on imports from all other countries, and dividing equitably the revenues derived from these sources.

Now, I think that it is a comprehensive of what is necessary in order to effect the kind of commercial union about which there has been so much loose talk—the kind which goes to the extent of absolute free trade between the two countries, for settling the internal taxes of the two countries. Mr. Hitt and the committee evidently see that this involves not only an identical tariff but an identical internal revenue system for the two countries. The commercial union which the Canadian government have either not seen or affected not to see. As the Times has repeatedly pointed out, if there is absolute free trade between the two countries, and no common tariff, between and the States of the Union, there must be the same tariff for both, for otherwise the lowest duties imposed by either would practically be the duties for both. To illustrate, Canada imposes a 10 per cent duty on the United States 70 per cent on woolen goods imported from other countries, all woolen goods imported would be entered at Canadian ports and pay the 30 per cent duties and the 70 per cent duties of the United States. Thus the Canadians could force us to adopt whatever duties they might impose for themselves or else lose the import trade of our seaboard cities. So, too, if they put a 10 per cent duty on whisky, we would have to do the same, or all our distilling business would go to Canada. Mr. Hitt and the committee see this, and propose a mode of agreeing upon an identical tax system for the two countries, and the establishment of commercial union completely is wholly impracticable."

get a little more for it." I said: "How much do you think you will get more for it?" "Well," he said "I think about \$10 a thousand. The supply and demand regulate this matter to a great extent, and I do not suppose if the duty upon lumber was abolished to-morrow, that we would get anything like \$2 a thousand more for our lumber than we are getting now." I said: "Is there a thing might be said about horses. It has been said by the hon. gentlemen opposite that the farmers lose about \$25 upon every horse they sell to the United States. Now, there are two young men up in my county, Lindsey and Lindsey, who breed horses. I saw them the other day in Lindsey, and I enquired what amount of business they had done in 1887, and they said they had paid out \$30,000 in the town of Lindsey and in the

The question naturally arises in the minds of thoughtful consumers. Of what does this impurity or residuum consist? In the case of the first named powder there has been the addition of a certain amount of alumina. Prof. C. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, N. Y., late chairman of the New York State Board of Health, which partially supplies the missing information, and as the manufacturers of this article have been unwilling to allow the publication of all the ingredients used in baking powders, there can be no objection to its statement here. Among the impurities Prof. Chandler found Cleveland's powder to contain 1.5 per cent. of lime, with alumina, starch and water, in quantities not stated. Alum is a substance declared by the highest authorities to be hurtful. If the balance of this residuum is all poisonous, it is a very small amount, but if the powder is as it is known to be in some of the public world like to know it. Another official test that shall go quite to the bottom of the matter seems to be demanded.

they could sell their hay without the duty, they could sell their grain without the duty, and that duty would be benefited in a local many respects. Well, I dare say from his standpoint he may be right, but that is a rule that works both ways. I suppose as far as the lumbermen in the States are concerned that it was a fair rule, but I think that if we have this duty upon lumber continued, they would not be opposed to reciprocity, as they are now, and they would be perfectly satisfied to have the duty abolished; but it seems to me that that they are very bitter opposed to anything of that sort. I think that the duty enhances the price of the article, that by taking off the duty it might depreciate the price of the article. That is their opinion, at any rate, and I suppose the same rule will hold good in other cases. I think that it is equitable, and I believe that the great majority of the people of this country are satisfied, to have a very full measure of reciprocity with the United States, provided always that it does not interfere with the tariff.

That is the rule in the rum-

ing point, and that is the point hon. gentleman will find when they go to the country. People will say we may trade with our neighbors, we always do, but we will not trade with you. We will not trade with them at the expense of cutting us adrift from the mother country. They will not stand that one moment. Now, our country is not alone in this respect, but the whole of the continent think that our fair Canada was lying, among all the other countries of the world, a pitiable object, suffering from every possible political ill and the hon. gentleman says this is the reason it is called, to relieve her in her miserable condition. England is surely as much depressed as Canada. There is real destitution there, there is great shrinkage in the value of real estate, and the price of all articles raised upon the farm. A bitter cry has come out from all of the agricultural districts of England. Hon gentlemen say nothing about that. So as we can learn, the depression of the country is not any better condition than the farmers of Canada, in any shape or way. I have read you the opinions of practical farmers in my own riding, and they say that the depression has come up to us as depression that may exist among them. They tell you truthfully what the reason is. They tell you that farming will pay if conducted skillfully by men who have the means of doing so, and that is the present prices, as any other business. Then I say there is no need of this heroic remedy, the country is not in a state to require it. But there is a depression, there is a depression, and the remedy is to be found. I think it is agriculture, the United States do not think it is agriculture, the United States I do not think it is commercial union—hon gentlemen seem to have abandoned that matter now—do not think it is agriculture, but they do not think it is commerce, unless that is a very common sense as if I man wants to break from the mother country and annex himself to the United States. There seems to be a depression in the United States because people can understand it. I deprecate that the United States would be perfectly willing to take us under their protecting arms and dole out to us our share of the bounty of the mother country. We will put all around both Canada and the United States. But I cannot understand you

replied respectfully. With your permission, Mr. Spence, I will read an article upon this subject from the Chicago Times. After leading up to this point that paper says :

"It provides that whenever Canada desires free trade with the United States, and the same system of Internal and tariff taxes, it can

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