TWINE.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS

J. G. EDWARDS.

Idndsay, Ont.

# The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1888. THE RECIPROCITY DEBATE.

MR. JOHNA. BARRON'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS.

(Continued from first page.) I sak if experience does not prove some thing, and I sak the hon, gentleman how he can say that unrestricted reciprocity, such as is simed at in the motion of the hon, member for South Oxford (Sir Richhon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) will not bring about the good results he says it will when he thinks of the item of eggs. I find, Mr. Speaker, that Canada exported of eggs last year nearly 13,000,000 dozen, valued at \$1,821,364. New, I want again to point out, from an Ontario standpoint, the vast importance, at all events to the farmer, of unrestricted reciprocity. I find Ontario exported to the United States of that nearly 13,060,000 dozen eggs the enormous amount of 9,228,000 dozen, the value of which was \$1,305,642. There was no duty on eggs, and that accounts for it. Why, the value was more than the export value to the United States of beans, peas, rye, wheat and hay altothan the export value to the United States of beans, peas, rye, wheat and hay altogether by over \$300,000. The export value in eggs was more than the export value of horned cattle; it was more than the export value of horned cattle; it was more than the export value of horses. Now, I said a moment ago that experience teaches, and it would be unfair for me to put forward this argument unless I drew a comparison. It will be in the recollection of hon, gentlemen in this house that on the lat January, 1871, the duty of ten per cent. on eggs on the other side was removed. Well, sir, I find that for the last six months of the existence of that duty upon eggs the export value from Canda to the United States was the small sum of \$5,403; but the very moment that duty was removed the export of eggs increased with such enormous rapidity that creased with such enormous rapidity that during the first six months after the let January, 1870, the value reached \$290,820, and since the removal of that duty the export value of eggs has steadily increased until in 1887 it is 337 times greater than it was in 1870 under the ten per cent, duty.
Now, I do think that this small item of eggs, the little article generally given as pix money by the farmers to their wives, pin money by the farmers to their wives, affords a complete answer to the minister of marine and fisheries, and is sufficient to show, to my mind at all events, that if we adopted the policy of the hon, member for South Oxford and secured unrestricted trade with the United States, a very great increase will be brought about in the export of all our agricultural products. Remove the duty on barley. In 1896, if the export value of barley increases in the export value of barley increased in the same ratio that the export value of eggs has increased, the value will amount to the enormous sum of \$13 144,920, in place of the five million odd dollars in 1886-87. Remove the duty on horses and the export value in 1806 at the export value in 1806 at the export value in 1896, at the same ratio of increase as took place in the case of eggs, will reach the sum of \$5,530,840 in place of the two million odd dollars in 1886. Remove the million odd dollars in 1880. Remove the duty on horned cattle going into the States and in 1896, at the same ratio, the value will be two million odd dollars in place of \$887,000. Remove the duty on sheep, and in 1896, at the same ratio, the export value will be nearly two million dollars in place of \$974,482 in 1887. Now, what does this man, 2. Why the vary moment we get up. sat? Why, the very moment we get un-stricted trade the magic wand of pros-rity will touch our land and I undertake perity will touch our land and I undertake to say that the value of our farms will immediately increase by thirty or forty or fifty per cent. Now, sir, remove the duty on lumber. I see hon, gentlemen in this house who are engaged in that businese, and though I only know of it professionally, I defy them to deny that the removal of the duty on lumber would be a great benefit to the lumber trade in this country. Mr. Sproule—They propose to remove it now.

Mr. Sproule—They propose to remove it now.

Mr. Barron—The hon, gentleman used to think it would be a bad thing, but now when he sees the other side are going to do it he says it would be a good thing.

Mr. Sproule—No, I did not. I said that they proposed to remove the duty.

Mr. Barron—Well, if he does not say it would be a good thing I am astonished at his ignorance. Remove the duty on lumber and the export value thereof would be, in 1896, twenty million odd dollars, in place of the nine million odd dollars in 1887.

Now, have I any justification for this prophecy?

phecy?
An hon. member—No.
Mr. Barron—Some hon. gentleman says
"no." All I can tell him is that he had better read the history of Canada under the reciprocity treaty. Does he not know that the volume of trade between Canada and the United States, from 1854 to 1866, increased from over \$20,000,000 to something like \$34,000,000.

like \$84,000,000.

Mr. Sproule—During the American war.

Mr. Barron—There he is again. The American war broke out in 1860. But to satisfy the hon, gentleman I will makes comparisen prior to the time the American war broke out. I suppose the hon, gentleman will not say that the war broke out be fore we had the reciprocity treaty.

Well, comparing the five years before reciprocity with the five years after, I find that our expert trade to the United States increased after that date by 124 per cent, and the import trade increased by 85 per cent, and the increase in the average volume of trade by 100 per cent. Now, I want to draw the attention of the Ontario members to this fact, that of the entire exports to of trade by 100 per cent. Now, I want to draw the attention of the Ontario members to this fact, that of the entire exports to the United States of over \$32,000,000 Ontario exported \$20,000,000 of that amount, showing, I think, that by reason of her contiguity to the United States the province of Ontario is deeply interested in cultivating trade with that country. I was going to touch upon some other items, but by reason of the lateness of the hour I shall have to forbear; but I shall sak the house to forbear with me while I endeavor to answer one or two of the arguments made by the minister of the interior. First of all, let me say that I believe the farmer is not as prosperous in Ontario as he was a short time ago. I find that the prices he has been getting have been from year to year becoming less. I find that in 1883 fall wheat was \$1.05; it has been gradually decreasing until 1886 when the price had fallen to 73.06 cents. I find that apring wheat in 1883 was \$1.07. It too has been falling, until in 1886 it had reached the small sum of 72.5 cents. I find in the case of barley the price in 1882 was 57 cents per bushel, it had fallen in 1896 to 51.3 seets.

nall sum of 72.5 cents. I find in the case barley the price in 1882 was 57 cents per label, it had fallen in 1886 to 51.3 cents, the same year, 1888, cats were 38 cents, 1886 they had fallen to 32 cents. Rye in 53 was 62 cents, is 1886, 52 cents. Mr. Sproule—I have been paying 40 cents bushed for cats all winter.

Mr. Barron—Then the hon, gentleman lows latter than the books. Fans in 1886 see 71 cents, in 1886 they had dropped to cents. Since 1888 there has been a fail-

ewn county because that is what I am interested in;

Some hon, members—Oh, ch!

Mr. Davies (F.E.?)—I think hon, gentlemen, men should keep order, as I do not think it is very courteous to the hon, gentlemen.

Mr. Barron—I do not think it is very courteous on the part of hon, gentlemen opposite. They ferget the fact that I am, practically speaking, a young member, and the further fact that I was forced to continue this debate when I did not wish to speak—when I desired to speak on another occasion when I would not be so hurried; and when the house would be more inclined to listen to me than it is at present, on account of the lateness of the hour. I find that the value of all field crops in my county in 1896 was \$2,585,697, but the average for the five years between 1892 and 1896 was \$2,710,144. So far as my own county is concerned I am sorry to say the value of the various crops has declined under the national policy. I will take the case of farm land. In my own county in 1896 the value of farm lande was \$12,464,595. That was less than it was in 1895, when it was \$12,582,876. Whereas, in 1895, when it was \$12,582,876. Whereas, in 1895, the value was \$22,27 per acre, in the year following, 1896, it had fallen to \$22.11 per acre, the average for the five years from 1882 to 1896 being \$28.15, and so on, with regard to farm buildings. I will not enlarge on the figures for the reseon I have mentioned. The total value of land, buildings, implements, live stock, etc., in my county as compared with the different periods was as follows: 1896, \$18,428,136; 1885, \$18,642,905, or \$32,90 in 1895 as compared with \$32,60 in 1896. Next, take the assessed value, in regard to which I desire to make a point, and he diff apparently make a point, and a point and apparently make a point and apparently make a point,

regard to which I desire to make a comparison, because the minister of the interior the other night tried to make a point, and he did apparently make a point, although he received a Roland for his Oliver from the hon, member for Queen's (Mr. Davier), when he stated that Mr. B.ue's book showed the value of the farm lands in Ontario had increased by twenty million dollars in 1886 over 1885. I have no doubt that so far as he went the hon, gentleman cited those figures correctly, but if he had studied them a little further he would have found that the increased value was nearly altogether made up by the fact that the Ontario government had opened out new districts, Algoma, Nipissing and Parry Sound, and the fact that settlers had taken up farms there would explain the large apparent increase. Let me take the case of the assessed value of rural property. In 1873 it was \$195,387,274; 1878, \$368,910,409, or an increase during the Macking regime of \$73,523,135. Now, what has been the increase during the time hon, gentlemen opposite have held the reigns of power? Take from 1890 to 1885, and I take this period because I have taken five years under the Meaken was regime. this period because I have taken five years under the Mackenzie regime. In 1880 the

under the Mackensie regime. In 1880 the assessed value of rural property was \$374,-774,517; 1885, \$416,515,487, or an increase of \$41,740,940, while under the Mackensie regime the increase was \$73,000,000; or in other words under the regime of perty Mr. Mackensie the sural proincreased by \$31,000,000 odd more than it increased from 1880 to 1885 under the regime of the hon, gentlemen opposite. But hon, gentlemen opposite are in the habit of saying, I think the minister of interior did paint it in very glowing colors, that Toronto had increased its assessed value and Montreal also, and the hon, gentleman asked, what did that mean? He said, increased population. Let me take the two together, rural and urban, and make a comparison. I find that between 1873 and 1878, under the Mackensie administration, the increase was the enormous sum of \$224.560,925; but under hon, gentlemen annualization and 1895 it only sum or \$224.5(0),925; but under hon, gentle-men opposite between 1880 and 1885 it only increased \$77,271,994. In other words under the Mackenzie regime the increase in the assessed property in Ontario, taking city, town, village and farm altogether, was \$147,288 931 more than it was between 1880 and 1885 under the regime of hon, gentle-men opposite.

men opposite.
Mr. White (Cardwell)—Will the hor gentleman repeat the first figures respecting the value of real property. I under stood him to say that the increase under he conservative regime was only \$42,000,

Mr. Barron - \$41,000,000 odd, Mr. White (Cardwell) - What was the irban and rural increase, was it \$73,000,-

Mr. White (Cardwell)—What was the urban and rural increase, was it \$73,000.000?

Mr. Barr in - \$77,271,000.

Mr. White (Cardwell)—The remarkable fact is that Toronto alone increased during that period about \$46,000,000.

Mr. Barron—But in other places there were decreases, and Toronto, as the hon. gentleman well knows, has taken in auburban places. I propose now to take up the question of population. I find, sir, that the number of ratepayers between 1873 and 1878 under Mr. Mackenzie increased by 36,864 in the province of Ontario. Between the years 1890 and 1885 they increased only by 12,666. The ratepayers therefore in our province increased three times as many under Mr. Mackenzie as they did under hon. gentlemen opposite from the years 1880 to 1885. They may say that the ratepayers of the cities and so forth increased faster under their administration than under that of Mr. Mackenzie. If they will allow me, I will give a few figures from the book quoted by my hon, friend the minister of interior himself. In 1873, under Mr. Mackenzie, the urban ratepaying population was 112,065, and in 1878 it was 147,164, or an increase of 35,000. I find, sir, that under hon. gentlemen opposite, from 1880 to 1885, in 1880 the ratepaying urban population was 151,680, and in 1875 it was 147,164, or an increase only of 30,511, whereas under Mr. Mackenzie it increased by 35,099. Now, sir, I will show, I think, from statistics, and allow me to say in this connection that I found the Statistical Record a most useful book, that the population was in 1886, but I do find, from looking at Mr. Blue's book, quoted by my hon. friend the minister of interior, that in 1886 the population was 1,819,026, or a decrease, taking the figures of the hon. gentleman opposite for the year 1881 and comparing them with Mr. Blue's figures in 1896, of 104,202.

Mr. White (Cardwell)—Do you believe that?

Mr. Barron—Do I believe it? Mr. Speater, I admit that I have not the appopriumicy

Mr. White (Cardwell)—Do you believe that?

Mr. Barron—Do I believe it? Mr. Sprater, I admit that I have not the opportunity of knowing otherwise than I have proven, and if I had I would take means the how, gentlemen opposite do not take to stop the exodus. I can tell you that judging from my own county that I can believe it, because I do know as was said here by some hon, gentlemen in this house that young men have left my riding and gone to the United States where they earned money and sent it home to pay for their farms. The tory organ in Lindsay leet week told us that a gentleman who went to the Northwest and distinguished himself, a guntleman who wears the queen's uniform, and a young man, has left the town of Lindsay to take up his residence in St. Paul. I can tell hon, gentlemen though they may not believe it, but at all events I cenecientiously believe it, that the population in the province of Ontario is not keeping up to the natural increase of the population. I see my hon, friend the minister of the interior laughing. I hope he will be good enough to bear with me a little while as I will finish soon and I do not like to very much longer detain the house unnecessarily. Referring, sir, to the iron industry I must say that it lies undeveloped in my own riding. We can remember the opech of the hose, the migister of finance leet weer when ferring, sir, to the iron industry I must say that it lies undeveloped in my own riding. We can remember the speach of the bos, the minister of finance last year when he spoke of the large iron deposits in the township of Suowdon, which is in my riding. We recollect that on that eccasion, that by reason of the increased duty which he then proposed that the iron industry would become progressive and would be a valuable industry in our country. Her this

er of the resolution is a conservative; the seconder of the resolution is a conservative also;
and having no confidence in the hon, gentlemen opposite they go to Mr. Mowat and
say to him in so many words: "We have
tried the hon, the minister of financee in
his policy, and we find that policy wanting
and now we come to you." The resolution
I refer to as passed by the Lindsay board
of trade is as follows:

"Resolved, that the board of trade of the town

minister of crown lands."

Not only do we find the rank and file going to Mr. Mowat in this respect but we find the first lieutenant in Ontario of the hon. the premier asking Mr. Mowat across the floor of the Ontario legislature to bonus the iron industry in order to bring iron to the surface and to work that industry. Now I shall hurry on and very soon finish.

An hon. member—Oh, oh.

Mr. Barron—I find my hon. friend crows over there, but I will not detain the house long. I want to refer to one matter. We have again and again been told that hon. sentlemen opposite are all the time willing and anxious for reciprocal trade. We see it stated in the public press, and especially in the commercial papers, that there is a statute on our books inviting the Americans to give us reciprocity. Now, sir, if there is ute on our books inviting the Americans to give us reciprocity. Now, air, if there is one thing which is a monument more lasting than brass to the legislative insincerity of hon, gentlemen opposite, it must be this statute. What does it say? That any or all of the following things, that is to say, animals of all kinds, grains, fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables, plants, trees and shrube, etc.,—I shall not waste the time of the house by reading the whole section—may be admitted free. Although they put that on the statute book in 1879, and although these articles have been going into the United States free, hon, gentlemen opposite have maintained a tariff whereby the people of this country pay on trees valued at \$41,921, a duty of \$10,779, and on seeds valued at \$52,759, a duty of \$5,411, The total value of all these articles enumerated in this statute which are imported mitted free into this country when the Americans removed the duties from them.

Mr. White (Cardwell)—Do I understand the hou. gentleman to say that the people of this country pay that duty?

Mr. Barron—Yes.

Mr. Berron—Yes.
Mr. White (Cardwell) -Then how does
the producer on the other side pay the duty

the producer on the other side pay the duty as well?

Mr. Barron—There is no duty on the other side on these things; they are allowed in free. I did not say that they paid the duty on the other side. The point I desired to make was this, that hon, gentlemen are imposing a duty on articles coming into this country which are admitted free into the United States, contrary to what they agreed to in their own statute.

Mr. Bowell—Would the hon, gentleman kindly inform me whether in quoting the figures in reference to our exportation of cattle, he took them from our returns or from the American returns.

Mr. Barron—From our returns.

Mr. Barron—From our returns.

Mr. Bowell—Then I would like to know how he could know that they paid the duty.

Mr. Barron—Now a great deal has been said to-night about the effect this policy would have on our relations with Great Britain. I do not believe Great Britain would object to it at all. Will you let me read a letter which was written by Mr. John Brightto Mr. Aspinwall in response to an invitation from the latter gentlemen to attend a reciprocity convention at Detroit is 1865. Mr. Bright said:

Rivital crown, and you acknowledge as your chief maristrate your president at Washington, there should not be a commercial intercourse between them and you as free as if you were one people living under one government."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have very dear and affectionate ties with the old land, and I should be sorry indeed if the day should ever come when the interests of the two countries would conflict; but I do not think I would be deing my duty to the people whom I have the honor to represent here if I regarded my own private feelings and convictions, and forgot my duty to my people. Though I should be very sorry indeed if such a day should ever come, at the same time if it should come, when the interest of the two countries should conflict, the interest that I should vote for would be the interest of Canada. We have heard a great deal about loyalty—yes, lip loyalty. I bow to no living man in my fealty and allegiance to the British crown. I hope I have, I know I have, my full share of that noble sentiment which makes us love, honor and reverence her majesty, but I confess I have no sympathy with the loyalty of of some hon, gentlemen opposite, such, for instance, as was displayed the other night by the hon, member for Weet Assimbola (Mr. Davin). I must say that I have no sympathy with that kind of loyalty which is always considering the interests of the few and forgetting the interests of the few and forgetting the interests of the hanny—that kind of loyalty which is always considering the interests of the manife, and forgetting the interests of the prerogative of the grown and forgetting the interests of the prerogative of the crown and forgetting the liberty of the subject. Beforegioning, I wish to say a few words regarding the veet mass of the few crown and forgetting the liberty of the subject. Beforegioning, I wish to say a few words regarding the reply of the hon, member for East Huram. I do not know what her.

An hon, member – Suppressio vero.

Mr. Barron – My hon, friend says suppressio vero. I suppose hon, gentlemen opposite know what that is.

Some hon, member – No.

Mr. Barron – If the hon, gentleman does not know I will tell him. It is suppression of the truth.

Mr. Curran – Perhaps the hon, gentleman will allow me to tell him that it is suppressio veri.

win show he to tell him that it is suppressio veri.

Mr. Barron—I told the hon, gentleman what the meaning of the phrase is.

Mr. Hickey—It was Prince Edward Island led him astray again,

Mr. Davies (P. E. I.)—Prince Edward Island did not lead him astray. He understands a little more classics than you do.

Mr. Hickey—He did not quote it correctly.

Mr. Davies (P. E. I.)—I made the quotation correctly. You did not not know if it was correct or not.

Mr. Barron—I will close my remarks be a large you are all tired. I desire to was correct or not.

Mr. Barron—I will close my remarks because I know you are all tired. I desire to say that we should take the example in England in more respects than one. It will be in the recollection of some hon, gentlemen, especially the hon, minister of cuatoms, in mine as a matter of history, that in the year 1843 England imposed a discriminating duty in favor of the British colonies, and that in the year 1848 that discriminating duty was removed, and all imports into that country, foreign or colonial, were placed on the same footing. It will be in the knowledge of hon, gentlemen that complaints were then made in Canada from all sources—from the governors in council, and from the different boards of trads, and what was the answer made by Mr. Gladstone? I refer to his answer, because I think it expresses the sentiment we should recognise to day, of Canada for the Canadians. He said:

"The interests of Canada have occupied the

"The interests of Canada have occupied the place to which they are justly entitled in the deliberations of her majesty's government upon this important subject and upon others which are akin to it. At the same time I need hardly point out to your lordship that there are matters in which considerations immediately connected with the supply of food for the people of this country and with the employment of its population must be paramount."

Just as Mr. Gladslone said then in answer to the protest of Canada, so say I now that no matter what the effect may be—though I should be sorry indeed that it should have any prejudicial effect on the trade of Great Britain—still, no matter what the effect in that direction may be, if it is in the interest of Canada that we should have unrestricted reciprocity such as is pointed at by the motion of the hon, member for South Oxford, I believe, in all earnestness and sincerity, that we should legislate solely for the interests of Canada, no matter whether such conflicts with the interests of Great Britain or not.

Some hon, members—No. me hon, members-No.

Mr. Barron-I sar yes, and I say that I believe our axiom should be that which the right hon, the first minister gave to us in 1878, of "Canada for the Canadians." I say de lis, we must not forget that upon our land there grows a noble forest tree, and upon the branches of that tree there grows a maple leaf, emblematic of a true people who believe in the truest sentiment of loy-alty, that is loyalty to the true interest of the people.

Mr. Carran moved the adjournment

## EVERY DAY TOPICS.

Overheard -"I hear, laird, ye are gaun to be man ried." "Yes, Sandy, and what for no?" "A weel I dinna ken. But if you will tak an auld man's advice, dinna take a wife wi' siller. My wife had twal pounds whe we murried, and I never hear't the end o't till it was a' dune."

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"Don't you think you'r most toe old to beg for copper? "That's so," said the boy thoughtfully "That's so Give me two of 'err."

Miscellaneous. CITUATION WANTED .- By youn

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Miscellaneous.

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T. A. Middleton, Esq., agent Mutual Accident Insurance Co. of Manchester. SIR. - We desire to thank you for prompt pay ment of our claims by the Mutual Accident injuries received by us.

Lindsay, Dec. 29. 1887.-81-tf. Lindsay, Dec. 29. 1887.—81-tf.

CUMMER GRAZING.—The undersigned will (D.V.) next spring, be prepared to take in for pasture 100 good Heffers, allowing each about five acres, and will put with them his Stock Bull, "DUKE OF SHARON 13th," from Bow Park and registered in the D. H. B., and again change him for "6th EARL OF FAME," also from Bow Park and registered in D. H. B. Charge, including service of Bulls, for six months (\$6.50) six dollars and a half, Also 300 good two or three year cid Steers, at (\$5.50) five dollars and a half and allow same acresge to each beast. The cattle to be delivered here before being turned out. Cash before removal. Good pasture, good water and good bush for sheller, abondant sait. Ne insurance, but careful attention. Good heavy cattle prebut careful attention. Good heavy cattle pre-ferred. & LAIDLAW, "The Pur." Victoria

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SADLER, DUNDAS & Co. Lindsay, Oct 1st, 1884

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