

allow us to trade upon their terms, and yet we adopt this course; and I say more, that the disarrangement of the tariff was unwarrantable. This is especially noticeable in the item of light wines. On a wine which would cost 40 cts. at the place of manufacture, our present Government has seen proper to put a duty of 75 per cent. The duty on a wine which costs one cent more is 150 per cent., while the duty on wine which costs \$1, is only 60 per cent., the duty on wine costing \$2 is 30 per cent., and wine costing \$4 has only 15 per cent. imposed. This is a good instance of how trade matters have been worked. The consumption of light wines is acknowledged to be discouraging to the sale of intoxicating liquors, but notwithstanding this fact, it was deemed wise to impose this heavy duty. The depression in trade is undoubtedly to a great extent caused by such measures. For instance, while speaking on this subject, the business of Hay & Co., furniture manufacturers, of Toronto, who used to employ 1,000 men, are now employing only about one fourth of that number. The reason for this is that United States traders are flooding the country with furniture, which they sell for what it will bring. Still in the face of these facts there are those who wish to copy England and establish free trade. How long was England before she adopted free trade? Not until she became mistress of the world, and was able to do it. But here are we in a small colony with four millions of people proposing to do that which England has been working up to for centuries. We are paying heavily for emigration and bringing men here to starve in the cities. It is heartrending to see numbers of people depending on the charity of citizens to keep them from starvation. I say that the country, notwithstanding this aspect of misery, was never better prepared to improve her condition. Merchants on a sound basis can get all the money they want from the banks, but they are afraid to move on account of the unsettled policy of the Government and the present unsatisfactory condition of the tariff. As for keeping pace with the United States by means of free trade, all I should want, as a Canadian, is to be placed on an equal footing with that country. There is no reason why we should give them a differential duty; we have no cause to be afraid of retaliation. What we want are able and good rulers who have nerve to take this country in hand and protect its interests, instead of bowing

to everything which may bring the United States down to what we require. Let us take no violent course. Let us simply take care of ourselves, and put on whatever the United States puts on. By so doing we will keep our mechanics in this country, continue our manufactories, and utilize our abundant capital.

Hon. Mr. DEVER—I think there is a great deal in what the hon. gentleman has said with reference to the formation of the tariff. The principle of the tariff would seem to be to admit goods that can be manufactured in the country and tax heavily articles that cannot be manufactured in Canada. For instance, spirits of all kinds, tobaccos and cigars are heavily taxed, while furniture and other manufactures of this class are only taxed 17½ per cent., which cannot exclude American manufactures of the same description.

Mr. SPEAKER then put the resolution which was carried.

NEW SENATOR.

Mr. SPEAKER then laid before the House a certificate from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to the effect that the Governor General had summoned to the House Mr Gardener Greene Stevens, Warden of the County of Shefford, District of Bradford, in the room of Hon. A. B. Foster, resigned.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at three o'clock, p.m.

Prayers were read.

After routine—

RULES AND FORMS OF PROCEDURE.

The SPEAKER presented a report, in obedience to an order of last session, respecting the rules and forms of proceeding of the Senate. He said—I have great pleasure in stating that in the revision of the rules, and in the compilation of the appendix, I received very valuable assistance from Mr. Lemoyne, Clerk of the House, and Mr. Sculter, one of the junior clerks. The chronological work referred to, has been prepared, and will be found in the Appendix.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD—It strikes me that the first course to pursue would be to appoint a Select Committee to consider this motion, and to report to the Senate.