

Wool we are not an exporter of exactly, but it is a part of our farm produce.

I have gone over the list, and hon. gentlemen will see to what extent we import free goods. Binding twine is now put on the list, and barbed wire, but tea, and steel rails and coarse lumber are the only things, I think, that we import free into that western country, and, therefore, we practically have to bear the whole brunt of protection: that is to say, we export so much produce from the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories and all that comes back to us in return for that export is taxed twenty-eight and three-quarter per cent by the free trade government. That is to say, we are taxed one-third of the value of our exports for these purposes.

Hon. Mr. DEVER—How are you worse off than any other portion of the Dominion?

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—I am only arguing for our western country. If you are satisfied it is all right.

Hon. Mr. DEVER—Do you want to get everything free and tax us?

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—No, I want to lift the tax off you. I do not want any man in Canada to be taxed upon the necessities of his living or labour. I do not want to see a man taxed for his clothing. I do not want to see any man taxed for his iron, coal oil or for any of the necessities of his industry, because it is industrial labour that creates all the wealth of the country. You are fortunate in the city of St. John; I know you have all you want at the present moment; you have that harbour in splendid shape, and the Canadian Pacific Railway pouring in a fine lot of traffic.

Hon. Mr. DEVER—We pay more taxes in a year than the hon. gentleman's district does in seven.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—You are greatly mistaken, sir. You are at the mouth of the broad river of Canadian Commerce, we are at the source, you foolishly want to tax us on our necessities by protection and thereby dam back the stream by hampering our industry, while the Canadian Pacific Railway is bringing traffic from the United States to your port at a lower rate than they will carry it for us.

We are therefore subject to two sources of taxation. As it is six o'clock I move the adjournment of the debate.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

## THE SENATE.

*Ottawa, Wednesday, 22nd March, 1899.*

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'Clock.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

## NEW SENATOR.

Hon. PETER McSWEENEY, of Moncton, N.B., was introduced and took his seat.

## THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

### MOTION.

Hon. Mr. MILLS moved :

That pursuant to rule 79, the following senators be appointed a Committee of Selection, to nominate the senators to serve on the several standing committees, namely:—The Honourable Messieurs Scott, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, DeBoucherville, Lougheed, Miller, King, Clemow, Power, and the mover, and to report with all convenient speed the names of the senators so nominated.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—When the hon. Minister of Justice gave notice of this motion yesterday, I understood him to say that the committee was to consist of the same gentlemen who composed it last year.

Hon. Mr. MILLS—I think so.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—The name of Mr. King has been substituted for that of Mr. Macdonald of Victoria. If you will remember, last session the present governor of British Columbia had his name placed on the committee.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (B. C.)—That was two sessions ago.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—Yes, he had his name placed on the committee instead of Mr. Macdonald's and Mr. Macdonald's name was afterwards substituted. The formation of the committee is