

Bruneau,	McCarthy,
Campbell,	McCool,
Copp,	McCreary,
Costigan,	McEwen,
Davis,	McGugan,
Delisle,	McIsaac,
Demers (Lévis),	McLennan,
Demers (St. John),	Marcel (Bagot),
Dugas,	Marcel (Bonaventure),
Emmerson,	Meigs,
Erb,	Mignault,
Ethier,	Morrison,
Fielding,	Mulock (Sir William),
Fisher,	Oliver,
Fortier,	Paterson,
Gallery,	Préfontaine,
Gauvreau,	Proulx,
Geoffrion,	Puttee,
Gibson,	Ross (Ontario),
Gould,	Ross (Rimouski),
Harty,	Schell,
Harwood,	Scott,
Heyd,	Stephens,
Holmes,	Stewart,
Hughes (King's, P.E.I.),	Sutherland (Oxford),
Johnston (Cape Breton)	Talbot,
Johnston (Lambton),	Tobin,
Kendall,	Tolmie,
Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),	Turgeon.—75.

PAIRS :

Ministerial.	Opposition.
Calvert,	Taylor,
Cartwright (Sir Rich'd.),	Tupper (Sir C. H.),
Lymont,	McCormick,
Charlton,	Tisdale,
Sutherland (Essex),	Northrup,
Cowan,	Pringle,
Riley,	Earle,
Lang,	Brock,
Ross (Victoria),	Kidd,
Lemieux,	Bennett,
Grant,	Carscallen,
Christie,	Clare,
Lewis,	Ganong,
Russell,	Johnston (Cardwell),
Douglas,	Kemp,
Wright,	Lavell,
Sifton,	MacLaren (Perth),
Carroll,	Monk,
Reid (Restigouche),	Robinson (Northumberland),
Champagne,	Rosamond,
Roche (Halifax),	Vrooman,
Thompson (Haldimand and Monck),	Ingram,
Hyman,	Gilmour,
McCull,	Ward,
Fraser,	Bell,
Guthrie,	Porter,
Wade,	Smith (Wentworth),
Parmelee,	Pope,
Fitzpatrick,	Clarke,
German,	Avery,
Belcourt,	Calvin,
Madore,	Casgrain,
Ross (Yukon),	Cochrane,
Lovell,	Hackett,
Bureau,	Kaulbach,
Laurier (L'Assomption),	Kendry,
Girard,	Léonard,
Paver,	Maclean,
Tucker,	Richardson,
Malouin,	Roddick,
Smith (Vancouver),	Seagram,

Amendment negatived.

Mr. E. B. OSLER (West Toronto). I do not propose to make any lengthened re-
Hon. Mr. HAGGART.

marks or to go into any discussion of the Bill generally. The government in their wisdom have seen fit to pass the Bill. The opposition have criticised it to the best of their ability. With the government must rest the responsibility. But I do propose to make one more appeal to the government on behalf of the manufacturing interests of this country. I hope the government will see their way to provide that all goods coming into this country for the betterments on this road for the next fifty years shall pay duties, as other imports do. I think that every day is showing us more clearly the position we are in as regards our fiscal policy. It must be almost a satisfaction to the Minister of Finance, with his free trade theories, to find that the woollen mills in Peterborough have lately shut down, mills that have been running for more than twenty years. We are now face to face with a serious condition of affairs financially. I do not mean that this is true of Canada particularly—I speak of the whole world. There seems to be a feeling of unrest and uncertainty which has upset the calculations of the soundest and shrewdest financiers. There is a feeling of unrest that has not been known on this continent or in Great Britain for twenty years past, and the worst feature seems to be that no one is able to explain why it is. But, though none seem to be able to give the reason, it is there; and, almost before we realize it, we are going to be in the midst of a commercial crisis—not in Canada alone, for I believe that we in Canada are going to escape it, perhaps, better than any other civilized country in the world. But it behoves us, I think to look to ourselves now, and to decide whether we are going to protect our manufacturers and our industries, or whether we are going to let them be slaughtered. The balance is so little that turns a profit into a loss. Our factories in Canada have been very fully employed, almost overworked; but they have been working, many of them, as I know, practically at a loss. The result in some branches of our industry is that many factories have to shut up, and I think that many more will have to close before many months have passed, unless we look our position squarely in the face, and make up our minds that we are going to protect our manufacturers to the very best of our ability. We must put them on an equal footing with the manufacturers of the south of us, or our industries are going to be ruined. Do not let us make any mistake about that. The position stares us in the face. You may have the theory of free trade, but it is worth nothing when you come to deal with practical affairs. There is nothing more sensitive than capital, and, if it once gets the idea that it is not being protected, that it is not justly dealt with, that it is liable to be destroyed through lack of proper laws, that we are likely to have an overflow of production from the country to the south of us, the