

manufacture or develop them so as to increase their value in foreign markets, add more to the wealth of the country than the producers of the raw material. It was in this way the wealth of England had been increased. They received the products, and did the trading for all other countries, making as much in that way as they did out of their own internal resources. He believed Canada should pursue a similar policy that would encourage our people, not only to develop the resources of the country, but to utilize the raw material of the Western States and other countries, and preparing them for export in a more valuable condition. But supposing they confined their operations solely to dealing with the products of our own country by building up a Chinese wall of protection, our wealth could not increase beyond the internal resources of the Dominion. The policy of Canada should be, not to insist upon a reciprocity of tariff, but to regulate our own tariff so as to increase and develop our own resources, and to encourage our manufacturing, shipping and forwarding interests. He could not think that this House, or any other Parliament in Canada, would adopt or sanction the principle laid down in the resolution of the honorable gentleman from Belleville. The Americans had already seen that their protective tariff was doing themselves an injury by shutting out Canadian trade; that by imposing a duty on Canadian farm produce they were simply depriving their own forwarders and shippers of the privilege of handling them; and they had driven Canada into seeking out new channels of trade with the West Indies, South America and Australia. He hoped this trade would continue, until eventually Canada would become the great highway for the traffic of more than half the continent.

At 6 p. m., as there was no motion to adjourn the debate, the subject was dropped and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 27th.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

THE CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH moved that the fee paid to the Clerk of this House during last session, on presenting the petition of Robt. Campbell, praying for an act to dissolve his marriage with Eliza Maria Byrne, be refunded to the petitioner, provided all expenses are paid. He said there were numerous precedents for this motion. In 1867, the fee was refunded on the Intercolonial Insurance bill, in 1869, on the Bank Nationale bill, on the Clifton Suspension Bridge bill,

on the Jones Divorce bill; in 1870, on Martin's Divorce bill. He hoped this motion would be allowed to pass.

Hon. Mr. FLINT said the House had been put to a great deal of trouble in this case, and he would oppose the motion. If the money could be handed over to Mrs. Campbell legally, he would move an amendment to that effect. He would call for the yeas and nays.

The House then divided, and the motion was lost.

CONTENTS. — Hon. Messrs. Alexander, Bourinot, Bureau, Campbell, Dickey, Dumouchel, Ferrier, Girard, Guevremont, Kaulbach, Macpherson, Miller, Paquet, Pelletier, Penny, Power, Ryan, Scott.—18.

NON-CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs. Archibald, Armand, Bellerose, Brown, Carrall, Chaffers, Chinic, Christie (President), Cormier, Dickson, Fabre, Ferguson, Flint, Haviland, Haythorne, Hope, Leonard, McDonald (Toronto), Montgomery, Muirhead, Read, Reesor, Shaw, Skead, Sutherland, Wark, Wilmot.—27.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House a list of such employes of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, as may have resigned, or whose services may have been dispensed with during the last eighteen months. He said he found it his duty some two years ago, during the session of 1875, to draw the particular attention of the Government to the very poor condition in which the penitentiary of the Province of Quebec had been ever since its establishment. True, honorable gentlemen on the Treasury benches seemed to be astonished at his statements, but an investigation having taken place in another part of these buildings during that same session, and an enquiry having been made at the penitentiary a few months later, great changes took place both in the *personnel* of that establishment and in the system of its administration, and those changes, he was bound to say, had made the working of that institution more efficacious than it had been before. It was a great pleasure to him to be able to congratulate the honorable Minister of Justice on his efforts in that direction, and the success which had, so far, attended them. The impartiality shown by that honorable Minister in those circumstances, he was bound to acknowledge, was something to which they had not been accustomed under the administration of his pre-