

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, not now in the possession of Parliament, respecting the pensions for Public Officers who were in the service of *British Columbia* at the date of the Union, 1871.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement shewing the names of the parties who tendered for the works now being constructed under the control of the *Quebec Harbor Trust* on the River *St. Charles* at *Quebec*, with the amount of each tender and the names of the several sureties; also the name of the person or persons who, individually or as partners, were awarded contracts for the said several works.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Flynn*, seconded by Mr. *Church*,

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, papers and reports in connection with the *Grand River Falls*, in the County of *Richmond*.

Mr. *Thomson* (*Welland*) moved, seconded by Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*), and the Question being proposed, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That experience shews that during the past forty years the business and industries of the people of *Canada* and of the *United States* have, in times undisturbed by war or pestilence, been paralysed by sudden, ruinous and occasionally long continued depressions and stagnations, and that each such crisis, aided by the steady products of agriculture, has passed away, and fresh activity and enterprise been developed; and that hitherto no effectual means have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of the wide-spread ruin and misery which always characterizes such crises.

2. That it is not correct, though often asserted as being so, that over-trading, over-manufacturing and personal extravagance are the causes of these crises, the fact being that the cause must be sought for at the root of the system under which the industries, Agricultural, Mechanical, Commercial and Mercantile move, and not from the outcropping of an imperfect system, and that as a rule the imperfect being generally the source of imperfection, it is evident that a new system is needed, by which aid would be extended to the agricultural industry especially; it, and it only being the underlying perpetuator of national and individual life and prosperity.

3. That as mechanical science has within the same period of forty years in a great measure supplanted manual labor, it is probable that a monetary system which sufficed for the former processes of industry, is inadequate to meet the demands of like processes, stimulated by machinery and steam power; and that it may fairly be concluded that from that circumstance results the want of harmony of system which produce those great catastrophes called panics or periodical depressions, which are always fraught with ruin to families and communities.

4. That as the banking and currency system now in force in the country is of a purely commercial character and only sufficient for mercantile transactions; as the only method by which farmers can obtain money is by mortgaging their farms at high rates of interest, generally resulting in ruin to the farmer, as experience has amply proved that no legitimate industry, agricultural, mechanical or commercial,