

an error in the Public Accounts, by which it appeared he had received \$1,000 for expenses at the Centennial Exhibition. The facts were these—the Dominion Government had appropriated \$1,000 for British Columbia, and the Local Government had contributed a like amount, which was paid out in various ways. His own expenses were three or four hundred dollars, and the whole amount he charged was less than \$160. of which \$30 were paid to the Geological Department. His secretary had been Mr. Dawson, a son of Professor Dawson, and a most honorable and agreeable gentleman. The balance in bank—some eight hundred odd dollars—was paid out by Mr. Dawson, who had vouchers to show how every dollar of it was expended. He made this explanation lest the Public Accounts might be quoted on the hustings at some future time, to show that he had been paid \$1,000 by a Grit Government for his expenses to Philadelphia.

Hon. Mr. PENNY said it was but right to add the honorable gentleman's statement was perfectly correct. The Commissioners found it difficult to deal with the distant provinces, and \$1,000 had been handed over to the honorable gentleman, to be expended for British Columbia, and no doubt it had been paid out in the most economical and judicious manner. The error was merely in book-keeping, and no one would suppose that the money had been used to defray the honorable gentleman's expenses to the exhibition.

The matter then dropped.

#### THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Hon. Mr. WARK resumed the adjourned debate on the Hon. Mr. Read's motion—to resolve: That in the opinion of this House, the present and future interests of the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the Dominion call for the adoption of a national policy by which either reciprocity of trade with the United States is obtained, or a reciprocity of tariffs is established by Canada. He said if the debate had been confined to the two propositions in the motion, it might have been terminated long ago. The resolution merely proposed that we should take such steps as would obtain reciprocity with the United States, or a reciprocity of tariffs. He thought we were rather uncharitable in the view we had taken of the legislation of the United States. Many honorable members of this House could remember the time when the Republic had no national debt, but since then the Mexican war and expensive Indian wars had occurred, and these were followed by the great civil war, until they rolled up an

enormous debt. It was not extraordinary, therefore, that they should tax themselves heavily to meet their indebtedness, or that they should be rather dubious about admitting the products of Canada to compete with the products of their own heavily taxed people. But, if we had cause to complain of the United States tariff, we certainly could have none to complain of the tariff of Great Britain; yet the mover of the resolution, and others, advocated protection against both countries. There was not an article produced on our farms or brought from our forests, our mines or our waters, that was not admitted free into the markets of the United Kingdom. Even on our manufactured products no duty was imposed. The honorable Senator who moved this resolution had remarked that free traders in this country drew their inspiration chiefly from colonial secretaries, who were guided by the self-interest of British manufacturers. At one time the manufacturers of the mother country were protected by a clause in the Royal Instructions which prohibited the colonial governors from giving their assent to any bill that imposed a duty on the products of Great Britain. That was subsequently changed for a clause prohibiting the imposition of differential duties. He would give the House some information with respect to that clause. Up to 1833 the Legislature of New Brunswick had never attempted to impose duties on British manufactures. In that year the House of Assembly sent delegates to London to confer with the Imperial Government on this and other subjects, and this was what they said:—

"The House of Assembly conceive that the only object of the Royal Instructions in this particular was the protection of the trade and manufactures of the mother country, and not with any view to prevent the imposition by the Colonial Legislature of reasonable duties on articles of British manufacture, for the mere purposes of local revenue, operating only as a tax on the consumer, and having no object or influence in favor of foreign rival or even domestic manufactures."

To this the reply was as follows:—

"Mr. Stanley has pleasure in complying with the wish expressed through Messrs. Simonds and Chandler that the Local Government may be relieved from any doubt as to its competency to assent to an Act imposing reasonable duties on goods of British manufacture, such duties being calculated for the mere purposes of raising a local revenue, operating only as a tax on the consumer, and having no object in favor of rival manufactures, foreign or domestic."

Could the honorable Senator put his hand