

minority in this House. I do not want to complain too much, because I see there is a determination to trample upon our constitutional rights, and that the more we complain the worse we find our position. Time will tell whether we are right or wrong in the position we have taken. I believe that we should demand, every session, that our rights be respected, and that those who refuse to concede those rights are perpetrating an injustice.

I was happy to learn, when for the first time I heard, last night, the announcement of the appointment of the new senator from the Province of Quebec, the hon. gentlemen from New Carlisle; because I know that with his great experience, and having been for years a member of the Privy Council, he will be an ornament to the House, and may be able to accomplish, perhaps, some things which older and less distinguished men cannot do. For that reason I am glad to see him here, but I protest against the way in which his appointment has been made. We hear in those days of corruption in high places, and of governments which are demoralizing our population. I cannot say that the transaction to which I have referred is one of those demoralizing events, but it is part of the system. Some four years ago I announced that this event would happen, and I cannot, feeling my responsibility as a public man, sit silently here while such things are going on. I would be doing what I believe to be a wrong, and when I know the right course to pursue I always endeavor to follow it. It is not that I oppose Lieutenant Governors becoming senators. I believe it is right that they should occupy seats in this House, and if a measure were submitted to us to give to every Lieut.-Governor, at the expiration of his term of office, a seat in the Senate, I should probably vote for it, because I believe that many of our Lieut.-Governors are comparatively young men, and the Dominion should not be deprived of their services. But while I approve of such a general principle, I protest against the manner in which this latest appointment has been made—I protest against a member of the family, and a public official, being appointed here to keep the seat warm for him until the expiration of his term of office. I know

of one or two cases in which gentlemen worthy of occupying seats here, who have sacrificed the best part of their lives, and given their means to promote the interests of their country and aid the party to which they belong, who have asked for seats here in the place of old members who were ready to retire in their favor, yet their request was refused; and I therefore protest against the course which has been followed in the present instance.

HON. MR. HAYTHORNE—I shall offer a few remarks on the peculiarly complicated clause of the Address which congratulates Parliament on the bountiful harvest vouchsafed to us; at the same time venturing a doubt as to whether that prosperity so generally overspreads the country as could be wished. To my thinking the prosperity of a country like Canada ought to be continuous. Her normal state ought to be one of progress, and if it fails to be so, the causes are to be found in unwise legislation. The depression of trade is due, in my opinion, very largely to forcing capital and labor out of their natural channel into new ones, which would not have taken place had it not been for the protection afforded by certain laws passed for that purpose. This being so, the tendency of capitalists is naturally to take as large a share as possible, and as speedily as possible, of the new and lucrative undertakings, and, for a time, success attends those enterprises. A large amount of capital is expended in the erection of buildings, and in the setting up of machinery, and for a while, in paying wages of laborers. For a time, until the markets of the country are glutted with the products of the manufactories, a certain show of prosperity does exist; but how long does that state of things go on in a country like Canada, whose manufactured products find no market abroad? Of course the period during which that prosperity is to last can, by skilled persons, be calculated to a nicety. It is well known what a certain number of looms can supply to a given population, and when that number of looms is greatly exceeded the period of prosperity cannot be long, and the ultimate result must be a depression. This, I think, is the explanation of a great deal of the depression which exists in Canada. I may be told that the