

the prices of goods had increased, although it was contended at the time the National Policy was launched that the foreigner was to pay the tax. If the people at that time had known that they were to be taxed to the extent of five or six millions per annum to support certain industries, the National Policy would not have been allowed to pass. The agricultural industry was as much depressed as the other industries, and it was not fair that they should be called upon to pay a large tax to support other industries. When the proprietors of the protected industries were able to put forty or fifty per cent. profit into their pockets those industries, in his opinion, were too highly protected. It could not make the country richer to have money taken out of the pocket of one man to put into the pockets of another or into the Government treasury. (Hear, hear.) Experience proved that it was not well to protect one class at the expense of another. The effects of that system were visible only too plainly in the Old Land. He had no sympathy with the National Policy, though it might be beneficial to him personally, and it was beneficial to him, but he felt that every time he received an advantage from it that the consumer was being compelled to pay him a bounty which he otherwise would not be called upon to pay. The purchaser ought to be allowed to expend the product of his labour where he could get the most value for it, and ought not to be compelled to buy from a certain market whether he would or no. (Applause.) Referring to the Boundary Award, he felt sure that the position taken by the Ontario Government was the correct one. They said all along that we were entitled to the territory between Thunder Bay and the Lake of the Woods, and they still held the same opinion. The statement that the Dominion Government had not deprived Ontario of her territory was perhaps technically correct because the Dominion Government had not the power of doing so. But they attached to the Province of Manitoba a portion of territory which they could not detach again without the consent of the Province concerned. If justice delayed was justice denied, then certainly justice had been denied to Ontario. He thought she had been too long deprived of her rights in respect to her territory. (Applause.) With respect to the Streams Act he admitted at once the legal right, but denied the constitutional right, of disallowance in such matters. The legal right of the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec to dismiss his Ministry was not denied, but his constitutional right was. According to the contentions of hon. gentlemen opposite the Imperial Government had the right to disallow the N. P., and they would have had good reasons for doing so on the ground that it was contrary to Imperial interests. (Hear, hear.) But the Imperial Government did not disallow that Act, because it would have been contrary to constitutional usage, and that was the view which the Ottawa Government should have taken with respect to their power of disallowance. If the deliberations of that House were to result in Acts of Parliament they should say to whoever was Minister of Justice at Ottawa, that such a course as was pursued regarding the Streams Act was neither right nor proper, nor one to which the people of Ontario would submit. It was an unhealthy and unsafe precedent touching all the Provinces, and he believed the people of this Province especially, who regarded their constitutional rights with so much jealousy, would take a firm stand against it. (Hear, hear.) They would take the view that the members of that House who adopted the constitutional position of liberty of legislation in matters entirely Provincial, adopted a position eminently befitting a free people. (Cheers.)

Mr. HAGAR thought the most ardent advocates of protection could not claim that it would have wrought any considerable degree of the present prosperity if there had not been good harvests. While he did not deny that in some towns and manufacturing centres the N. P. had stimulated and fostered industries, it was not such a great factor in securing the return of better times as would entitle it to a mention in the Speech from the Throne. Without repeating the arguments that had been advanced on the boundary question, he thought that in view of all the facts no fair-minded man could come to any other conclusion than that the territorial rights of this Province, given to it under that award, had been treacherously and dishonestly imperilled by the action of one of the contracting parties. It was to be deeply regretted that the representatives of the people of the Province could not break free from party trammels and rise above the exigencies of party in a united opposition to this encroachment on their rights. He was confident that if they had done so, if they had used every fair and constitutional means to secure those rights, justice would

have been done to them by the Dominion Government. He believed the Streams Bill to be in the interest of the lumbermen and the public generally. No member on the Opposition side had ventured to deny the competency of the Local Legislature to pass that measure, nor had it been denied that the Dominion Government had power to a certain extent to disallow Provincial legislation. There appeared, however, to be a limit to their power, as established by precedent and as laid down by Sir John Macdonald in his report and Order in Council, and by the action of the Ottawa authorities in overstepping these bounds our constitutional liberty had been trampled upon, and a step had been taken which, if repeated, might lead to dismemberment of Confederation. The Government was to be congratulated upon the unanimity with which all parties regarded the labours of the Agricultural Commission. The report of that Commission would form a valuable addition to the agricultural literature of the Province, and he hoped the Government would issue a second edition to supply the wants of many who were not yet provided with copies. The question of line fences and water courses was one of interest in rural districts, and he hoped the Government would prepare as concise, plain, and comprehensive a measure as possible on the subject. He was not prepared to say the authority to sell timber limits belonging to the Crown, without having first obtained the consent of the House, should be taken out of the hands of the Government. A case might arise when it would be in the interest of the Province—especially when all sales are to be by public auction—that limits should be placed in the market before the House could be consulted, and if a regulation of this kind were in force an advantageous sale might be lost. If the Government could take some effective steps to prevent those extensive bush fires which yearly destroy such large quantities of valuable timber, it would be a boon to the country. On the subject of new Parliament Buildings he could not, as a new member, boast of any hallowed associations in connection with the venerable pile in which they were now assembled. He had gazed upon its architectural beauties and upon the artistic colouring of its walls—(laughter)—he had wandered through its spacious halls, and had lost himself in labyrinthine passages—(renewed laughter)—he had observed the security of its vaults and the variety of the receptacles provided for keeping the public records, but he was forced to confess that none of these had excited in him either veneration or respect. (Laughter.) He was fully in accord with the Government in the matter of new Parliament Buildings for the Province, which should be in keeping with the wealth, intelligence, and enterprise of its people. (Applause.) Mr. Hagar concluded with an eloquent panegyric on the late President Garfield, a man of whom any country might have been proud, a noble outcome of free

#### CORRECTION.

In our report of Mr. Long's remarks he was made to predict the early repeal of the duties on "tea and cotton." It should have been "tea and coffee."

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Bell—On Friday next—Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The number of prisoners employed each month in the Central Prison broom factory from Jan. 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879. 2. Number of foremen, guards, or instructors employed in the shop during that period, and wages paid same. 3. Nature of machinery used, whether steam or foot power. 4. Cost of knives and needles used during that period. 5. Number of brooms made from Jan. 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879, each month, with average number made per man in dozen per day. 6. Number of prisoners employed in Central Prison broom factory from Jan. 1, 1879, to 13th day of each month, 1882. 7. Number of foremen, guards, or instructors employed in the shop during that period, and wages paid same. 8. Cost of knives and needles used during that period. 9. Nature of machinery used, whether steam or foot power. 10. Number of brooms made from Jan. 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1882, each month, with average number made per man in dozens per day. 11. Also copy of the contract made by the Government with H. A. Nelson's Sons, of Toronto and Montreal. 12. Copies of any correspondence relating to the contract since it was made; as to changes in same, or complaints as to non-fulfilment by either the Government, or Messrs. H. A. Nelson's Sons, of Toronto and Montreal; also any complaints, if any, as to the quality of the brooms manufactured, and waste in manufacturing the same.