

friend would drive us. He would give the ministry the power "to deluge this House with party tools." He then went on and proved too much with regard to the trade between the provinces. He said New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would take our manufactures, that already we had large manufactures of boots and shoes, and that the Lower Provinces would take these and other manufactures from us. And then he told us that they had coal in Nova Scotia, and that where there is coal, manufactures will spring up.

HON. MR. RYAN—Coal is not used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

HON. MR. REESOR—But coal makes a manufacturing country, and there is no reason why Nova Scotia, as a manufacturing country, should not manufacture boots and shoes as cheaply as they can be manufactured at Montreal. I have lately learned from good authority that the very articles to which my honorable friend refers (boots and shoes) are now being largely manufactured in the city of St. John. Labor is quite as cheap in New Brunswick as in Canada, and there is no reason why they could not supply themselves with the articles named, and with many others, even cheaper than they can be supplied from Canada.

HON. MR. RYAN—As regards Mr. MILLS' opinions, the extract I read was this:—

That there should be in every polity a centre of resistance to the predominant power in the Constitution—and in a democratic Constitution, therefore, a nucleus of resistance to the democracy—I have already maintained; and I regard it as a fundamental maxim of government. If any people who possess a democratic representation are, from their historical antecedents, more willing to tolerate such a centre of resistance in the form of a Second Chamber or House of Lords, than in any other shape, this constitutes a strong reason for having it in that shape.

He admits that a check can be used, and properly used, by a House of Lords or a Legislative Council. Then he goes on to say that he does not think this the best check, and prescribes a plan of his own; but his statement on this point is too long to enter upon now.

HON. MR. CURRIE—I wish to ask the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands a question with reference to the meaning of the 5th sub-section of the 29th clause, which commits to the General Parliament "the raising of money by all or any other modes or systems of taxation." Am I to understand that the General Government are to have the pow-

er of imposing local taxation upon the lands of the provinces?

HON. MR. CAMPBELL—The general national power of taxation is to be in the General Government.

HON. MR. CURRIE—The 34th sub-section of the same clause commits to the General Government "the establishment of a general Court of Appeal for the Federated provinces." Is that to be in lieu of the Courts of Appeal we now have? Is it intended to do away with the present Court of Appeal and to establish a new one?

HON. MR. CAMPBELL—I do not think my honorable friend has caught the meaning of what is intended. It does not say the general Court of Appeal shall be established, but that the power to establish it shall be in the General Government.

HON. MR. CURRIE—New Courts of Appeal?

HON. MR. CAMPBELL—If a statute of the Parliament of the United Provinces shall be passed creating a Court of Appeal, it will state whether it is in lieu of, or in addition to, the present Courts of Appeal. I should suppose it would be in addition.

HON. MR. CURRIE—I think that point is one which we ought to understand before giving a final vote; and I do not think the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, with reference to it, has fulfilled his promise to give an explicit answer to any question which might be put, to elicit further information about the scheme. Then the 43rd clause gives the Nova Scotia Legislature power to make laws respecting export duties on coal. What is the meaning of that?

HON. MR. CAMPBELL—I thought I had explained that the export duty there was almost synonymous with our royalty. It is levied in lieu of a royalty at the mine; and we therefore permit the Nova Scotia Government to exact it on coal coming to this country.

HON. MR. CURRIE—The honorable gentleman must see it cannot be a royalty, because the royalty must apply to all coal consumed in the Province of Nova Scotia, while the export duty only applies to coal exported from that province. The 9th sub-section of that clause imposes on the local governments, "the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries, and of public and reformatory prisons." There is but one penitentiary in Canada, which is situated in Upper Canada. Does this clause impose on