

haughty confidence in our own opinion, we should utterly disregard the threats, and the rumors, and the warnings we have got from various sources. Mr. Speaker, the hon. gentleman went on at some length to discuss the reconstruction of the Government, and the hon. gentleman talks about Mr. O'Donohoe. Well Mr. O'Donohoe is a very good man and is now a Senator. He was very near being in the Government. But I will say this for Mr. O'Donohoe, that he did not desire to be a weakness to the Government, and at the time he might have claimed a seat in the Cabinet he found that such was the hostile feeling towards him that instead of being a strength to the Government he would be a weakness; he admitted the fact, and he took a seat in the Senate where he now is. But the hon. gentleman says he does not know whether Mr. O'Donohoe is in the Government or not, that perhaps he is in and perhaps he is out, that he may be hanging between the two. Why, we have seen the hon. gentleman himself in that position. He was a dissolving view, sometimes we did not know when he was a Minister and when he was a consulting ex-Minister. We did not know, for the hon. gentleman would retire to the back seats, look very solemn and sulky, and he would suddenly, by some magic touch of the present member for East York (Mr. Mackenzie), pop up like a jack-in-the-box as a new and freshly blown Minister. The hon. gentleman has alluded to Sir David Macpherson. He is away, sick. The hon. gentleman did not always find it so safe to abuse him when Sir David was able to reply. I dare say, thanks to the rest he has got, he will be able to publish other pamphlets. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Blake) in that kind of controversy has, not in the past, gained much by his attacks, and I can assure him that if the hon. gentleman comes back with the same strength, he will not find much advantage accruing from his last ungenerous attack. The hon. gentleman sneers at the present Minister of Agriculture because he is a brewer and a dealer in cereals and because he sold his farm. He has sold his farm, and I hope he has done well with it. There can be no doubt that any sale made has been honestly made, and I am quite sure that everyone who knows honest John Carling will not believe that he has ever been guilty of any dishonest or di-honorable practice. The hon. gentleman could not even allow the present Minister of Justice to pass unnoticed. The hon. gentleman said he is a new-comer, one who has vaulted into the citadel at once; that the bright light which surrounds him was such that he was selected beyond all other men in Nova Scotia, although he was without any previous experience or a seat in Parliament. I do not know whether the hon. gentleman was in the Government at that time or not—he was in and out so often—but when Mr. Mackenzie was head of the Government there was another bright light brought in—Mr. Vail. And that gentleman was brought in over the heads of all older Nova Scotians to take the office in which he so distinguished himself—the office of the Minister of Militia. So that really, I think, having had such a precedent set us and having such an example of the success of the precedent, I may, perhaps, be pardoned if I have taken a lesson and leaf out of my enemy's book and played the same game and brought a bright light from the Province of Nova Scotia. The hon. gentleman has read the attacks made upon the appointment of Mr. Mowat. The hon. gentleman admits that he made the appointment, and that he was greatly attacked for it. True, he was attacked for it. It was a new thing at that time; but we have seen it followed up since. We have seen, for instance, a relative of the hon. gentleman leave the bench and come down to practice and become a stump orator and get in a fair way for coming to Parliament and, by the same token, use rather unparliamentary language with respect to myself. But then he is an evangelical Christian; his heart

is full of everyting like Christian charity, and, therefore, it must be considered in the exercise of that same charity to attack such a great sinner as myself. Then, again, the hon. gentleman talks of using the judicial offices for Government exigencies. Look back and see the venerable figure of Hon. E. P. Wood, and think for a moment of that gentleman. He was first induced basely and treacherously to desert his leader and colleagues in the Government; then, as he stated himself to 100 men, who will swear to it, he was promised a seat in the Administration; and then because that promise could not be fulfilled, because the Liberal party rose as one man against his being appointed, he was made Chief Justice to administer justice impartially in the Province of Manitoba,—a man whom the hon. gentleman knows had been bribed to turn his coat against his leader and colleagues and whom he knew was unworthy from that very fact of being a judge. He was sent up there. With all these examples before us, I think we can scarcely allow only Grit judges to be appointed to good positions. Fontenelle, a French writer and philosopher, was attacked once by a friend for being so fond of good living. "Why," said Fontenelle, "you think Providence made all the good things of the world for fools." Does the hon. gentleman think that all these good offices are made for fools? that all these good offices are only to be given to Grit judges? No. There was a vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Charles Tupper. The hon. gentleman states truly that it is of great advantage to public business that the Minister of Justice should be in the House of Commons. I looked out in Nova Scotia, where the vacancy existed, for a lawyer who could fill that position creditably, and I found him in my hon. friend; and if he were not here at this moment I might enter more fully into the fact of his fitness, but I believe that even the hon. gentleman and hon. gentlemen opposite will admit before the session closes the correctness of my selection and choice. But the hon. gentleman, following up his usual desire, as exhibited in this speech, to set man against man and neighbor against neighbor, has tried to raise the jealous feelings of other legal men in this House, and has said: "This is a new light brought in and other gentlemen are passed over." I can fancy the scorn that exists in the breasts of those gentlemen with respect to this unparliamentary conduct, which is a gross attempt to arouse the jealousies of other men. And so it was said with respect to my hon. friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. He said he, too, was a young man, and he had been put over the head of others. So far as the country is concerned, all that the House and the country want, is that fit men should be appointed to office. I believe that in selecting those two gentlemen we have selected fit men; and as regards the others what the hon. gentleman said was mere *persiflage*; and should this discussion be renewed in proper form and on the proper occasion, I shall be glad, and I am sure I shall be able to defend the present construction and the re-construction of the Government, and to account for that reconstruction. I regret deeply the tone in which the hon. gentleman has spoken. I regret that owing to his natural acerbity, owing to his temper, or rather to his want of temper—the want of the milk of human kindness in his breast—he has taken the course that he has taken. It is a course which I am sure will not redound to his credit in the country, but will mark, as many of his other acts have marked, his utter want of a knowledge of human nature, of a knowledge of how mankind, as a whole, will receive any attempts of that kind, to set up neighbor against neighbor, and friend against friend, and to stir up division and strife among them.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I have to call attention on this occasion, not by any means for the first time, to the