

very freely used in the carriages, not altogether in a complimentary sense, but one of the urchins bearing that illustrious designation was a little troublesome and annoying, and they had to take care of the child; another was making too much noise, and, at a moment when the cars had broken down, or run off the track, there was a momentary lull in the noise, when a cry was heard again, another voice broke forth: "Shut up you monkey and do not waken Tupper." My impression is that Tupper wants to be wakened very much, and if those emigrants from Canada had succeeded in accomplishing that task, it would have been better than congratulating ourselves upon an alleged state of facts that does not exist. We are told that we are to have the bankruptcy and currency laws re-considered, and the hon. gentleman from Halifax (Mr. Richey) tells us, also, doubtless, on special information, that there is to be an increased issue of currency. Whether hon. gentlemen opposite have decided to adopt the bantling of the hon. member for South Norfolk (Mr. Wallace) or not we do not know, but the matronly appearance of that hon. gentleman seems to indicate the employment he was engaged in during the recess. It is true his infant has a rather disreputable appearance; it is, as the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government describes himself—"rather a rum un to look at;" whether it will also be like him—"a good un to go," I do not know. But I can congratulate the hon. member for South Norfolk that he looks and perhaps feels as well as could be expected, and I hope that he will succeed in impressing his views, not upon the Government or this House, not upon the country, but upon the smallest possible number of people; because we only want such a measure to complete the ruin of the country, from the point of decline to which the hon. gentlemen opposite have brought it. We are told we are to have a revision of the Dominion Lands Act, but not in what way. There was no congratulation upon the condition of the land laws or their administration in the North-West. It was only a very foolish remark uttered by the hon. gentleman from Halifax, when he spoke of the care taken in having proper persons to administer the laws in the North-West. We observed during the recess exceedingly improper

persons chosen to administer affairs in that quarter. We had extraordinary accusations against some of the agents appointed by the Administration. The hon. gentleman at the head of the Government had one Gow appointed, who was accused of almost every crime against society. True, this appointment was afterwards suspended; but what became of the man himself? Whether he was suspended, as he deserved, or not, we do not know. The settlement of the North-West was seriously injured by the administration of the land laws by Ministers, and, although modifications were afterwards made, we were informed on excellent authority that, in the meantime, they had the effect of turning back a very large number to the United States. In one place in Dakota, no fewer than 856 Canadians had gone with the expressed intention of becoming citizens of the Republic, though they originally intended settling in Manitoba. It is gratifying to know that a very large proportion of the press supporting Ministers were manly enough to condemn the course pursued by the Government in reference to the settlement of the North-West. My own conviction has always been that it is impossible for any Government to make much money by the sale of lands; that it is infinitely better to afford ample opportunity to settlers to obtain free homesteads of suitable size where they can form comfortable homes, and trust to the increase of wealth and business by the increase of settlement rather than expect to make money by the selling of lands; and on that principle the Government of the hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) in Ontario, of which I was a member, acted in throwing off between \$100,000 and \$200,000 of arrears on lands sold to actual settlers in that Province. With relation to Indian claims and the administration of Indian affairs in the North-West, I believe it has been most injurious to the *morale* of the Indians as well as to the position of the Government. Anything that weakens the confidence of the Indian population in the Administration of the country has a most prejudicial effect upon their minds, and it is exceedingly difficult to remove any evil impression thus made. I have been informed that, when tenders were received in Winnipeg for supplies for the Indians,