

of gallant knights; it struck me that the thought was in his mind: "And why cannot I, too, be Sir Gallant Knight? Is there no way by which Her Majesty's favor can be drawn to me? Is there no way by which, while I hold this position, I can attain to that dignity?" I should say that there is hope for him after the discovery of that patent for setting idle oxen to work by imposing duties on grain of which we raise millions of bushels more than we ever use. The hon. gentleman used another very remarkable illustration, when he said that, if you sell a \$100 bond for \$100 cash, it is better than if you sell it for \$88. That is doubtless great wisdom, but I have an impression that the stupendous mind of Mr. Gladstone has grasped that fact, and that the Minister of Finance is not alone in that idea. And, when he told us that other remarkable thing, which may be unknown to so many, that you cannot build railways and canals without money, though that may not be known to the masses, I think there are other statesmen who have discovered that before him. You cannot look for knight-hood in that way, or in consequence of those discoveries, but let Mr. Gladstone know that the hon. gentleman has discovered that by the imposing of duties on agricultural products, of which we raise millions more than we need and have to send to foreign markets, the farming community have been enriched, the idle oxen have been set to work, and the ploughshare has been freed from rust as it passes through the ground, and there is hope that another gallant knight may yet fill that position. Now, Mr. Speaker, I come to notice the

Concluding Remarks

of the hon. gentleman who preceded me with reference to some statements that have been made by the hon. member for South Huron with reference to the corruption that prevailed amongst members of Parliament and in the country. And he attempted to defend it; nay, he attempted, so far as the members were

concerned, to say that no such thing existed. Well, Sir, I hope and trust it so, and that a future meeting of the committee may wipe out that dread doubt that has entered into some people's minds that there has been traffic on the part of certain members of Parliament to a greater extent than merely writing a letter for a friend to the Department of the Interior. But, Sir, he attempted to defend the people of the country against the charges that, he said, were levied against them by the ex-Finance Minister, that they were morally and politically blind, because they had seen fit, in 1878, to dispossess him of office and to put them back in office, and he seemed to think it was jealousy on the part of the hon. member for South Huron, and that was the reason why he condemned the people of the country as unable to understand their own best interests. He told us the people saw that. But the people saw more than that, Mr. Speaker. The people saw, in 1878, when they did dispossess that gentleman of power, they saw gentlemen claiming to be men whose words might be taken, whose promises might be relied upon, that if they were to put that gentleman and his colleagues out of position and put them in their places, they would then better the condition of every man, woman and child in this country. The people took them at their word, a portion of the people believed them, and placed them in their position. But, to-day, are those gentlemen willing to rely upon the fulfilment of their promises made to that electorate, in order to secure a return to power? Did they, in 1882, rely upon them? We know what the people of the country know, and what the people saw—that they could not trust themselves, even at that early day, upon the records they had made for themselves, and before they dared to appeal to the electorate they had to gerrymander, in the most cowardly manner, in a manner that was unworthy of men who bear the name of Britons, they had to cut and carve in the constituencies of the great Province of Ontario, in order that Liberals might not be returned and that they themselves