

sumed none would be taken from the Maritime Provinces as tutors, because the measure was founded on the municipal institutions of Ontario. How were the people to work out the innumerable provisions of a municipal law which was based upon the experience of an independent community like that of Ontario or Quebec, or the older Provinces of this Dominion? How was it possible that these people destitute of all knowledge as to the working of such institution could judiciously work out such a piece of machinery as was contained in the Bill? But he would assume that they had intelligence, that they would be educated, that men would be sent there to inform them. Under those circumstances he asked what the country would think of the Government now in power that had created the enormous expense which would necessarily be involved and which would likely be perpetuated for the sake of governing 1,500,000 people when they should have been attached to Manitoba district? He asked how they could justify the establishment of such an elaborate piece of machinery in a wilderness like that? The Government had a majority which could carry out their design, and thus saddle the country with an immense expenditure in addition to the sums expended in relation to other matters. All, therefore, the Opposition could do was to endeavour to improve such Bills as much as possible. For his own part he had not endeavoured to embarrass the passage or perfection of the measure. His friends and himself had endeavoured to meet the wishes of those on the other side, and he must say that their representations had been frankly viewed by the hon. Minister who had charge of the Bill. He objected to it however, as entirely unnecessary. There might be some other and more simple means whereby the temporal government of that section of the country might be established until it was prepared by its increased population, by the extent of its settlement, by its civilization and by the education of its people, to obtain and carry out a great measure such as this. The House, and particularly the Opposition, should not be asked to take upon themselves the responsibility of such a

measure of legislation. They should not assume the responsibility of throwing on the country an amount of expenditure which was unwarranted, unjustified by necessity, and uncalled for by the people of Keewatin. He had felt it his duty to speak out plainly on this matter. He opposed the extravagance of such legislation and the expenditure it would necessitate, and predicted that total failure would be the result of giving to a people who did not understand our institutions, the responsibility of working out such a measure.

Bill ordered to be reported.

House resumed.

Bill reported.

THE QUEBEC PROVINCIAL CRISIS.

REMARKS.

MR. TUPPER said that, before they proceeded with the next business, he would draw the attention of the hon. the First Minister to an act which he thought the right hon. gentleman who led the Opposition (Sir John A. Macdonald) had some reason to complain of. An important document, namely, the explanation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, that day presented, was brought down by the hon. Minister and submitted to the House, and it was assumed that, being brought here by the Government, that the members of the Government had already had an opportunity of knowing the contents of that document. It was asked for by the right hon. gentleman (Sir John A. Macdonald) who wished to make himself acquainted with the contents of this extremely important document, and he had just received it when the Clerk of the House asked for it for the purpose of docketing it in the usual manner, giving the right hon. gentleman to understand that it would be returned in two minutes. Immediately afterwards, the document had been taken possession of by a Minister, he believed, for the purpose of communicating it to a portion of the Press and excluding it from another portion of the Press. He thought this was a matter which claimed the attention of the Government.