

Now, mark this, Mr. Speaker, he took a hostile view of the principle of the resolution. Even so late as 1891 we had the then leader of this House taking the same hostile view that Sir John A. Macdonald had taken year after year, when I was fighting here for my life against a powerful Government, and against a feeling on this side of the House against myself.

At the time the hon. member for West Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) presented his resolution to the House, I took a hostile view of the principle of the resolution; but I specially urged the House to adjourn the discussion of the matter for some time, in consideration of two views. One view, which was put forward not only in the argument of the hon. gentleman, but in petitions which had just then been placed upon the Table, was, that there were persons in the list of claimants who had peculiar claims in relation to second homesteads; and the other was, that the conceding of the principle involved a very large extent of the public domain.

He goes on to explain that the Government were desirous to know the exact extent of the public domain, which, he said, would be millions of acres, that would be alienated under the conditions of my contention, if my contention were adopted. We had the Dominion Lands Act amended in 1891, and I sat next to the Minister of the Interior with my Bill in my hand, and he asked me for the clauses. Clause 12 I handed to him just as it is; also clause 14, which provides in respect to the pollution of water, which has been a boon of the greatest value to the North-west. In 1892 my clause literally as I handed it to the Minister, will be found as 4:

The clause substituted by section five of chapter thirty-one of the Statutes of 1887 for clause forty-three of the said Act, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor.

And it embodies the 'ipsissima verba' of my own clause, as drafted by myself, and it was placed in that legislation. What does that show? It shows the same thing as occurred in the case of Mr. Villiers in regard to the Corn Laws, and in regard to Mr. Grote and Mr. Berkeley in regard to the ballot, that if any hon. member supporting a Government takes the course that is freely taken in England, in that Parliament which is the august mother of all the colonial parliaments where he is never looked upon as a worse party man if he shows himself independent he is bound in the end to succeed. Take the present leader of the Liberal party, Sir William Vernon Harcourt I have seen him attack the policy of Mr. Gladstone, Bills introduced by Mr. Gladstone and features of Mr. Gladstone's policy and yet subsequently he became the trusted Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Liberal Government, and is now the leader of the Liberal party. It would be of immeasurable advantage to hon. members of this House if we could only bring the methods of the English Parliament into this Parlia-

ment, if instead of having two machines here, a Government in power with a hundred and twenty or a hundred and fifty members supporting it, and every one of them here not to give the country the benefit of his judgment, knowledge and ability, but coming here to watch the leader stand up, and then like jacks-in-the-box up they are—

Some hon. MEMBERS. Take it back.

Mr. DAVIN. I do not say that against your party. This remark applies to every party in this country, because we have not the methods that obtain in the English Parliament. Those young members who have come into Parliament and who think that is the proper course for them to take, are doing great harm to the country, to themselves and to their cause. Look at what harm they are doing to themselves.

An hon. MEMBER. Carried.

Mr. DAVIN. It is not carried just yet. I think my views will carry by-and-by, but it will take a much longer time to carry them—I do not expect such an easy job as that.

An hon. MEMBER. Take it as read.

Mr. DAVIN. If I do so, I will let down the hon. gentleman too easily, for I am going to point out the slough in which one of his colleagues in the Liberal party is wallowing now. I have here the Winnipeg "Tribune." I do not think much importance should be attached to the utterances of that paper, for if I can believe my eyes, it is now denouncing a railway project that it strongly advocated four or five days ago, declaring in unqualified terms that it would be a boon to Manitoba and the North-west. It would seem as regards the "Tribune" that something extraordinary has taken place. I do not know whether the "Tribune" was put in a corner and golden spectacles put on its nose or not, in order to enable it to see matters from a wholly different standpoint. The "Tribune" published an article on June 17th, seven days before the hon. member for Lisgar (Mr. Richardson) was declared its representative here. It is headed, "The Manitoba Candidates"—that independent and precious batch of members who came here to show us what free western men are, to show us how those free and independent western men, who are supposed to have a streak of greater daring than other men in any part of Canada, would act. The "Tribune" discusses among others Mr. McCarthy, and his name appropriately precedes that of the hon. member for Lisgar. Here is what it says about Mr. McCarthy:

It is needless to enlarge upon the qualifications of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, whose reputation is Dominion-wide.

I may say in that connection what a favourite of the North-west Mr. McCarthy was; he took the North-west under his wing; the