

SUPPLY—PRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS—*Con.*

Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid—*Con.*

agreed it would have been quoted later on as a precedent—1802. Ames claimed it as a right to have papers without giving reasons, and said he brought it as a test case—1845. On the ground on which he made his motion we could not agree—1846. When a member says he could not get the information from copies he must have originals, that is a fair course—1847. In the course of his parliamentary career has never before seen such a tempest in a teapot—1848. Ames said he wanted to make a test case of having originals brought down without giving reasons—1849. Then any one else may make a motion and justify it by simply saying he wants to see them—1850. We might have on this table hundreds of documents from the various departments—1851. When both sides have had time to cool down will have a statement to make—1884.

Lavergne, A. (Montmagny)—1827.

Copies brought down as a convenience, but members have a distinct right to see originals—1827. The Houses blocked from going into supply because the originals are refused—1828. A principle of the British Constitution that members have a right to information before voting subsidies—1829. Everybody seems to agree that the reasons for producing the documents are good—1830.

Lennox, H. (South Simcoe)—1786.

Laurier's the most extraordinary change he ever saw, even for this government—1786. He has admitted the absolute right to the examination of the papers—1787. Other complaints to make against *Laurier*—1788. He shifted his ground, but he has not been fair in his quotations—1789. The government has not clothed itself in anything like honour in refusing the papers—1790. Nobody will insistently demand papers if there is any question of public policy—1791. The case of the Fenian Raid papers in the British House—1792. Has taken a position that cannot fail to throw great discredit on him—1793.

Northrup, W. B. (East Hastings)—1830.

Not a single supporter found to say a word on behalf of the government—1830. If they had on other occasions kept back original documents they would have prevented much unpleasantness—1831. From the government standpoint something to be said for them—1832. The case of Lord Brougham and Lord Melbourne in 1838; an obsolete authority in 1771—1833. Criticises the Premier's attitude—1834. Quotes Ames' speech and the Premier's—1835. It is a question of looking to the future that no injustice is done—1836. Calls attention to the effect produced on other members by the application of the rule—1837. The question of members only being able to

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investigate through the courtesy of a minister—1838. Moves a resolution affirming the right of members to have access to original documents—1839.

Osler, E. B. (West Toronto)—1800.

Two days ago the Prime Minister accepted the principle of the production of original documents—1800. Prefer the odium of refusing to the odium that will come through producing them—1801.

Perley, G. H. (Argenteuil)—1818.

The question will the government provide some way by which members can see original documents—1818. There are times when it is absolutely necessary to see the originals—1819. Surely it is a duty to investigate dealings between the government and individuals as thoroughly as possible—1820. Asks to be told any one way in which these documents could hurt anybody—1821. Evidently an intention on the part of the government to prevent Ames seeing these papers—1822. All this turmoil caused by Oliver's new regulation—1823. It lays down the absolute rule of refusing members the privilege of access to the papers—1824. Ames has given good and sufficient reasons for being allowed to see the papers—1825.

Reid, J. D. (Grenville)—1875.

Does not agree that the policy laid down in the last 48 hours is right—1875. The case of Mr. Caldwell and the Robtks irrigation deal—1876. Told by Fielding last evening that the opposition had no rights—1877. Hopes *Laurier* will see that he is wrong, and lay the papers on the table—1878.

Sproule, T. S. (East Grey)—1782.

The duties and rights of the members of the opposition—1782. This right which belongs to every member of parliament must be maintained—1783. Parliament would be doing less than its duty if it gave up this right of examination—1784. It would be making a retrograde step if it allowed itself to lose that right—1785. People will sustain them if they hold parliament six months to hold that right—1887.

SUPPLY—PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Connection between federal and provincial politics—Mr. Lorenzo Robitaille—8850.

Graham, Hon. Geo. P. (Minister of Railways and Canals)—8851.

Is a supporter of Hon. A. G. Mackay; does not propose to go into a discussion of political issue—8851.

Robitaille, Lorenzo (Quebec County)—8850.

Calls attention to certain newspaper reports—8850. Concerning the utterances