## AT OTTAWA.

All the Ministers and ex-Ministers in Their Places.

Sir A. P. Caron Moves the Adjournment of the House.

Mr. Laurier's Speech and Mr. Foster's Statement—M. Adams Appointed a Senator.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—The promised explanation of the ministers was made to the house of commons this afternoon. When the popular chamber assembled shortly after 3 o'clock there was a very large attendance of members of the ministers. bers. Of the ministers and ex-minis-ters all were in their seats save Hon. Mr. Dickey, who is unwell. Long before 4 o'clock people had arrived at the several entrances of the galleries, while the lobbies were crowded with people anxious to secure tickets of ad-mittance. Within five minutes of the opening standing room in the galleries was at a premium. During the proceedings there were one or two awkward pauses, and many feared an explosion, but when Sir Richard Cartwright had said his say the speaker declared the house adjourned, and the members trooped out to discuss the situation. With regard to the outlook, it seems evident that Sir Mackenzie vell will not be able to reconstruct and that in two or three days Sir Charles Tupper, sr., will be called to form a ministry. Sir Mackenzle has form a ministry. Sir macronic, no disposition to give way to Mr. Foster, and would like, if at all possible, to construct a new cabinet, but the break between himself and has late colleagues is too great. A proposition is said to have been made to the chief justice of Ontario, W. R. Meredith. Mr. Bowell might have resigned in his favor, but Mr. Meredith would probably not be able to make an ngement with any Quebec men. Weldon as a possible successor to Mr. Bowell has been mooted. A cabinet minister informed me tonight that if Sir Charles Tupper took the leadership Hon. Mr. Ives would go to England as high commissioner and Sir C. Tupper high com would be without a seat in the cabi-

There was a meeting of the cabinet today, at which G. B. Baker, M. P. for Missisquoi; Sir John Carling, M. P. for London, Hon T. S. Africa n; Hen, J. S. Atkins of Toronto and Michael Adams, M. P., were appointed senators.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON.

Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day are called, I have an important statement to make to the house. Since the opening of parliament seven members of the cabinet have tendered their resignations to the prime minis-ter, which were submitted to the governor general and accepted by his excellency. The gentlemen whose resignations have thus been accepted are Geo. E. Foster, minister of finance; John Haggart, minister of railways and canals; Sir Charles Hibbert militia and defence; W. H. Montague, minister of agriculture; John F. Wood, controller of customs.

At the next meeting of the house I hope to be in a position to state definitely what course the government has taken or intends to take under these circumstances. (Ironical hear. hear's.) Considering the gravity of the situation, I have to ask that when the house adjourns today (of course I am aware that without notice I can only move for an adjournment from day to day), it stands adjourned for ten days or a fortnight, which would allow time to consider the gravity of the circumstances. This is the statenent which I have the honor of laying before the house. I move that when the house adjourns today it stands adjourned until Tuesday, the

Hon. Mr. Costigan seconded the mo-

MR. LATIRIER

Mr. Speaker, I really believe that my hon. friend who now leads the house will not be surprised if I tell him at the outset that it will not be ole for me nor for any of those who sit on this side of the house to agree at this moment to the proposi-tion that the house should adjourn at all except in the ordinary way from day to day. I understand very well that the government are in a very pe-culiar position, and that they are entitled, I must say, to some commiseration. I am not disposed to refuse that commiseration to them in any way, but on the other hand we must have something like parliamentary government in this country, and it is time that we should put an end to the travesty, to the mockery, and to the sham which has been too long going on here under the name of parliamenton here under the name of parliament-ary government. It is not at all surprising to me that there should be resignations of members of the cabinet. I must say that I rather expected it ever since we had the resignations on the 8th of July last, I expected then that the day would come another wing of the cabinet would do the same thing as had been by the wing of the cabinet which resigned on that occasion. On that point I have nothing to say further than this, Sir Adelphe Caron has told us that seven of the members of this and I shall briefle administration have resigned. Sir, the why they retired. hon, gentleman should have told us mation has been given to the house upon this most important subject. We knew before Sir Adolphe Caron spoke the land that seven of his colleagues had resigned, but we were in the dark then and we are in the dark yet as to what are the causes which led to this most extraordinary and important event. What are the causes? I will remain the exponents in so far as our ability admits. We have lost event has taken place which has in-duced seven of the members of the ad-ministration to take such a course.

I cannot assume for a moment that the hon, gentlemen who have resigned have tendered their resignations to

the premier for causes which existed when this parliament met on the second of this month. To assume that would be to suppose that these hon. gentlemen had acted not only in a most unparliamentary manner, but that they had acted in a most treacherous manner to the premier, and in a most unpardonable manner towards the dighity of the crown. (Opposition cheers.)

why, sir, what is the position we are in at this moment? The position is this: On the 3th of July last when the cabinet had been tossed to and fro and undecided as to whether or not they would introduce a measure of remedial legislation with regard to the Manitoba school case, based upon the order in council of the 21st of March last they care here the March last, they came here with the announcement that they were to reopen negotiations with the government of Manitoba, and that in the event of Manitoba failing to give to the minority the redress which the minority was asking for, then they would summon parliament not later than the 2nd of January and introduce remedial legislation and press it to a conclusion. Parliament was sum-moned to assemble on the 2nd of Jan-uary, and parliament met on the 2nd of January. The whole cabinet has of January. The whole capital put in the mouth of his excellency a statement of the policy which government intended to carry on this session, and of the measures which they proposed to introduce. This was assented to unanimously. All the col-leagues of the prime minister, of course, pledged themselves to the sup-

the policy which the advisers of the crown intended to carry on, are we to suppose that unless something unforseen has taken place since then, these gentleman would have a supposed that the best interests of our party and country should be duly conserved. gentlemen would have resigned on account of causes which existed at the very time they put that language in the mouth of the representative of the

crown? We are indeed told by the ministerial press that no extraordinary event has taken place since that time, but that these gentlemen have tendered their resignations on account of reasons which existed long before parliament called. Again, I assume that some very extraordinary event mus have taken place since the opening of

It is true that the ministerial press

nas given us an event extraordianry in its character, which, however, did not affect the whole cabinet, but affected only two members of the administration. It is true it has been stated through the press that a mem-ber of the administration had charged one of his colleagues with having anonymously slandered him to his ellency the governor general, had carried on an investigation behind his back, although they were sitting all the time at the same table in council, and that under such circumstances there was something to be investigated between these two gentlemen. this is an extraordinary event, I must admit, but it is not an event, I would imagine, which would bring on such Tupper, minister of justice; William a crisis as we have at present. What Bullock Ives, minister of trade and is the true cause, I ask? We are told conservative party are dissatisfied with the leadership of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. As to that I have nothing to say. It is purely a family quarrel, in which I would not at all venture to take any part. It is for the conservatives themselves to settle that ques-tion. But, sir, if that were the cause, if that is the real reason and the only reason why we have the present crisis, then, met as we are here today to discuss the speech of his excellency, when we are asked to adjourn the house, we had better know whether that is the cause or not. But, sir, this cause existed long ago; whether the conservative party at large is or is not satisfled with the leadership of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it is for gentlemen on the other side of the house, and not for me, to determine. I have to say that parliament would be trifled with if that were given as the cause why we should not proceed with the business of the

Parliament has been called to determine a certain policy, but to me it looks very much as if this were another of those expedients of which we have had too many already in order to enable the government to not carry out the pledges which they gave to parliament. (Liberal cheers.)

Mr. Speaker-Is the motion of Caron objected to? Mr. Laurier-Certainly; notice must e given.

Sir Adolphe Caron-Then I will give t as a notice of motion for tomorrow. Mr. Laurier-For the day after

Sir Adolphe Caron-I move that the nouse do now adjourn.

MR. FOSTER.

from the conservative benches—
Before the house adjourns I
rise to perform a duty which, I conceive, should be performed at once,
and to say at the same time that I do
not propose (as neither, I think, do my
colleagues who can eather the colleagues the clear the clear than the clear the colleagues the colleagues who can eather the colleagues the colleag leagues who are acting with me in this matter) to enter into any discussion of the subject. I will today simply make a statement for the informa ly make a statement for the informa-tion of the house and the country as men, one and all, been declaring that to our position-I mean the position of those gentlemen who thought it their

what is the cause which has brought on these resignations. Not a word, not a syllable, not a scintilia of infor-I may say in the first place that tutional, with regard to which action has been already taken, or in respect to which an attitude has been assumecause the fact had gone abroad ed by the government under the preslength and breadth of ent premier. I beg also to say that t seven of his colleagues we retain our firm belief in the principles and policy of the liberal con and healthy condition, of the libera conservative party of Canada—(laugh

electorate considers essential to judging from the state

the continued welfare and progress of the country, or of our faith that under firm and prudent leadership it will come back triumphant from the polls. (Conservative cheers).

Though with many misgivings we finally agreed to enter the government under Mr. Bowell in succession to the late Sir John Thompson, we have nevertheless unitedly and loyally striven to the best of our ability to make it strong and efficient, and it has been with growing regret that we have make it strong and efficient, and it has been with growing regret that we have seen our efforts result in a measure of success less than that for which we had hoped and striven. We are of the opinion that the liberal conservative party ought to be represented by the strongest government possible to be strongest government possible to be secured from its ranks; that the necessity therefor was never greater than I offer no opinion on the subject other than this; that it is due to both genthal if this statement be true under existing circumstances, and we believe that such a government can be formed without delay. This we have repeatedly urged upon the premier, with the result that we found ourselves face to face with parliament, having a government with its numbers facomplete and with no assurance that the present premier could satisfac-torily complete it. Under these circumstances we thought it our duty to etire, and in this manner to pave the retire, and in this manner to pave the way, if possible, for the formation of a government whose premier could command the confidence of all his colleagues, could satisfy the liberal conservative party that its strongest element were at its head, and impress the ment were at its head, and impress the country, that it had a government country that it had a government which was united and had power to govern. We affirm with the utmost port of that policy.

Now, are we to suppose that after the whole of the government have been committed to that policy, after they have taken their course and after they have placed in the hands of the crown the policy which the advisers of the crown intended to committed to the policy which the advisers of the crown intended to committed to the policy which the salvisers of the crown intended to committed to the policy which the salvisers of the crown intended to committed and had power to government the utmost suppose these hon, gentlemen entertain of each other if they have been solely dictated by our wish to sink all minor considerations in the presence of our treat decimal to the policy.

(Liberal laughter.)

What sort of opinions are we to suppose these hon, gentlemen entertain of each other if they have been solely dictated by our wish to sink all minor considerations in the presence of our treat decimal to provide the policy.

> SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I do not know which is the more extraordinary, the request made by the present leader of the house or the statement to which we have just listened from the ex-leader of the house. I have had some parliamentary experience. It is three and thirty years since I first sat in the parliament of the then two Canadas, and in all that the then two Canadas, and the then two Canadas, and the then two Canadas, and the the then two Canadas, and the th time, although I have seen many a crisis and assisted at some, I can recall nothing in the faintest degree parallel with the present condition of things. Sir, I defy my hon friend, the ex-minister of justice, who is learned in precedents, to point to us, in the history of an English speaking community a case in which seven minister. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who whatever his faults and sins may be, appears so far as we can see, to have acted straightforwardly under very difficult circumstances indeed.
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> The motion was agreed to and at 3.50 the rouse adjourned.
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> THE SENATE. munity, a case in which seven ministers of the crown have resigned in the interval between the placing of a speech in the mouth of the governor or sovereign of the country and the debate that usually follows thereon. (Opposition cheers). We have heard of sudden conversions and sudden convictions. We know on the authority of an eminent English writer that:

Mercy has been sought and found Between the saddle and the ground. But that is not a circumstance to the speed with which these new convictions have dawned on the minds of my honorable friends opposite. Now it does appear to me that these honorable gentlemen, one and all, have offered a direct insult to the representative of the sovereign and a direct insult to the representative of the sovereign and a direct insult of the sovereign and sult to the house. (Hear, hear, from the opposition). It appears to me no matter what their grounds or their reasons may be, that for a cabinet to place a speech in the mouth of his excellency, and then, before the ink on already made, that I believe an exthe document is dry, to put a pistol to the head of their own colleague, the premier of the country, to place him in the utterly humiliating and degrading position in which they have tried to place him, whether successfully or not, is, I am happy to say, utterly un-paralleled in the history of any British community. Neither is it a lesser insult to the house. Here we are for the first time in Canadian history summoned to hold a sixth session of parliament for a most precise and special purpose, and the men who unanim-ously declared, speaking through the mouth of the hon. gentleman who has just addressed us, that it was necessary to the best interests of Canada that this extraordinary step should be taken, that this parliament should be summoned on the second day of January, 1896, to consult on a measure to which they declared themselves pledged. which they informed us it was their duty, their imperative duty to bring down, and now present themselves before us as the very men who have—what shall I say?—co gether or conspired together to render its discussion impossible. More than that, I say it is a fraud

on the country. Each and every one of the seven gentlemen, if they entertained, as is perfectly evident from the statement we have just heard, if they long entertained sentiments against the leader of the government such as have been expressed, they have openly and shamefully perpetrated a was received with cheers fraud upon the electorate of the coun ing the election in North On-I might almost say during the recent the cabinet were in perfect unity; that they were a band of brothers without duty to retire from the government— any dissensions or disputes, have they and I shall briefly state the reasons not, in tones of thunder, especially through the late secretary of state, what is he now? The ex-minister of agriculture declared that the stories to the contrary were the vilest slanders of an unscrupulous grit press. (Liberal cheers.) Have they not over and over again declared that all the assertions which have been made against men so notoriously at one as the late minister of railways and his colleague, the minister of pul were pure inventions of the enemy and not entitled to the slightest conat a crisis like this, it is no light thing when several constituencies are being called upon to record their verdict, that ministers of the crown should come before them with statements in their mouths which I cannot character and ironical cheers from the op-postion)—or of our belief that it em-bodies a policy which the majority of hon friend, the ex-minister of finance, has just made. Then, over and above all this, the matter is complicated by another consideration. It appears to me that these gentlemen's own honor me that these gentlemen's own honor demands now a full statement of the reasons which impelled them to take that extraordinary course, and it is certain that two of these hon. genemen, in view of the most extraor-inary statements which are being irculated broadcast from one end of this country to the other, ought, be-fore the day closes or this house rises, to inform us what truth there is or what truth there is not, in the statement that one hon minister or ex-minister has been caught in the act of slandering anonymously the reputation of an able and honorable colleague. tlemen that if this statement be true the proofs be given, and that if it is false, it be contradicted on the spot. I shall not say much about the modus operandi of these anonymous letters, but I will merely offer the suggestion that if it should again become neces sary in the discharge of a patriotic duty for any gentlemen in a similar position to address an anonymous correspondence to his excellency, the nication should, for the sake of lecency and for the sake of preventing future scandals, be typewritten and the typewriter be broken up im-mediately, so that there may be no possibility of afterwards detecting it.

(Liberal laughter.) statements that have been circulated broadcast through the newspaper press. I will say but this one thing in conclusion before the hon, gentle-men rise, as I trust they will, to give

The great majority of members.

Not for many years has the senate had such a large audience as assem-bled tonight when the business was resumed after adjournment. Lady Aberdeen was there, and nearly all the ministers. The space below the bar was crowded by members of parlia-

the same statement that was read in the house of commons, said, I have to

ask that when the house adjourns tonight it stands adjourned until tomorrow at eight o'clock. It is not usual, I believe, upon occasions of this kind, to make explanations at any length cies, or the organization and formation of a new government. I shall act on this occasion in accordance with English precedence. I have simply to say in addition to the remarks I have planation has been made in another place by one of the gentleman who retired from the cabinet, giving reasons therefor. I have not yet had an opportunity of reading it, but only casually heard it, and am therefore not in a position to deal with it as I think its importance demands. I may therefore ask the indulgence of the ouse for at least twenty-four hours. when I shall be in a much better position to deal with that statement as it eserves. In making this request I have no desire to shirk any of the responsibilities which devolve upon the head of the government in dealing with matters referred to in the speech from the throne. I have stated I have not seen the statement to which I renor was the courtesy extended to me as the head of the government handing me a copy of it in order that it might be dealt with properly, and I therefore ask again the indulgence of the house to permit me to postpone the matter until it appears in the press tomorrow, when I can deal with it as its merits deserve. If my ears did not deceive me in what I heard of it, I can only say that it was uncalled for, that it was unfair to the head of the government for the time being. To say that much, is, I think, saying very little. I leave that to the gentleman wh thought proper to make the statement and if it fails to satisfy him and his friends I can only appeal to the judgment of the country in defence of the course which I have taken. I shall

add this, however: The declaration that I made in this house just before its prorogation last year in reference to the future policy of the government upon the great question which is agitating the people of this country will so far I am concerned, and so far as my influence goes, be carried out to the (Applause.) I have yet to letter. learn that it is my duty as a public man to do otherwise. Having enunciated a principle firmly believing, as I did, and as I supposed my colleagues did, that it was a sound principle, that it was but doing justice to a portion of this dominion, and maintaining the provisions of the constitution and giving a portion of her majesty's subjects who had been deprived of their rights that which the constitution and the highest court of the realm stated that they were entitled, I feel it my duty. as far as in my power lies, to see that the remedy is given. It is to me a subject of deep regret that any difference should prevail among gentle-men who had formed a deliberate opinion to take a course which I regret to say, led one of my colleagues in whom I have the most unbounded confidence and respect, to leave the government last year because we did not act at that time, and because we asked for delay in order to give the had to deal. We were accused of no to give notice of motion and that mo-

other design, but to so put off and delay the question that it might be ulti-mately defeated by some (to use the very familiar, but not very elegant expression) by some fluke. Whether that was the intention of those who have taken a different course from the gentlemen who have remained in the cabinet, I am not prepared to say. I shall content myself at the present moment with the few remarks that I have made and when the proper time arrives when it will be necessary to deal with the explanation which has been made in another place, I trust I shall be enabled to make such an explanation in reference to myself personally (the statement to which I have referred having had relation to me to some extent/ and to the policy of the government of which I have been for some little time the head), as will be satisfactory to the senate. I now move that, when this house adjourns onight it stand adjourned until tonorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Scott said he thought the prenier would have given full explanations for the unprecedented step taken by the ministers. He believed the ver-dict of the country would be that the time selected for the resignations was an unfair and improper one. Only one precedent of the character approaching this could be found in Canadian history, the case of Sir Allan MacNab The motion for adjournment was car-

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The political situa-tion is practically unchanged from yesterday and it is still one of great and grave uncertainty. It was fully expected that the premier would have made an official announcement to-night, but owing to the sudden demise of Senator Kaulbach, and in accordance with its usual custom, the senate almost immediately adjourned out of respect to the deceased. Not until tomorrow afternoon, therefore, will it be definitely known what course Sir

Mackenzie intends to pursue. Very contradictory reports are in circulation. By a few people it is said that the premier will succeed in filling the vacant portfolios, and they point significantly to his remark on this point tonight.

however, incline to the belief that by tomorrow Sir Mackenzie will throw up the sponge, and they say his speech of this evening clearly indicates this. It would not be a matter of surprise if, considering all circumstances as they stand, by three o'clock tomorrow Sir Mackenzie Bowell would no longer be premier and that Sir Charles Tupper will be engaged in the task of forming a ministry. How he will succeed remains to be seen. There is a general desire for the session to last thirty days, and among the conservatives the feeling now is that come what will, the remedial bill must be introduced this session, and if the party is to die, that it should die fighting. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, after reading It is difficult to foresee how a new premier could continue immediately the regular work of the session unless he accepted all members of the Bowell ministry. The new ministers would of course have to appeal to their con-stituents for re-election and bye-elections in different ridings would involve

some delay. A report is current tonight that Sir Mackenzie Bowell makes it a stipulation for his retirement that neither Foster or Montague should be given portfolios in the new government, but unquestionably Sir Charles Tupper would not sake the lead with his hands tied. He would require to have a clear course. It is said that Sir Mackenzie Bowell himself will take the lieutenant governorship of Ontario on Mr. Kirkpatrick's retirem ent, which must take place in the near future. It is stated had Mr. Bowell attempted to reconstruct the cabinet that Premier Blair of New Brunswick would have joined

Sir John Carling has refused a atorship, not wishing to put London to the expense of two elections within

six months. At five minutes past three this after-noon Senator Kaulbach dropped dead in the upper corridor of the senate wing. He had had lunch in the senate restaurant, and then proceeded to this room on the ground floor. He was there for a little while, and then came into the corridor and walked up and down with Senator Boulton. Leav ing that gentleman with the remark that he was going to the senator's gallery in the house of commons and pro-ceeded up stairs. Senator Kaulbach was a very stout man, and has latterly been suffering from heart trouble It is supposed that the exertion of Himbing the staircase was too much for him, as no sooner had he reached the top and taken about twenty paces over toward the commons' wing of the biulding than he fell forward on his face. The vital spark had fled. A great gush of blood oozed from his mouth, but there was not a sign of life. stretcher was hurriedly procured and his body was carried to one of the rooms of the senate building. It is expected that It will be conveyed to Nova Scotia for interment. De was of German descent, and had been member of the snate for twenty-four

It is stated that at today's meeting of the cabinet the following appointwere made: Aleck McKay, M. P. for Hamilton, to be inspector customs; David Boyle, M. P. for Monck, to be a senator for Ontario; J. W. Bain, M. P. for Soulanges, to be post office inspector for Montreal division; Nathaniel White, to be a senator for the province of Nova Scotia. The new senators are members of the house of commons whose constituencies will no longer exists under last redistribu-

Late tonight it is said Hon. Mr. Bowell is as firm as ever and endeavoring to reorganize the cabinet. Mr. Blair's name crops up with great persistency. Sir Charles Tupper, senior, is spoken of as minister of the interior, and Mr. Sproule as minister of agriculture.

The following are the proceedings in

SIR ADOLPHE CARON.

rising, said: Before the orders of the day are called I take it that the house will expect some information in relaasked for delay in order to give the tion to the announcement which I province whose autonomy it is assert—made yesterday. I then had the honed will be interfered with, time at or of asking the house to conleast to consider the grave question sent to an adjournment of ten with which they and with which we days. It was refused and I had tion will come up tomorrow. I am not in a position to say anything the house than I said yesterday, except that the prime minister is now with his excellency, and of course I can make no further announcement. I would again ask the house if the motion which I made yesterday can be agreed to, and if not, it will of course come in the regular order tomorrow. I move that the house do now adjourn,

MR. LAURIER. I am sure that Sir Adolphe Caron remembers that yesterday he stated that at the next sitting of the house (hat is the way he put it) he expected to be in a position to declare the course which the government intended to take under existing circumstances. Sir Adolphe Caron--My expectations

have been disappointed.

Mr. Laurier—Yes, and in more ways than one, perhaps. Under such cir-cumstances the hon, gentleman will not find it extraordinary if again I cannot agree to an adjornment for ten days. He will see that it is most easonable that we should not separate at all events for such a length of time until we have been informed of the intentions of the government in reference to the present state of affairs. The hon, gentleman tells us today that the prime minister is in consultation with his excellency. That being the case, we cannot press for nore information, but we will expect

it tomorrow. MR. MILLS called attention to the unprecedented situation of affairs and severely criti-cized the statement of the ex-minister of finance that the crisis was caused by a want of confidence in the personal ability of the prime minister. He pointed out the absurdity of the exmembers of the government, who were really more responsible for public business than the premier, who sat in another place, pretending that it was the personality of the premier which had caused the present trouble. The defence put up by the late minister of finance for the killing of the govern-ment was that they had taken office for better or for worse, and had found it much worse than they took it for.
If there is dissatisfaction in the country it is not the prime minister alone who is responsible, but rather the minister of finance himself. Although a government appointment was promised to the member for Cardwell, the administration wree afraid that the tail of the government coat might be walk-ed upon by the honorable member for North Simcoe. Mr. Mills took up the ex-finance minister's statement item by item, showing where inconsistency came in. The statement presented by the bolters yesterday to the house seemed to him more like a conspiracy than a protest.

MR. WALLACE. Before the motion is declared carried I wish to make this statement: Yesterday two honorable members of his house informed me that they had learned from the hon, member for Haldimand (Dr. Montague) that I was responsible for the anonymous letters alleged to have been written by the hon, member himself. I have to deny absolutely the truth of the charge of the hon, member for Haldimand and to say that I did not write said anonymous letter or letters, or inspire ent that neither not know that any such letter or letters were in existence for many months after they were received.

DR. MONTAGITE

I think, though this is a matter upon which my lips as a recent member of the privy council ought to be sealed in this house at the present moment. in this house at the present moment, I cannot allow the statement made by he member for West York (Mr. Wallace) to pass without saying a few words to this house. In doing so I trust that I shall not break any rule of courtesy or decency which would be observed as between a member of the privy council of Canada and the other members of that privy council and the representative of the sovereign in this country. First, let me say, three days ago, I think, an insinuation was made that I was guilty, or that I was charged by an hon. gentleman who belonged to the privy council, with having written certain anonymous letters in relation to himself, either to the premier of Canada or to the governor general of Canada. I nedd not say, that being absolutely innocent of the charge, I demanded at the very moment the instuation was made that that statement should be sent to his excellency, to whom, as a member of his privy council, I was esponsible for honorable, manly and above board conduct.

Those charges made by a member of the privy council had been concealed. I understand, in a drawer for two or three months, and then at an important juncture, they were thrown at me without a moment's notice, and I acted as I have stated to you this afternoon. The matter as it concerns my honor as a privy councillor of Canada is before his excellency, and I do not intend, in accordance with the rules of decency and of courtesy to him, to discuss the subject this other than to say this: that no baser lie was ever told of a public man in Canada, and it was part of a foul and dirty conspiracy to ruin an hon mem-ber of this house and a member of the government of Canada. I am bound to say, however, that since the hon. gentleman has stated this afternoon that he did not write those letters, I am prepared to accept that statement. I never said that the member for West York wrote the letters. What I did say was that the postmaster general consulted the member for West York, that the member for West York hawked those letters around the city of Toronto, to Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, to Richard Armstrong and to men who nad nothing to do with members parliament or with members of the government of Canada. Mr. Wallace-That is absolutely un-

Dr. Montague-And that he charged me with writing those letters. I have only to say this, that when he whole subject is investigated, as it will be investigated in a court of law, then the hon member for West York will have an opportunity of proving his innocence of the charge which I then made. I am here to saw to this house that the charges made against me, humilating and annoying as they are, are as false as it is possible to make them; and I am here to say also that with regard to any mem

government, or w the honor of a sea er yet committed a tear the light of not do me honor. SIR A.

The reason giv member for Haldi

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Speaker, and to ectly or indirectly ever to do with a cation of a matte personal between tteman and mys nothing to do v but when I saw napers I found th knew nothin ery little about inaccuractes in the matter as I it was based up not made with fu facts. I am prepa far as the denia gentleman goes, say so here befor that denial As to reports have bee object or anothe were hawked abo the honorable ge letters have alw session, and hav sion unless I kn going under my tions by reliable people, who wer matter. That i which I consider present. I would word on the situ the fact that a of mine (not a been assailed friends in a ma me to say a few I cannot but dependent mem that the prem try has bee try has manner which v expected to with been stabbed in (in the words of eral of this cour belt at least. It when I first bed house twenty-fiv abouts, to find the present prem not as one in re itical views, we to many of the hands many pers indebted to him near himself, v occupying a sea struction of the proved very det did not forget of that fact, an me the opportu

> which have cont I was then led ion, an opinion v of the force of headedness, of t possessed by th revelations that this afternoon, to us yesterday to believe that nal evidence of at least in that head of the adm ing certain men at each other's be the outcome lio it is imposs do not know w mier will be en administration. a few days in have been ins his overthrow men in the pas "Le roi est m They may pe in a new admi

> > ness will be years of useful have no doubt play those qua which during more have dist lic man, whethe this house, as department of first minister After some Mr. Laurier s put perhaps leads the gov to ask him to the character derstand that depleting this amongst its m stand that sin four or five perhaps more,

divers offices.

some explana

Sir Adolph

honorable gen

be the case, o

again simply

house, I trust

he requires it by tomorrow Cries of " laughter. Sir Adolph tlemen opposi ny, but it is those appoint the papers m from his exce right in sayi first opportui do so in give information Mr. Laurier my hon. frie

cellency may (Oh! Oh!) Th think a very lency to cor haps my hon I understand more offices