

differences and unite with us to fight out this battle to a successful close. Those gentlemen, thus strongly appealed to, decided that it was their duty in the interest of the whole country to act as they were entreated to do. They at once followed the patriotic course pointed out to them, and in New Brunswick we find Mr. Tilley who has been a reformer all his life, declaring that "any man who is in favour of Union and Confederation is in favour of me, and any man who is opposed to Union and Confederation—let him be reformer or conservative or what-not—is opposed to me. (Cheers.) I can only recognize as belonging to my party those who sustain me in carrying out this great measure." Our friends of Nova Scotia, Mr. Archibald, Mr. McCully and other reformers of high standing separated themselves from a portion of their party and took the same course. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, they have had a hard fight and their fight is not yet over. They did succeed in carrying confederation by a large majority in Nova Scotia—not the whole scheme in its entirety, but a resolution authorizing delegates to go to England to arrange terms of union. Well, these gentlemen from New Brunswick, after coming to this country to consult upon the formation of a government, told us who represent the reform party of Upper Canada that, "occupying the position we do, we cannot go back to our people and say that because Mr. Macdonald is a conservative we decline to go into the government with him. If we did we would be doing wrong and an injustice to those conservatives who supported us in the struggle for confederation." If it had so happened that my honourable friend Mr. Brown had been called upon to form the first government of the union and had invited them to join him they would have said in the same

way—"It is our duty to join Mr. Brown, for we who are from Nova Scotia cannot return and say to our constituents who supported confederation, some of whom are conservatives and some reformers, that because Mr. Brown is a reformer we cannot go into a cabinet with him, for thereby we would be putting a slight upon our reform supporters." That, sir, is the position they take, and they say that, no matter who may be called upon to form it, they must go into the first government which is created to inaugurate a system upon which they staked their political character and prospects. (Cheers.) Then, Mr. Macdonald says—"I propose in the first place to acknowledge numbers in the formation of the government, and although it is desirable to avoid laying down the principle of a proportionate representation in the cabinet when the number was small, yet I propose to recognize the wealth and influence of Upper Canada by giving it a preponderance of five members. (Cheers and counter cheers.) Then, to Lower Canada I will accord four members, and to the lower Provinces four more." Mr. Macdonald further says—"I am prepared to call to my councils the three gentlemen representing the Reform element of Upper Canada. (Cheers, hisses and confusion.) I propose also to call for gentlemen from the lower Provinces who belong to the reform party in these Provinces."

A VOICE—Who are those reformers?

MR. BROWN—Surely you do not call Mr. Kenney, of Nova Scotia, a reformer.

MR. HOWLAND—Mr. Kenney was a reformer. (Applause and ironical cheers.) He was placed at the head of Executive Council of Nova Scotia by Mr. Howe, the leader of the reform party at the time, but some difference arose which isolated the Catholic population from the reform ranks, and Mr. Kenney for two or three years past has been acting with the con-