

people in the world who ever exhibit disaffection towards a Government when they are justly and fairly dealt with, and I believe that wherever you find rebellion you will, at the same time, find misgovernment. I do not think there is any exception to that rule. We may go to other parts of the British Empire, where there may be a discontented people, and I venture to say that no one has ever yet enquired into the history of such people without being satisfied that they have been grossly misgoverned. Now, I am not going to say more on that subject at this moment. The hon. gentleman, setting the example to those who have since spoken in defence of the Administration, said that the Government which preceded his Government had failed to administer the affairs of Manitoba and the North-West Territories properly, as we had not dealt with the claims of the half-breeds. Why, he said Governor Archibald took the census in 1870, and yet, in order to give an opportunity to speculators, we appointed other parties, and had the census taken over again. Now, the hon. gentleman was in office three years after Governor Archibald's census of 1870 was taken, and how was it that he made no distribution of the half-breeds' grants during those three years? How was it he took no action? We took the census, because the census taken by Mr. Archibald was inaccurate. The hon. gentleman decided that grants should be made to the children of half-breeds, and the census taken by Mr. Archibald did not show how many were children and how many were parents; and so it was necessary to take a new census and base the distribution on that; and it was found that each half-breed was entitled, out of the 1,400,000 acres of land, not to 190 acres, but to 240 acres, and the distribution was made accordingly. Now, the hon. gentleman who spoke a few minutes ago told the House that I had advised the officers of the Government not to look after those parties who had failed to make application, because if they were interested in putting forward their claims it was open to them to do so. Well, Sir, I did that; I did it at Mr. Codd's suggestion, not simply because he suggested, but because I concurred in that opinion, and for this reason: I told Mr. Codd that it was necessary to secure an early distribution of the half-breed lands, and as long as we left the question open; for the purpose of hunting up half breeds, it was impossible to make a distribution; and I felt that it was better, if there were any half-breeds who were not included, but who would afterwards establish their claims, to make an additional grant to them, than to keep the whole of the lands open, in order to make a distribution to a few more than would receive the lands, and that less trouble and expense would be incurred. That was done not to delay but to hasten the allotment. Then the hon. gentleman says we ought to have made the distribution at once. He forgot that when his Government was in the old settlers along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers claimed that they were entitled, not merely to two miles in depth, but to an additional two miles of hay privilege, and he and his colleagues conceded that; and when these additional two miles were taken on each side of the Red River and the Assiniboine River, it became necessary to make a further concession to the half-breed population, as this additional two miles was taken off the half-breeds reservation. Then, the hon. gentlemen seemed to forget that his officers, in making the treaty with the Indians east of Manitoba, dealt with a very considerable number of those who had been dealt with as half-breeds, and that they had come in under the treaty and had received their annuities. They subsequently, however, applied to be included as half-breeds, because they had been enumerated as half-breeds in the census that had been taken by Mr. Archibald. Then, Sir, the hon. member for Jacques Cartier alluded to the river surveys of the half-breed lands of the Saskatchewan and the Qu'Appelle Rivers, and said the demand of the half-breeds to be put on the same footing as those in Manitoba

had not originated after 1879, and that they had petitioned the Government of Mr. Mackenzie some years before. Well, Sir, that was true, and they were informed by Mr. Laird and Lieutenant Governor Morris that they would be protected in their holdings. They were content with that information, and we were not in a position to deal with them, because we had not pushed forward the special surveys in the regions where they were settled, and we could not make the river surveys until that was done. Well, I will say this: The petition came before me; I gave notice that the special survey in the vicinity of Touchwood should be pushed forward to Prince Albert settlement. This was done at the earliest opportunity, in 1877, and that was as much work as it was possible to accomplish then. The survey was for the purpose of fixing the latitude and longitude of the settlement, so that when an isolated survey was made it would fit in with the other portion of the general survey of the country. In 1878 that survey was made at Prince Albert, and special instructions were given to the surveyors, that in laying out the lands along the river they were to lay them out in ordinary river lots, so as to meet the wishes of the settlers. So far as the surveys were concerned, the Government did all that the population required, and all that was necessary, under the circumstances. The hon. gentleman complained that the buffalo had disappeared, but they have disappeared since our day. There were buffalo in that country since 1870, but the fact is, that the buffalo was almost extinct south of the border. The First Minister, not long since, in addressing the House, stated the fact that the American soldiers stationed near the frontier had driven the buffalo southward and kept them from crossing the frontier, for the purpose of keeping the Indians away from the border. It is well known they have done this for several years; and so far as I know, the hon. gentleman had not suggested any means by which the Canadian Government could have kept the buffalo north of the international boundary or have exercised any control over them, by Customs or other regulations, which would have prevented the extinction of that very important animal. Then the hon. gentleman who has just addressed us told the House that a very rascally Order in Council was passed, in October 1878, by which Cook and Sutherland were allowed 200 square miles of a timber limit on the Upper Saskatchewan. I need not say much about that. That subject was before the House last year, when the First Minister made a charge similar to that which the hon. gentleman has made to-night. When we came into office these hon. gentlemen, we found, had been in the habit of giving timber limits, contrary to the law; finding that it was impossible to secure the sale of timber limits in the ordinary way, we changed the law, so as to allow the Government to make a private contract with a party in reference to timber limits. That was done by hon. gentlemen opposite, contrary to law; we did it in accordance with the law, because it was the only way the people of Manitoba could get the necessary supply of lumber. When we came into office there was but one saw mill on the Saskatchewan, and lumber was sold to the settler at the rate of \$100 per 1,000 feet. I believed, then, and I believe still, it would be in the interest of the population to have competition. Those gentlemen proposed to erect a saw mill, and they had the necessary machinery carried to the district; they asked for a timber limit, and upon precisely the same terms as limits were granted to others who made application, we gave them a limit, having sufficient extent to enable them to run their mill for a reasonable time, as some parties had obtained timber limits from this Government since, and found they were not sufficient to keep the mill in operation for a year or two; and the extent granted was not greater than what was granted others in the Rainy River district by hon. gentlemen opposite, or than what would enable them to carry on their business for a reasonable length