

SUPPLY—PRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS—*Con.**Crocket, O. S.*—*Con.*

1861. The whole history one of subversion and betrayal of the principles of the Liberal party—1862. The independence of parliament and government by order in council—1863. Not surprised at any conduct, however unjust, tyrannical or contradictory—1864. Oliver took the ground that it would be inconvenient—1865. This so-called Liberal government invokes an antiquated rule—1866. Ames had shown ample grounds for his motion—1867. His statement completely fulfilled the Premier's requirements—1868. Could any one have done more twisting and turning and hedging than the Premier—1869. This further infringement by this government of the undoubted rights of the people—1870. Cannot conceive any stronger reason for the dismissal of the government—1871.

*Fielding, Hon. W. S.* (Finance Minister)—1805.

If there has been any wasting of time, the opposition have been doing it—1805. As a matter of courtesy would allow the inspection of documents in the department but not as a right—1806. Quotes Ames as contending that they have a perfect right to ask for originals—1807. Ames refused to show cause; claimed he was not bound to show cause—1808. Proper ground to take that reasons should be given when such papers are asked for—1809. A mistake to confound rights in the House with rights to be found under the gentleman's own hat—1810. Throughout his speech he insists on his right to this information, because he wants it—1811. He asked us to vote for this principle—1812. The judgment must be the judgment of House, not the judgment of Ames—1813. Instead of making an ordinary request he has insisted on making himself a martyr—1814.

*Foster, Hon. Geo. E.* (North Toronto)—1766.

Not clear that the result of R. L. Borden's question will be any change from the previous conditions—1766. Ames gave his reasons for wanting the original, but received a flat refusal—1767. Ames was arguing the absolute right of a member to call for original documents—1768. Cannot find out from the First Minister what he would consider a sufficient reason; quotes Ames—1769. Brodeur did not refuse papers on the ground of inconvenience, but because the correspondence was not complete—1770. Brown simply a cover for McGregor and McGregor for Adamson—1771. Not necessary that reasons should be given at any particular time—1772. Quotes the debate from 'Hansard'—1773. That resolution is the only guard that the government has—1774. Asks if the case is not clear that these nine pages be put on the table of the House—1775. Ames never came with a club in his

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hands—1851. Quibblings and turnings made in an endeavour to get out of the position in which he has placed himself—1852. Fielding not leading the secession party now, but is just as insincere—1853. The onus on the government to show any valid reason why the papers should not be brought down—1854. No member supposed to ask for papers unless he has a good reason—1855. That side of the House not going to be gold-bricked again; they have been several times—1816. Instances of gold bricks—1857. Protests against the conduct of the government—1858.

*Haggart, Hon. John G.* (South Lanark)—1778

Never before heard reasons required before a motion calling for papers was acceded to—1778. It rests with those who refuse to give sufficient reasons for their refusal—1779. The right is one which has been acquired by the people of this country—1780. A time when the First Minister wanted secret service papers brought down—1781. The government had better make up their mind that these papers must be brought down—1782.

*Lake, R. S.* (Qu'Appelle)—1839.

Rises to protest against the astounding doctrine laid down by Fielding—1839. His position entirely antagonistic to that of his leader—1840. Although the House has passed the resolution Oliver refuses to be bound by it—1841. Believes certain supporters of Oliver's have been allowed access to the papers at the land office in Regina—1842. Laurier led them to believe that the papers would be brought down—1843.

*Lancaster, E. A.* (Lincoln-Niagara)—1814.

An entire want of logic in the position taken by the Premier. In Fielding have seen ridicule run mad—1814. But have not heard one word from him on the merits of the question—1815. The government been allowed to break every pledge, and set aside every principle they ever announced—1816. Not one government to stand up and say Ames' position is not correct—1817. Laurier will hear about this from Halifax to Vancouver, he will find he is up against the people—1818.

*Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid* (Prime Minister)—1775.

Ames' a bare motion without a word of explanation—1775. Could not agree with the statement that they had a right to originals—1776. What he relied on was the naked rights to ask for originals instead of copies—1777. Cannot establish the precedent that they can force the government to bring down originals—1778. The motion was made so as to establish a precedent—1801. If they had