

cleansing the linen of the great metropolis from its vile impurities. By the realistic power of the painter, every foul stain is made manifest in such a clear, distinct manner, that the very odor and reek of all the sins and crimes of the great city are made manifest. I might, perhaps, suggest that our political linen be cleansed in private instead of in public. A few years ago, when the Conservative party occupied the position which the Liberal party occupies now; when it was but a miserable remnant, a broken band, or a "corporal's guard," as was pleasantly stated by the leader of the Opposition, we all recollect that many differences took place on the floor of the House. It was suggested by a friend of mine who takes a great interest in mortuary matters, and who had studied the literature of "worms, tombs and epitaphs," and who, unfortunately, is not now a member of this House, that some pleasant spot might be selected where hon. members should arrange these little differences without interfering with the dignity and comfort of the House. Accordingly a pleasant little glade was selected in the heart of the forest which, for seclusion and sylvan sweetness, could hardly be excelled. It was a spot that would have pleased the ancestor of the hon. member for Niagara, Aaron Burr, and the four gallant Frenchmen, Athos, Porthos, Aramis and D'Artagnan. It was a sweet spot. Every arrangement had been made by my hon. friend for the comfort and convenience of gentlemen who might choose to frequent it, but, unhappily, owing to circumstances over which we had no control, those arrangements were not carried out. Man proposes but another power dispose. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang oft' a-gley." There was one member of this House who, by his chivalrous character, his ardent patriotism, prevented the consummation of our pleasant little Beechwood arrangement. We all know that thirteen is a fatal number at the festive board; it is a number which has been fatal to many Ministers; it was the fatal number of the Committee room to which this member invited his mortal foe. We have all been dreamers of dreams. We have fancied that we would build up on this northern part of the continent a great Dominion—to borrow an expression often used—with its foundations laid broad and deep, in which we might erect a stately and beautiful edifice, which would afford a beacon light to the nations. We thought that we should have different classes and conditions of men—that we would build up an aristocratic system which would counter-balance the fierce democracy in the south. My hon. friend from Bothwell the other night, in a forcible and eloquent speech, such as we are accustomed to hear from him, and which proved that the Mills of the Grips grinds slowly but he grinds exceedingly fine, objected to the establishment of a feudal aristocracy. I should ask the House why the present Ministry should not have the privilege of establishing an aristocracy? The late Liberal Government founded a great piscatorial aristocracy. Why should not this Government found a great territorial, or Syndicatorial, or muskratorial aristocracy? I do not see why we should not revive the ancient Earldom of Fitz Stephen, of him who rode at the right hand of the Conqueror, in favor of a namesake who has ever been distinguished by his bravery, ability and chivalrous qualities, and has won for himself broader lands and mightier domain than ever the Conqueror or his Normans ever dreamed of. Why not revive the ancient Scottish titles of Angus and Morton, and those other grand old titles of which we have read so much? And why not, in honor of the great commercial metropolis of the Dominion, create the title of Duke of Montreal in favor of one of its most prominent merchant princes, and in honor of the mighty Nimrods of the north, the mighty hunters before the Lord, create the title of Marquis of Minks and Muskrats. That is a matter which might be very well

considered by the members of the Government. You who are well acquainted with French literature, will remember that a great prince, to reward the faithful services of one of his followers, gave him all the country of the Thélème on the River Loire, to within two leagues of the great fortress of Port Husack. There was founded that great city which has been dear to every country where the lovers of the True, the Good and the Beautiful are found. Everything base, low and mean, was eliminated from this city, in it was realised the dream of Plato's Republic and the Utopia of Sir Thomas Moore—all the men were brave and loyal, and all the women beautiful and true. To my friend on my left, our little city, since Parliament met in it, has been a veritable Abbey of Thélème. We have never regarded any man's political opinions—we have always respected his honest convictions—and we have many pleasant recollections respecting that great House in which met the founders of Confederation. Regarding those able men we have many pleasant memories, but many saddening memories as well. In many a country churchyard, under a little hillock of snow, sleep some of the best of the men who laid the foundations of this Dominion. I cannot see why we should have these differences and difficulties in our views which so unpleasantly divide us. — You may honestly believe in every man holding his own opinions manfully and well, but without ill feeling or prejudice whatever. For my part, I have never believed in an aristocracy in this country; I believe that the man who comes here and founds a home in the wilderness, the lumberman and the axeman, are our best and bravest men—are nobles of the truest sort. I believe that the public men of this country, of both sides, whom I have always honored for their purity and patriotism, will compare favorably with the public men in any part of the world. The reward a public man has here is very poor. In this country there are no political prizes in public life. The result is, as a rule, he is paid in abuse and calumny. I have the highest possible respect for the public and private men of this country, for I believe that after all, they are nobles by right of an earlier creation, and nobles by the interposition of a mightier hand.

Mr. CHARLTON. I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Justice to the fact that this Bill will, in all probability, interfere with the rights of the press in a serious and unwarrantable manner. I would direct his attention, first, to section 2, as follows: "Whoever, within Canada, sends or publishes, or causes to be sent or published, or otherwise made known," and so forth. Now, it is not to be supposed, if a prize-fight is likely to come off, a matter of public notoriety, that the press would abstain from noticing that fact; and I apprehend that that section would render a newspaper liable to the penalties of this Act, if it noticed, as a matter of news, the fact that a challenge had been sent. I think that in this respect the right of the press is not properly guarded. I think there can be no objection to a newspaper noticing the fact. And again in section 4, it is provided that "Whoever is present at a prize fight as an aid, second, surgeon, umpire, backer, assistant or reporter," shall be liable to the penalties provided. Now, if a prize fight is likely to come off, enterprising newspapers, such as that at the head of which is placed my hon. friend from Wexford (Mr. Bunting) would be likely to have a reporter present to report the proceedings. I do not know that there would be anything criminal in that; so I think the right of the newspaper would, by this provision, be somewhat infringed. I think, also, it would be proper to have a physician on the ground, as he might thereby be able, sometimes, to save life, which might not be possible if time were lost in sending some distance for him. Allusion was made by the member for Niagara to the prize fight, last summer, in Norfolk county; but there is a matter in connection with it which I wish to bring under the attention of this House. That prize fight took place on Long Point, a wilderness, an