

WHY THEY VOTE TORY.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON'S GREAT SPEECH AT WINDHAM.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

ADDITIONAL INSTANCES OF JOBBERY.

"THE 40 THIEVES."

Expenses of Rideau Hall—The Murray—Cakes Job—Something About Section E—How Constituencies are Bought.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, said:—In a speech delivered by me at Brucefield some days ago I charged the present Administration—

1st. With extravagance which the position of the country can in no sense justify.

2nd. With corruption in our public affairs simply appalling.

3rd. With having degraded the public service of the country.

4th. With having debased the Conservative press of Canada.

5th. With having attempted to bribe the constituencies and the representatives of the people by parceling out among them the resources and the lands of Canada.

I challenged the supporters of the Government to join issue with me on the indictment I preferred.

I pointed out many instances of rank corruption, wherein the public money was worse than thrown away.

I pointed out that pending the settlement of the western boundary of Ontario Sir John Macdonald paroled out among 70 camp followers the timber limits in the disputed territory. Tonight I desire to continue the same line of discussion, to direct your attention to some instances, wherein the public moneys have been stolen from the public Treasury with the connivance of the Administration, without at all repeating any of the specific charges made at Brucefield, and to point out why the representatives of a free people submit to this condition of affairs.

But just here permit me to say that the financial and commercial condition of Canada as such as to demand the serious consideration of every thoughtful man.

I appeal to you as thinking men if the business outlook is not very discouraging, if trade is not unusually dull, if prices are not abnormally low, if general uneasiness does not extensively prevail, if such is the case, and I believe it is, we should pause, we should ask ourselves the plain question, "Whether are we drifting?" A review of the past, a glance at the present, will convince the most sceptical that the situation is simply startling.

In 1868 the public debt was 95 millions, today it is 255 millions. In 1868 the annual expenditure was 13 millions, today it is 35 millions. In 1868 we had a tariff of 15 per cent., a tariff under which every body lived and prospered, today we have a tariff of 35 per cent., and a deficit of over \$4,000,000, and gloom and discontent throughout the land. I repeat, with these facts staring us in the face, it is time for thoughtful men to pause, to examine why and how the national debt and the annual expenditure have increased out of all proportion to the necessities of a young country like this, to inquire where the extravagance has been, who has been guilty of the wilful squandering of the public money, to apply if possible, a sharp and effectual remedy. A solution of these problems is not hard to find. We spent on the Intercolonial Railway 40 millions, one-half of which was recklessly thrown away. We loaned the C. P. R. 30 millions, which we never ought have loaned. We bonused local railways in the Eastern Provinces to the tune of nearly 20 millions, a dollar of which we ought not to have voted. We have spent and will spend from 5 to 10 millions

in suppressing a rebellion provoked by an incompetent Government, the net result of which has been the death of nearly 200 Canadians, 200 men wounded, 8 hanged, 7 in the penitentiary, 4 fugitives from justice, 100 halfbreeds ruined, about \$40 apiece paid to the men who did the fighting, \$20,000 given to Gen. Middleton to compensate him for a horse made in his head by a halfbreed's bullet, and an Imperial decoration to Minister Caron. We have spent millions more in loans to bankrupt banks, in building a palace in London for our Ambassador, in subsidizing the Tory press and Tory lawyers, in employing useless extra clerks, in providing for a host of Tory contractors, who act as so-called immigration agents, in providing pensions for an army of Tory tramps who succeed them in office, and in paying trumped-up claims presented by Tory contractors and Tory hangers-on, who live from day to day on the Government bounty. Let me give you a few examples. The first case I will refer to is known in Parliamentary circles as the "MURRAY-OKES JOB."

In 1870 these men obtained a contract on the Intercolonial Railway. The work was to be completed in July, 1872, under a penalty of \$2,000 a week. The work was not completed. When the work was completed, according to the report of Collingwood Schreiber, the Chief Engineer, and Charles T. Brydges, the Manager of the Intercolonial Railway, the account between the Government and the contractors stood as follows:

Contract price and work done \$400,415
The Government claimed against the contractors as per the report of these officials \$1,000,000
1st. Completing work which the contractors were bound to complete but did not \$21,825
2nd. Cash paid the contractors \$25,360
3rd. Paid one-third of the contract price \$31,000
4th. Balance for work done \$80,000
Price of work as per contract \$448,100
So you see the contractors were paid \$1,000,000

The contractors were not satisfied with the report of the Government officials. They preferred a claim against the Government for \$490,000. Mr. Mackenzie refused to recognize this claim. The contractors sued the Government. Mr. Mackenzie defended the suit, and would have succeeded had he remained in power. He was defeated in 1878. Sir Charles Tupper, who succeeded him as Minister of Railways, withdrew the case from the courts, referred the dispute to a sole arbitrator, neglected to call the chief engineer or general manager of the railways as witnesses. In fact, practically let judgment go by default. The result was that instead of the Government getting a verdict against the contractors for \$145,750, the contractors got a verdict against the Government for \$101,000. One peculiarity about the case was that John O'Connor, subsequently P.M.G., was the solicitor for the contractors. Thus by gross mismanagement, if not worse, the people of this country paid \$101,000 which they ought not to have paid.

THE SECTION B SWINDLE.

Let me refer to another instance of official misconduct, if not of official corruption. In 1879 the Government contracted for Section B, on the C. P. R. Tenders were received. The lowest was that of Andrews, Jones & Co. for \$3,915,940. The next lowest was that of Fraser, Grant & Pitblado, old Nova Scotia political friends of Sir Charles Tupper, \$4,130,707. Sir Charles notified the lowest tenders that their tender was accepted, and to deposit \$300,000 within three days with the Government as security for the completion of the work. Andrews, Jones & Co. did within three days deposit \$300,000, and within three days more they deposited another \$50,000. As their bankers were in New York they asked three days longer to deposit the remaining \$100,000. He would not give them an hour. At once he awarded the contract to his political friends, Fraser, Grant & Pitblado, and gave them eleven days to put up their security and sign the contract. He refused the lowest tenders eleven days, and thus added in aid of the public purse \$214,780 of the people's money. But this is not all. At the very moment when Sir Charles Tupper was thus playing into the hands of his Nova Scotia political friends, these same men had actually sold their interest in this contract for \$30,000 to Sir Charles Tupper's political friends in Toronto, Macdonald, Manning & Shields. Nor is this all. When Macdonald, Manning & Shields had completed the work they preferred a claim against the Government for \$400,000 for extra, to which they were entitled. Instead of contesting this scandalous claim in the law courts, Sir Charles Tupper referred it to a Star Chamber Court at Ottawa, from which the public and the press, and I may say the Crown witnesses, were excluded. The result of this one-sided inquiry was an award against the Government for \$400,000. The result of this scandalous misconduct on the part of a Minister of the Crown has been a loss to the people of Canada of \$614,785. There never was a clearer case of "steal" from the Dominion exchequer. The secret lies in the fact that Macdonald, Manning & Shields are generous contributors to the Tory election fund. (Cheers.)

THE GIBBOULD FRAUD.

In 1871 a man named Gibbould had a contract from the Government to deliver ties on the Intercolonial Railway. In 1872 he contracted with the Government for 1873, when Mr. Mackenzie was in power, he was paid \$3,733, the balance due him, for which he gave a receipt to the Department in full. In 1879 Gibbould was elected Tory M.P. for Kent, N.B. No sooner was he elected than, taking his cue from the other Tory members, he presented a claim for the payment of these same identical ties, for which he had been paid six years before. The Government at first rejected his claim. Gibbould became restive. The Government then referred the matter to the Board of Dominion Arbitrators, who, after full investigation, awarded that he had no claim whatever, that he had given a receipt in full, and that he had been paid in full. Gibbould became still more restive, and finally, nine years after the work was done, and eight years after he had given a receipt in full, the Government paid this man \$2,640. At once this specimen Tory settled down into the usual Tory voting machine. It is thus the people's money is squandered. (Cheers.)

A STEAL OF \$209,255.

Let me now point out how the people of Canada were defrauded out of a sum of \$209,255 by the gross misconduct of the Minister of Railways. In July, 1882, the Government called for tenders for construction of the Port Moody section of the C. P. R. Tenders were received. The lowest was that of McDonald & Charbonois. By the rules of the Department each tender had to be accompanied with a deposit of \$20,000. Accompanying the tender of McDonald & Charbonois was a cheque marked "Good for two days," by the Bank of Montreal, the Government bankers, for \$20,000. On the 4th February, 1885, Sir Charles Tupper instructed his Secretary to call on the Bank of Montreal to see if this cheque was still good. The Secretary did not call until the 6th, and at one o'clock of that day the Bank of Montreal informed the Government that this cheque was perfectly good. On the 7th of February, Sir Charles Tupper reported to the Executive Council that a man named Underdown was the lowest tenderer and had got the contract, because McDonald & Charbonois' deposit was irregular. Remember, he knew the date before that the deposit was not irregular, that the cheque would be cashed by the Bank at any moment! The Executive Council acted on Sir Charles Tupper's recommendation, awarded the contract to Underdown a political friend of Sir Charles at exactly \$209,255 more than the lowest tenderer, and thus I say the people of this country were robbed, literally robbed, out of \$209,255 to gratify a favoured contractor, whose contributions to election funds are always on the most liberal scale. (Cheers.)

ANOTHER STEAL OF \$26,000.

In 1878 the Government of Mr. Mackenzie called for tenders for the improvement of the Carleton Canal. Several

tenders were received. The lowest was that of McNamee & Co., \$420,000. The next lowest was that of Cook & Co., \$446,000. Now, McNamee & Co. are old, skilled, practical contractors, men able and willing to deposit the necessary security and satisfactorily complete the work. Mackenzie was defeated in 1878. Sir Charles Tupper succeeded him as Minister. The very first thing this unscrupulous Canadian Minister did was to pass over the lowest tenderer, without the slightest excuse, and award the contract to Cook & Co. at an advance of \$26,000, and thus I say the Dominion Treasury was robbed out of \$26,000. (Cheers.)

A TORY MEMBER'S LITTLE GAME.

In 1875 the Government of Mr. Mackenzie awarded the contract for the conveyance of mails for the Intercolonial Railway to a firm called McDonald & Co. This firm did the work, and were paid every cent due them by the Mackenzie Government. It appears that one Moffat had a sub-contract under McDonald & Co. to convey these same mails. Moffat subsequently became the Tory member for Restigouche, N.B., and in the session of 1877 he declared on the floor of Parliament that he never had a contract from the Government, and that the Government owed him nothing. As a matter of fact this was true. He had no contract with the Government. He was a sub-contractor under McDonald & Co., the contractors. Notwithstanding this public declaration a claim was subsequently made against the Government for \$4,777 for carrying these same mails. The Government referred the claim to Schreiber, the Superintendent of the railway, and to James Cowan, Tory Dominion Arbitrator, both of whom reported that the Moffats had no claim whatever against the Government. In 1882

MOFFAT'S SON SUCCEEDED.

the elder Moffat in the representation of Restigouche, and to the surprise of everyone, was found in the estimate a sum of \$4,777 to pay this bogus Moffat claim, a piece of land for public purposes. The claim of the superintendent of the railway and the Dominion arbitrator said never had an existence, a claim which, if it ever had an existence, was paid seven years before. The Moffats were thus recouped out of the public exchequer for carrying in the Tory interest Restigouche, a county which had formerly been Liberal. I ask you if the conduct of the Government in this matter does not merit the censure of every honest man. (Cheers.)

REWARD TO AN OLD TORY.

The Government owned a valuable piece of property in Ottawa. In 1871 the Government allowed the city to use this piece of land for public purposes. The city spent on it about \$1,500. The property is well worth \$30,000. When these men returned to power in 1878 they disposed of this asset of the Dominion for \$2,700, without notice to the city, without notice to the public, without public competition, to one W. F. Powell, late Tory M.P. for Carleton and late Sheriff of that county, a man dismissed from his office for malversation therein, and thus the public exchequer was cheated out of \$27,500 to reward an old political friend.

THE DAY BOY.

In 1863 the Canadian Minister of War filled a vessel with arms and armour, applied to the Imperial Government for a man-of-war that would strike terror into the foes of Canada. The Lords of the Admiralty readily assented to the request. You will find in the correspondence the passage, "on the condition of this old tub, he was made enough to accept and send \$50,000 of the people's money on her. The vessel was wholly useless, and was handed back to the Imperial Government after we had sunk this \$50,000. Like the Government's expenditure here, she had the dry rot. (Cheers.)

MONEY WASTED.

We spend half a million a year on immigration, one-half of which is spent on useless officials at Ottawa, paying Tory newspapers for printing useless immigration pamphlets, paying Tory hacks who act as immigration agents on the Continent. We have a sort of High Commissioner in Paris, who is usually a Tory, who pays immigration agents in France—we pay him \$3,500 a year, and the net result of his labours for five years has been the importation into Canada of one Frenchman. (Great cheers.)

A NEW WAY OF RAISING.

The Tory contractors have recently adopted a new way of raising the public treasury. They are exceedingly fertile in resources. Now the scheme is, if a friend of the Government has a stale or trumped-up claim that may meet with opposition in the department, he starts a testimonial to the head of the Department, subscribes liberally to that testimonial, and presto! the claim is on the table. Of course, our present Ministers would not be influenced by liberal subscriptions to a liberal testimonial—but then, you know, it is calculated to throw suspicion even on the lowest Government. Let me give you a few examples of how the thing is done.

1. James Goodwin, in his day, was an old Ottawa Tory contractor. He had, or said he had, an old claim against the Government for \$10,000. For some reason the Government did not pay his claim. He subscribed \$1,000 towards a testimonial, and at once the estimates showed a payment to Mr. James Goodwin of \$5,374—not a bad investment.

2. H. J. Beemer presented a claim for \$16,000 for extra for some public work done for the Government. I do not know whether or not the extras were

honestly earned. One thing is certain, the Government did not promptly pay him. Beemer subscribed \$1,000 towards a testimonial, and by the Supplementary Estimates of 1884 he obtained \$5,000. Five hundred per cent. is not a bad investment. (Cheers.)

3. Alphonse Charbonois is a Tory contractor. He tendered for a section on the C. P. R., and was ruled out because, as Sir Charles Tupper declared in Parliament, he formerly had a contract under the Government and failed in its completion, and by a rule of the Department a contractor who has once failed never gets another contract. Charbonois subscribed \$1,000 to a testimonial, and the very next contract of any value let out by the Government Charbonois got it, and is now serenely basking in the sunshine of Ministerial favour—thinking, no doubt, that this was one of the best investments he ever made in his life. I think it was. (Cheers.)

4. Francis Clewom long aspired to a seat in the Canadian House of Lords. He could not get it. He subscribed \$1,000 to a testimonial, and so he is presently found basking on crimson cushions among "the whispering ghosts of the Senate." I don't object to this. It's of no consequence what kind of Tory timber, as long as it is Tory, is thrown into that alley of dry bones (Cheers.) The only way to rid a country of this worse than useless incubus on the body politic is by sweeping it out of existence—a proposition that will receive my hearty support. (Great cheers.)

RIDEAU HALL.

Another source of extravagance and corruption is found in connection with Rideau Hall. In 15 years we have spent on this establishment, including the Governor's salary, \$2,620,775. Some of the items are curious and deserve the careful consideration of the Canadian taxpayer. In one year we bought three pianos, cost \$2,500; we hired three others, cost \$332; in all, \$2,832 for music at the Vice-regal Court. We paid for light and fuel in one year \$8,200, enough to light and heat the whole town of Windham. In one year we spent on newspapers, \$1,135; telephones and telegrams, \$1,756; travelling expenses, \$7,225; stationery, etc., \$1,572; to keep the garden in order, \$6,492; in 16 years we paid for furniture, \$85,369; and in 16 years we paid for maintaining and repairing Rideau Hall, \$34,438. When the people of a young country like this are called on to pay \$174,717 a year to maintain a mimic court at Ottawa, it becomes a serious question to consider whether a more economical system should not be adopted. The answer really responsible for this extravagance are not the residents at Rideau Hall, but the corrupt contractors who furnish the supplies, and the reckless Administration who permit it. The radical pruning knife should be here applied with no sparing hand.

WHY TORY M.P.'S SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

I purpose now for a little to direct your attention to the corrupt means by which corrupt Tory representatives of the people are induced to support a corrupt Tory Administration. I shall deal only with the Conservative supporters of the Government from Ontario. The Conservative supporters of the Government from the other Provinces are bad enough. The supporters of the Government from Ontario are moved in their support by no pure motives, and guided by no patriotic considerations. The supporters are largely guided and received from purely personal, mercenary and corrupt considerations. Of the fifty odd Tories from Ontario who support this Administration there are but few of them who can afford to give an honest vote, or who deserve the expression to an honest opinion. Let us take as samples:

HIS SON-IN-LAW.

J. C. Jamieson, holds under the Government of his father-in-law, 320 acres of land obtained at a nominal sum. This same son-in-law is a shareholder in the Shell River Colonization Company, which was created by the Government of Canada 30,624 acres of the most valuable lands in the Northwest Territories, and this same precious son-in-law is the holder of a blind share in the Prince Albert Colonization Company, valued at the organization of this Company at \$35,000, for which he gave substantially nothing, except the promise to the Company of his influence with the Government, or rather with his father-in-law, to procure for the Company the best lands in the Northwest Territories. In this respect at least he is in the modern Tory fashion to the Government. He induced the Government, with the aid of John White, the Tory member for East Hastings, to pass an Order in Council granting to the

PRINCE ALBERT COLONIZATION COMPANY.

a township on the banks of the Saskatchewan, at the now famous Batchoe, on which was erected the Catholic church and school in which the Halfbreeds and their children, and on which were living and had been for years 29 Halfbreeds with their families. Thirteen of these Halfbreeds, in order to protect their homes and firesides from the rapacity of this Company and the cruel misconduct of this Government, fought at the battle of Batchoe. Two of these unfortunate fell on the field of conflict, three more were wounded, three were prisoners of war, and are fugitives in a foreign land, and four are now serving long terms in the Provincial penitentiary, and all because Canada is cursed with an incompetent and corrupt Administration, maintained in power by corrupt means, and supported by corrupt men. Does any one suppose that Mackenzie Bowell, who sells down \$8,000 a year unconstitutionally granted to him by the Tories of Canada, and whose son, son-in-law and other relatives are so generously endowed at the public expense, will vote against the Government? He simply can't afford to do it. (Cheers.)

2. DARBY BERTIN IS THE TORY MEMBER FOR CORNWALL.

Liberal did not pay financially. While the Liberals were in power the picking at the public table were of the scantiest kind. This did not suit Darby's great mind, so he ceased to be a Liberal and became a pronounced Tory. He got his reward. As traitors are more appreciated than loyal party men by Sir John Macdonald, he got a double reward. On the 17th of May, 1882, he obtained for his friends ten sections and a half of valuable coal lands. His brother, John, obtained on the White-mouth River, in the disputed territory, a timber limit or permit. Darby was a Colonel in the volunteer service of Her Majesty. As such it was his plain duty as a patriotic Canadian to have led his regiment to the front and fought the battles of his country with loyal Canadians. Darby knew a trick

WORTH TWO OF THAT.

He induced the Government, of which he is a servile supporter, to appoint him Surgeon-General of the army, and he discharged the duties of this office not in the field of battle ministering to the wounded, but in his luxurious quarters in Ottawa, three thousand miles from the thunders of artillery and the danger of the field—(cheers)—and for this he drew, and, as I am informed, still draws \$13 a day in addition to his seasonal allowance last year of \$1,500. Darby is a versatile genius. He dabbles in medicine, politics, stud horses, military affairs, and railways when there is money in them. He is the head, middle, and tail of the Government, and never against the Government, he induced this corrupt Administration to vote him for this railway \$362,400 of the people's money. With these generous donations to Darby Bertin and his friends, can you expect that Darby Bertin will ever give one solitary vote against the Government? As well might you expect the Ethiopian to change his skin as Darby Bertin to do right. (Great cheers.)

3. JAMES BEATY IS THE TORY MEMBER FOR WEST TORONTO AND IS THE "NORTH WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY."

This railway is about to obtain from the Government 6,400 acres free of charge. Under our theory of government every representative of the people is assumed to be in a position to give an honest vote and to judge of the policy of the Administration for the time being on its merits. Under our system, as administered by the present men in power, this is morally impossible. The donor of public land for a railway controlled by him dare not give an honest vote. (Cheers.)

4. JOHN BURMAN IS THE TORY MEMBER FOR EAST PETERBOROUGH.

His constituents are largely interested in the Trent River navigation, which, when completed, will cost the people of the country, as stated by Sir Charles Tupper in the House of Commons, \$600,000 and this enormous expenditure, is proposed to be made in order

TO KEEP SEVEN CONSTITUENCIES.

firm in the Tory faith. Mr. Burman has managed recently to secure a Government appointment for his brother-in-law worth \$2,000 a year. With the tangible advantages secured to his constituents and his relative, Mr. Burman is not likely, no odds what the policy of the Government may be, to join in a vote of want of confidence in them.

5. HECTOR CAMERON IS THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FOR NORTH VICTORIA.

Upon the whole Hector is the ablest general purpose man on the Government side of the House, but like most Tory lawyers he is usually on "the make." He is said to be mixed up with E. O. Bickford in the Erie & Huron Railway. This local railway managed last session to secure

A BONDS OF \$86,000

from the taxpayers of this country. Hector Cameron may be open to conviction, but he would like to meet the man who could convince him just now. There are 40,000 reasons why he should and will support the present Government. (Cheers.)

6. HON. JOHN CARLING IS THE TORY MEMBER FOR LONDON.

He is the present Minister of Agriculture. He could tell you "half he knows about farming" in five minutes and then have four minutes to spare. He has several relatives

FEEDING AT THE PUBLIC CRIB.

He is famous for "a long pull and a strong pull," and so each year pays \$8,000, out of the public purse. John would vote against the Government. (Applause.)

7. EDWARD COCHRANE IS THE TORY MEMBER FOR EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

He was first elected in 1882. He long aspired to the position, but his aspirations were always nipped in the bud, simply because he did not then, as subsequently, procure in the modern Tory fashion to the Government a constituency. Let me tell you how it was done. The Government of old Canada entered on the improvement of the Trent River navigation. The work was abandoned fifty years ago, and from that time until 1882 no Canadian Government ventured to pledge the public credit for a sum sufficient to complete this work. The completion of

of a Tory member of Parliament. On the 13th October, 1882, less than four months after his election, he applied for 50 square miles of valuable timber limits, and his son applied for two other limits. Now, gentlemen, you can hardly expect that Moss Kent can vote against the Government who have so generously provided for him and his out of the public domain.

THE FIRST AND PRIME DUTY

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DAVE NOT VOTE

against the Government. His vote is carried in Sir John's breeches pocket. (Cheers.)

10. Dr. Ferguson is the Tory member for North Leeds and Grenville. The doctor is not a bad fellow by any means; in fact, the only thing I have against the doctor is that like other Tory M.P.'s, he was bound to have a pull or two at the Canadian "Pagoda Tree." He accordingly applied for and obtained half a section of valuable coal lands. He also secured a colonization company, and managed to secure for this company 30,720 acres of public land. With these "small favors" conferred, the Doctor is likely to look through Sir John's spectacles every time.

11. JOHN HAGGART, THE TORY MEMBER FOR SOUTH LAKESHORE, HAS MANAGED TO OBTAIN OUT OF THE "LOT" 320 ACRES OF COAL LAND, A TIMBER LIMIT ON THE SHELL RIVER, \$5 A SQUARE MILE, AN INTEREST WITH PETER MACLEOD, OF "RIVERS AND STRAITS BILL" SOCIETY, IN OTHER PORTIONS OF THE PROPERTY, AND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE HAD AN INTEREST IN MORE THAN ONE OF THE CONTRACTS OF THE C.P.R. Those who know John Haggart best say that there are many and peculiar reasons why he

MUST STAND FIRM

for the Government.

12. Samuel R. Hesson is the ultra Tory member for North Perth. You saw the great tidal wave that rolled up the Bay of Fundy is called "the Bore." Samuel R. Hesson is the great tidal wave of the House of Commons. He has managed, however, in his short political career to have one son fed

AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE

in the Customs House at Brandon, another provided for in the Customs Department at Woodstock, and to have secured for another relative a sinecure suit in the North-west. With these favors received, and others expected, the member for North Perth dare not give an independent vote. (Cheers.)

13. GEORGE HILLIARD, OF WEST PETERBOROUGH, VOTES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OFFER VERY RELUCTANTLY.

I know it is a great strain on Hilliard's conscience to support this corrupt Government in many of their corrupt propositions. But then, Mr. Chairman, there are compensating circumstances in every trying position. Hilliard realizes this thoroughly. He managed being a large miller and grain buyer, to induce the Government to place a duty on American flour

TO PROTECT THE CANADIAN FARMER,

and to protect himself he has managed to secure 640 acres of coal land in the North-west, and to get his brother appointed Land Agent at Calgary, salary \$1,200 a year. In view of these compensating circumstances Mr. Hilliard can generally manage to respond to the division bell and vote for Sir John Macdonald.

14. ROBERT HAY, OF CENTRE TORONTO,

was, in his manhood and mental vigour, a pronounced Liberal. He has for years been engaged in the manufacture of furniture. Under a protection of 17 1/2 per cent. he accumulated a fortune. In his old age he was anxious to double it, and so insisted that a Liberal Government should give increased protection to furniture. A Liberal Government refused to do this, and so Mr. Hay left the Liberal party, and found rest for the "sole of his foot" in the Tory camp. The Tories appreciated the new convert. They made him Tory member for Centre Toronto. They gave him

A PROTECTION OF 35 PER CENT.

on his furniture, and now Mr. Hay sees eye to eye with Sir John, is sound on the Government and sound on 35 per cent. protection on furniture. (Cheers.)

15. George Guillet is the Conservative member for West Northumberland, elected for the first time, in 1882, by a bare majority of 5; as soon as elected, true to the Tory practice, he at once set to work to recoup himself for his election expenses by a raid on the public domain. He accordingly, in March, 1883, applied for 50 square miles of timber lands on the Rapoport Creek. George Guillet votes for the Government every time.

16. JOSEPH JAMIESON, THE TORY MEMBER FOR NORTH LAKESHORE, FIRST ELECTED IN 1882,

long struggled for that position, and never could have had the object of his ambition gratified but for the scandalous Gerrymander Bill of 1882. For his special benefit he induced Sir John to detach from Carleton two townships, which gave an aggregate Tory majority of 300 and annex them to North Lashore and through these Tory he managed in the election of 1882 to secure a majority of 50. It is not within the range of possibilities that a man who owes his political life to a Tory Gerrymander will vote against the Tory Government.

17. GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK, THE TORY MEMBER FOR FRONT-NAC, DRAWS HIS ANNUAL ALLOWANCE AND SPEAKER'S SALARY OF \$5,000 A YEAR.

His firm applied for in 1882, and no doubt obtained 50 square miles of timber limits in the N.W.T. Kirkpatrick's obligations to Sir John Macdonald make it impossible for him to give a free vote.

18. MOSS KENT DICKINSON IS THE TORY MEMBER FOR RUSSELL.

He was first elected

in 1882. I find the first thing a Tory representative does is to look out for "Number One," and just here I must do Moss Kent the justice of saying that with marvellous success and in a wonderfully short space of time he learned

THE FIRST AND PRIME DUTY

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