THE WEEKLY MAIL, - TOBONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

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THIBD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

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THE SENATE. OTTAWA, Jan. 12.

The Senate met this evening at eight o'clock. Mr. Geo. W. Howlan was introduced as

new member by Sir Alex. Campbell and Mr. Miller, and took his seat. AN ERROR IN THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Before the orders of the day were called, Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL desired to correct an error which appeared on page 57 of vol. 2 Public Accounts of 1880, by which it would appear that he had received as Min-ister of Militia the sum of \$183 for cab hire. On enquiry he had found that the omission of 'travelling expenses " was an error of the clerk who had copied the statement for the printer. Of the whole amount so paid to him some \$172 were for travelling expense on two occasions, on public business, and the remainder only for cab hire.

PRIZE-FIGHTING. The prize-fighting bill was read the third time, and passed after some debate. PATENT ACT AMENDMENT.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL introduced a bill to still further amend the Patent Act of 1874

The House adjourned at 9.20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12. The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock ANTI-SYNDICATE PETITIONS. Petitions in opposition to the syndicate con-tract were presented by Messrs. Guthrie, Ry-mal, Thompson (Haldimand), MacDonell, Casey, and Sir Richard Cartwright.

JUNES asked that the petitions sented from the town of Gananoque be read. He added that they were prepared at a meeting of the Reform Association. (Hear, hear.) The names of some thirty persons

Mr. JONES remarked that these representd nearly all the Grits in Gananoque. (Laughter.)

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE. Mr. BEATY presented a petition of the Toronto Board of Trade in reference to the anadian Pacific railway. Mr. MACKENZIE-Read, read.

The Clerk of the House read the petitio which stated that the proposal of the syndi-cate to acquire the Canada Central railway would, if carried out, make Montreal the astern terminus of the road, and cause it to to the interest of the syndicate to divert trade from the western part of Ontario to that city, and asked that most stringent provisions be made to prevent injustice to Ontario by ordering that no higher mileage rate be charged for traffic from the North-West to any part of Ontario than to Montreal. The petition also prayed that arrangements be made under which the Ontario Pacific Junc-tion railway would have running powers over the Pacific railway. The petition further set forth that as the through line would not be completed until 1891, an independent line to Sault Ste. Marie should be aided.

THE SYNDICATE.

The House resolved itself again into committee on the resolutions providing for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway Mr. BERGERON resumed the debate. He

repudiated the charge which members of the Opposition had hurled at the Ministerialists that the latter were slavish supporters of the Government. The days of slavish servility ceased at five o'clock of the afternoon of the 18th September, 1878. (Applause.) He proceeded to compare the Mackenzie offer with the terms of the present contract as the best means of discovering whether this was an advantageous arrangement, and in the interests of the country to compare it with pre-

mack ENZIE said it had been a mat. (Applause) ter to him of deep regret that through per-sonal indisposition he had been unable to speak earlier in the debate. During his en-forced silence it had been said that he was

like to know what was the necessity for giving the syndicate for building the prairie sections more than those sections would actually cost ? Why was it that the Goy that the Government undertook to build the difficult part of the road? Why was it that the Government agreed to build the most dif-ficult portion of the road, and allowed the syndicate to build a piece of road than which there was not an easier piece in any coun-try to be built ? vernment undertook to build the AFTER RECESS.

gentleman followed the advice of Emerson, who said that in this ninetcenth century no sensible man tied himself to a blind consist-ency. (Laughter and applause.) They all remembered distinctly that it had been main-tained by the Opposition that this road should be built by a company, and only by a com-pany. (Applause.) The policy of the House had been shaped in that direction, aiding by liberal subsidies of land and money. (Hear, hear.) This vigorous plant had been planted by Sir Joha Macdonald, watered by Mr. Mackenzie, and, as some of them had thought, very much watered and di-AFTER RECESS. Mr. MACKENZIE, resuming his speech, stated that he looked on the standard of the Union Pacific as very unsuitable, and as a great calamity. The grades on the Union Pacific were as high as 70 or 80 feet, and it was well known that low grades gave the ad-wantage of cheap rates, while to make high grades pay, the freights must necessarily be mothing to prevent the syndicate building the cheap parts, which were first to be completed, and abandoning the expensive sections. He favoured the building of the Sault Ste, Marie branch and connection with the American lines in the winter season. The provision re-Mackenzie, and, as some of them had thought, very much watered and di-luted by the magnificent water stretches. The fact was that both sides of the House were committed to this grand scheme of building the line by a company aided as he had mentioned. (Cheers.) His impression had always been that if Sir Hugh Allan had been allowed to carry out the arrangement been allowed to carry out the arrangement made with him, it would have been the best braich and connection with the American lines in the winter season. The provision re-specting arbitrators was absurd and imprac-ticable, and would practically prevent the Government from efficiently interfering with the construction of the line in case cheaper unterial was made. There was nothing possible result, and we would have had a possible result, and we would have had a road built to-day. (Cheers.) A period of severe defeat arrived, and he had had the honour to belong to "the broken band" and "miserable minority" which they were taunted with being when they returned to the House in 1874. But this "broken band" material was used. There was nothing more obnoxious than to render exemptions obligatory in any portion of the country. The and "miserable minority" stuck to their leader-(cheers)-and in the hour of his enjoyment of the highest posiemission of Custom dues on all the material required for the construction of the road was also most obnoxious, and no corporation should be exempted from the operation of these dues and from taxation. His imprestion the right hon. gentleman was not served with truer devotion and fealty than in the hour of darkness, desolation, and despair. (Cheers.) There were traitors in the camp then even as there were sion, from a rough calculation, was that the Customs dues on bridges, &c., exempted would not be worth less to the company than under the palm trees of Judza, who wished to dethrone their leader and cast him under what but do worth less to the company shall two or three millions. (Hear, hear.) \$100,-000 was clearly too low an estimate, but whatever the amount might be the principle was wrong. At the present moment eminent men on both sides of politics were preparing an offer to be submitted to the Government of the feet of the wild riders who were pursuing, and those who wished to throw him out of the vessel even as Jonah. But the party was true and the result was that ere long unmisan offer to be submitted to the Government of a character more favourable than that now be-fore the House. If the Government did not know its duty, he hoped the Conservative mem-bers of the House would be think themselves takeable signs were perceived of the dawn being about to break and of the hour of deliverance being at hand. (Cheers.) Their best and their bravest had fallen and they came back as a "broken band" and "miserable remnant," and think more of their duties as representa-tives of the people than as members of a party. Let them refrain from supporting such a scheme. None of them had been able to debut they quickly repaid these gentle-men in their own coin. (Cheers.) They deprived their Ministry of their best and bravest men, and in 1879 the Liberals came back as a "broken band" and "niserable fend it upon its merits. He took but little notice of the half-hearted support which was emnant." (Cheers.) The Conservatives were given to it by the member for Monck, or the lways true to their leader-(applause)-but support given to it by the member for Pro-vencher (Mr. Royal), who was evidently ar the Opposition did not so treat their leader, who was broken in their cause, and who, acranged with after coming to Ottawa, but-Styeral HON. MEMBERS-Order, order. Mr. MACKENZIE-I make no imputation cording to his lights, always defended them and their party bravely and well. (Applanse.) He had always opposed this hon. gentleman, but he would say that when the history of against the hon. gentleman's honour. Mr. MACMILLAN—Then you had better Canada came to be written that hon. gentle-man would be remembered with respect. (Applause.) He had been told by a Liberal that they disposed of their leaders, but that the Conservative leaders disposed of their Mr. MACKENZIE—There are many influences which may be brought on a member which I know nothing about. Mr. ROYAL-I would like the hon. genollowers. If this was the case it was in the interest of the country and an act of pat riotism. (Cheers.) But apart from that

tleman to state what influences he means. Mr. MACKENZIE-I believe the hon. gen riotism. (Cheers.) But apart from that, and with reference to the contract, he eman expressed himself hostile to the sche before he came here. Did he or did he not? Mr. ROYAL—Never, sir. Mr. MACKENZIE—I understood him to say that both he and his people were hostile to it. must say that, having been told by a reverend prelate from the North-West that the arrangement was the best the country could have, having been told by a candid Liberal that the proposals were as good as coald be made, and having con-Mr. ROYAL-I never said such a thing

either inside this House or outside of it. Mr. MACKENZIE—Then I was under Mr. ROYAL-It is very unfortunate that

the hon. gentleman has misunderstood me. party advantages. (Laughter.) Sir A. J. SMITH said it would be a splen Unfortunately my opinions do not harmonize with his own, but that is no excuse for him did spectacle if the hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial side of the House would cross the when he misrepresents me. Mr. MACKENZIE said he had no desire

and no reason to cast an imputation on the hon. gentleman's personal conduct, and if he the Government, and hand down had done so he withdrew the imputation a once. In conclusion he would say that he would be amazed at the passage of the agree-ment without amendment, and it would be In conclusion he would say that he his duty in any case to offer in every constilast session. This policy was adopted by the House, and he could not understand why tutional way opposition to its adoption. The provisions were so onerous and disastrous that they were much more serious than the policy so deliberately approved of should great pecuniary loss which the passage o

now cast aside. Mr. CASGRAIN opposed the adeption c the contract. He desired the adoption of the contract. He desired to know what it would really cost the country, and stated that with a single exception hon, gentlemen opposite had avoided this matter. They were walking in darkness. The circumstances surthe members of the House were united on one thing, the necessity of building this railway; but they differed very materially as to no the soree ent wer its emphatic condemnation. Mr. BLAKE proceeded to say that he had een charged with cowardice in not meeting the Minister of Railways before othe idiences. He did not think that the Min ister was afraid to meet him or that he was afraid to meet the Minister. He had also been charged with having refused to be bound by opinions he had before expressed. The charge was supported only by perversions of the language which he had used. He had been met with old exploded slanders regarding his areer in another Legislature. Those who new the facts knew the falsehood of the Those who knew the facts contra inders. udge of the slanders by the position which e held in the estimation of the people of On tario. The fact was the slanders were but a part of the Tory gospel of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. (Opposion applause.) Mr. McCALLUM said in referring to the al conduct of the leader of the Opposition had not slandered him for he spoke by the pok. (Applause.) The action of that gentleinan regarding the railway fund of Ontario had demoralized the province. (Hear, hear.) He provided for a vote of \$1,500,000 in order to control the Legislature and turned the ajority of one into a majority of thirty in is favour, buying not only members of the louse but a Minister of the Crown. A committee was certainly appointed to equire into the hon. gentleman's crime, t it was a partisan committee, e member for West Durham actually aphe was "six feet of hypocrisy "--(cheers and laughter)---and when he saw that gentleman smiling and encouraging the crowd to hisshim down, he said, and he repeated to the Honse advisedly, that to call any such meeting as that which gentlemen opposite held there a meeting for the purpose of free discussion was a falsehood. (Cheers.) It was not called for the purpose of fair dis-cussion. It was not called for that purpose, but as the chairman emphatically announced before the meeting began, it was called for the purpose. (Cheers.) Such meet-ings as these were not indicative of public sentiment. (Hear, heat.) Then there was a meeting at Thornhill. He (Mr. Boultbee) attended. It was called to condemn the con-tract. It commenced at two in the afternoon and continued until six, when the Grit chair-man, seeing that the people were growing convinced of the source and appointed a new chairman, who was, however, soon super-seded by the eld "chairman, who returned. The discussion was continued, and at sine o'clock resolutions 'in 'favour of the contract were carried. (Applause.) binting the tribunal which was to try him. Hear, hear.) He (Mr. McCallum) said this or he would not submit silently to the slan lers of the leader of the Opposition or of any other man. (Applause.) The resolutions were carried on a division, and the Committee rose and reported. The House adjourned at 1.10 a.m. OTTAWA, Jan. 13. THE SYNDICATE. On the order of the day to resume the de-bate on the motion of Mr. White (Cardwell) respecting the alleged exodus being called, Sir JOHN MACDONALD rose and said, move, seconded by Sir Leonard Tilley, that he Government orders of the day be now the Government orders of the day be now read. When I moved the resolution that we should go on with the discussion de die in diem on the Pacific railway resolution I explained the reasons, and that this matter sh disposed of in one way or another without any delay. (Hear, hear.) We are told in addition that it is of very great consequence, ned, that the conf the contract is to be affir n the contract is to be amirmed, that the con-tractors should have the earliest opportunity of organizing and entering into their engage-ments to get out ties and supplies in order to o'clock resolutions in 'favour of the contract were carried. (Applause.) Mr. TROW said the great demonstrations against the contract should not 'be treated with such levity as that in which the member for East York had indulged. He was at a meeting in St. Marys, where 700 were against the syndicate and only one in favour of it, that one being the hon, member for North Perth. in the construction of the railway. There-fore, I think that my hon. friends opposite will not object that we should proceed at once with the Government orders of the day. of it, that one being the hon. member for North Perth. Mr. HESSON said he had the pleasure of attending the meeting at St. Marys to which the last speaker had referred. Before going the Reformers were asked that he might be allowed to speak. The reply was that the committee organizing the meeting had made such arrangements that it would be impossible to permit him to speak. The member for South Perth (Mr.' Prow) also said he was in the hands of his friends. (Laughter and ap-plause.) Applause and cries of "Carried" and Lost.") Mr. BLAKE-The hon. gentleman gave notice last night that he would on Friday move whether the resumption of the Government orders should be daily taken up and have precedence after routine; but he now proceeds after routine; but he now proceeds to anticipate this motion by the pro-cedure now adopted, to my surprise, without giving any notice of his intentions. It seems the hands of his friends. (Laughter and ap-plause.) Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) observed that members of the Opposition were speaking against time in order to prevent a discussion of the bargain. At the time when the Pre-miar moved that the debate should continue from day to day until a final result was reached, every one understood that the dis-cussion was to continue to the axclusion of other matters. (Applause.) Hon gentlemen would remember in the late Parliament the noisily obstructive policy of the Liberals preto me that this is highly objectionable. I think the bon. gentleman ought not to press this upon us, and I do not believe that they will make very much progress if they do press it upon us. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Mr. Speaker, the concluding remark of the hon. gentleman precludes the possibility of my withdrawing this motion. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentletion for this. If it had been known that the the subject. The member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) had treated the question be-fit would have been the easiest matter to ob-fain advantageons proposals. He would have been the subject would be advantageons proposals. He would have been the subject would be advantageons proposals. He would have been the subject would be advantageons proposals. He would have been the subject would be advantageons proposals. He would have been the subject would be advantageons proposals. He would have been the subject would be advantageons proposals. He would have been the subject would be advantageons proposals.

on the other side, he considered that hon. gentleman had at least conclusively proved that he was capable of looking at both sides of a question. (Great laughter.) The hon. gentleman followed the advice of Emerson, who said that is this other. follow at a humble distance the obstructionist system there. (Hear, hear.) We shall be obliged, therefore, to put down the obstruc-tion attempted here in just such a manner as that lover of free debate, Mr. Gladstone, has found it necessary to put it down at home. (Applause.)

Mr. MILLS said that the Opposition

adopted in Committee, and reported on the lith May, and, were forced through the House. Sir JOHN MACDONALD — At three o'clook in the morning. Mr. FLUMB-By, is majority who refused to hear one single word from the Opposition — (bear, hear)—and which choked us down in the most ruthlees manner at three o'clook in the most ruthlees manner at three o'clook in the morning. (Applause.) Mr. COURSOL and he was not surprised at the attitude of the leader of the Opposition and fris friends in obstructing the discussion, and preventing the basiness of the country being proceeded with at once. (Applause.) They all knew that the important business of the setsion was under consideration—(sp-plause)—but he, with other hon. members on that side of the House, were probably aware that she decided upon, it seemed, at a caucus of the Opposition. (Cheers.) Mr. CAMERON (Vietoria) said he quite agreed that ample time should be allowed for the discussion; and that the Government ought not to adopt any course that would be allowed by proceeding with the debate as the second proposition. It seemed to him that ample discussion ; but he differed from the second proposition. It seemed to him that ample discussion ; but he differed from the proposition of the Opposition and that the debate as the plause.) Mr. BOULTBEE remarked that hon. gen-

Mr. BOULTBEE remarked that hon. gen-tlemen opposite expressed a desire to have the matter discussed in the country. He had at-tended three of the meetings in question, and his impression was that the Opposition did not want the contract discussed or considered in the country. (Cheers.) He had gone to a meeting held by the leader of the Opposition in Toronto, and he found that he front benches had been carefully packed with Grits. He wished to see whether they wished to have the matter discussed fairly. A Senator (Mr. MuMaster) took the chair, and this old, venerable, grey-headed man at once, in opening the meeting, condemned the mea-sure in order that the people on the back benches might understand what they were wanted to do. He approached the obairman modestly, and asked whether anyone would be allowed to discuss the question, but the request seemed to act like a bombshell on the platform. They did not seem to wish dis-cussion, but finally it was said that after Mr. Bake had spoken he (Mr. Boultbee) would be allowed to speak. For three hours he waited, but was continually insulted by the Grits lered them well himself, he resolved to give he Government a good support. All he cared for was that the bargain was in the inter sta of the country, which were subordinate to allowed to speak. For three hours he waited, but was continually insulted by the Grits in the front benches, the aspect of whom led him to believe that his life would not have been safe if the lights were extinguished. (Laughter.) When Mr. Blake finished he thought a chance for discussion would be al-lowed, but the chairman benned and said por and join the Opposition in voting against lowed, but the chairman hernned and said "Wait, now, we want a resolution passed." (Laughter.) These a gentieman, he believed Mr. Howland, came forward with a resolu-tion so absurd in its terms, and so utterly fidiculous, that he wondered how a levels, headed man like Sir W. P. Howland could bring it forward. He explained next day that previously he had not even read the charter or agreement. He asked, after the resolution was "passed, whether anyone on the other and yould be allowed to speak. "No," was the answer," with until it is passed—(hardward), and after the is passed you can say something on the subject." (Laugh-ter.) Then a string of resolutions appeared, and some men read them with difficulty ; ap-parently their education had been neglected. nildren a legacy of patriotism even cher than that which it seemed ould satisfy the Minister of Railways. It had been the clearly-defined policy of the Government, as clearly explained by the Premier to the country through Parliament ast session. This policy was adopted by the

that could be done. The Government having mother and better proposal, a copy of which he (Mr. Blake) had had placed in his hands-(hear, hear, and laughter)—the House should pause before it concurred in these resolutions. He left the responsibility for the carriage or defeat of this motion with the House first, and with the country afterwards. (Opposi-

deteat of this motion with the House first, and with the country afterwards. (Opposi-tion applease.) Mr. MACDOUGALL said he confessed to a feeling of regret and surprise that on a motion of so great importance they did not hear from hon, gentlemen who were respon-sible for the conduct of public affairs a suf-ficient explanation and justification for press-ing the House to vote upon such a question under the circumstances which they now knew to exist. He had formed an opinion with respect to the propriety of the course proposed by the Government in dealing with the great question of the construction of the railway, as an independent mem-ber friendly. to the Administration. He found himself in the position of having to justify the vote which he would now give, and the use of the influence which he possesed, noon the greatest question and the most important in its effects upon the future of the country that had engaged the atten-tion of Parliament or the people of the coun-try since the great question of Confederation was under discussion. He saw no occasion for such precipitancy as was proposed, and he believed that the Government were not pursuing a course likely to prove advan-tageous to themselves or their party. If this offer was made mersly to produce effect on the public mind, and was net *bona fide*-made mersly to enable the leader of the Opposition to take advantage of the Govern-ment and its supporters. M. PLUMB-You have it right now.

(Applanse.) Mr. MACDOUGALL-This would soon be

their lands ? Along their branches. How will these be constructed ? With their own sir, by the ebullition which we witnessed from the other side yesterday of a story I once heard of a polemical discussion which money. (Applause.) We want them to carry branches into the most fertile districts air, by the ebulition which we witnessed from the other side yesterday of a story I once heard of a polenical discussion which was to take place in the city of Glasgow be-tween two celebrated divines. A person, known to be deaf and dumb, was found wending his way to the place in which the discussion was to be held, and was asked what interest he would have in the discus-sion. "Oh," he said, "I will find out who has the best cause." "How will you know that?" he was asked. "I will observe, "he replied, "who gets angry first, and will know that the cause of that person is gone." (Applause.) Sir, when I found hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House—I will not in-clude among them the leader of the Oppo-sition, because I assume that his anger was only faigned—I say when I found gentlemen on the other side of the House exhibiting an ebullition of temper, I knew their cause was We want them to of the North-West. And why? Because for every mile they get the Government has the next alternate square mile, and has a railway brought to it, and thereby land now comparatively worth nothing is made of great value. (Cheers.) But suppose they do not build branches. But suppose they do not build branches. They can then choose the best land in the North-West? Not an acre. (Applause.) But they shall have land on the front lines designated by the Governor-in-Council. (Cheers.) And yet the case is so plain that a boy ten years old ought to be well birched if boy ten years old ought to be well birched if he did not so understand it. Upon a false construction of a sentence these hon. gentlemen founded all this agitation, and about which they endeavour to excite the intelligent outside public. (Cheers.) Is it any wonder that when they came face to face with the intelligent public it did not challition of temper, I knew their cause was gone. (Cheers.) But, sir, I know what makes these gentlemen unhappy. (Hear, hear.) I know what has brought them back to participate the distribution of the back It any wonder that when they came face to face with the intelligent public it did not require even a statement of the case on the other side to prevent enthusiastic indigna-tion, until finally they were compelled to resort to the wild and extraor-dinary process of holding indignation meetings by ticket. (Cheers.) Unless a man one prevent to the wells a colory of the statement to Parliament in a disturbed mental condition. It is the fact that the effort to excite public opinion and to create indignation outside the House has been a ludiorous failure. (Ap-plause.) There never was an instance of an plause.) There never was an instance of an attempt to excite the popular mind which has so signally failed as this, and why? Be-cause these gentlemen, however able they may be, have to deal with an intelligent pub-lio-(hear, hear)-because they are not now discussing with the people a matter which the people do not understand. (Hear, hear.) It may suit hom, gentlemen here to feign en-tire ignorane of their own position on this question, but they cannot deceive the people, however short and defective they may choose to make their memories. Why, the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Albert Smith) theother night wassaying what a terrible was prepared to make a solemn affirmation that he would howl wildly against the contract he was not permitted to hear the dis-cussion at all. (Cheers.) This is the kind of case which these hon. gentlemen have, and this was the position into which they were driven to evoke the indignation of the outside public. (Cheers.) The intelligence of the outside people of Canada is too great, their memory is too good, to accept these exaggerations and misstatements of fact. Applause.) Under these circumstances this contract was made and laid on the table of Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Albert Smith) theother night was saying what a terrible disaster this contract was to be, but he for-got a few little things of which I will remind him. He forgot that when that great dis-aster, the proposal to build the Canadian Pacific railway, came up before the people, he supported it. He forgot that he voted against a resolution providing that so large a sum as \$30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land should not be at the dismosal of the this House ; and we were prepared not only to receive the support of the supporters the Government, but we expected that the hon, gentlemen opposite would give it their hearty and generous support. If they had the slightest regard for their own characters as statesmen-(applause)-they stood pledged by their action in this House and out of it for five years to come forward and say, "We congratulate the Government of the coun-try." (Applause.) What did the member sum as \$30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land should not be at the disposal of the Governmenty but that a certain portion should be yound annually. He forget this ; but what more did he forget? He forget that he went to his constituents and before them recanted his past political opinions, and said that, though elected to support the Libration that he went to an ensure that the second second here the only eight months ago? "You expect out of your great immigration scheme to build this railway with 100 million acres of land. I tell you you are mistaken ; it is a fallacy And the hon. Liberal party, he was compelled, after five years' experience of what was in the interests of the country, to shandon that party and join the Conservative party, which he now says is bringing such calamities on the coun-try. (Huar, hear.) Is the gentleman foolish enough to suppose that the intelligence of this country is so low as to give any kind of consideration to the statements of a gentleman who has shown that his opinions depend upon the side of the House on which he sits, and the relation he occupies to the Government of the day? (Cheers.) The hon, gentleman wanted to know upon what authority the Liberal party, he was compelled, after five upon to sustain that argument He said, " You will find by experience that it will cost the Government about as much to settle and administer the lands as they are worth." have only made a rough statement, but I believe that of the million acres of which we have disposed the Government stands with a profit of something like 16 cents per acre-(hear, hear)-and the hon. gentle-man knows what it cost him to dminister these lands and how hard it is to get money out of them, though they are very valuable if opened up by railway of the day? (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman wanted to know upon what authority the Government entered into these negotiations, and said there was no authority. He had better have confined himself to the line of his honourable and learned leader. He will find no statement in the speech of that gentleman that the Government had exceeded its power in proposing this contract. Sir ALBERT SMITH—Then what do you communication. (Applause.) The member for West Middlesex went over his fingers half a dozen times, and stated a few little things again and again, as if to make them of greater importance. (Hear, hear.) He spoke of freedom importance. (Hear, hear.) He spoke of freedom from taxation and duty, which latter amounted to something like \$100,000. But these hon, gentlemen forget that when one hun head million acres were voted for this work, all the come here for ? Sir CHARLES TUPPER-The hon. gen-Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—The hon, gen-tleman comes here one day to take one line in reference to a public question, and on another day to take an antagonistic line, thus teach-ing the people of this country that men who would fain be regarded as statesmen have so little respect for themselves as to think they gan play with the intelligence of the public by changing their attitudes from day to day, as a weather-cock, regardless of anything but their own individual interests. (Applause.) Well, the hon, gentleman, after having at-tached himself to the Conservative party, was subsequently induced to leave this side of the House. But the Liberals could not get him back into their arms until they had provided a seat for him in the Cabinet, which was the object of his great ambition. (Hear, hear.) I say it is trifling with the intelli-gence of the people for a gentleman standing in such a position to feign this ab-surd indignation. (Hear, hear.) But what did the hon, gentleman do when he found himself a member of the Cabinet? He assist-ed to place on the statute book in 1874 an Act or law which to day anthorized the Gov-ernment to secure the construction of the Canada Pacific railway upon terms far more objection raised was that this was not suf-ficient, though we had these exemptions, and could bring in all the bolts, rails, and spikes, on which there is a small duty, about \$100,-000 in all, required for this work, and every locomotive, steam-shovel, spade, pick, etc., needed for building a railway free from duty. When we had all this property free, as on the Intercolonial, these gentlemen said :--- "For God's sake do not go on." (Applause.) They were startled and said we were going to ruin the country. (Applause.) Now, if with all these exemptions in our favor, and not only twenty-five millions, but one hundred million of acres at our disposal, the Government would ruin the coun try by constructing this railway, how is it that with a paltry twenty-five million acres and so many dollars cash the syndicate is to be enriched, and each member made a gigantic millionair, and each member is a problem which I would like these gentle-men to answer. (Cheers.) These gentlemen are astounded to find that the position they have taken has produced no impression of the House, unless on some member who for reasons of his own might desire to make comernment to secure the construction of the Canada Pacific railway upon terms far more non cause with them, however desperate Canada Pacific railway upon terms far more onerous than those now before the House. That Act, supported by him, is on the statute book to-day. And yet in 1881, now that he is back on the Opposition benches, he dis-covers that this railway is a frightful under-taking-(laughten) and that the Government has no authority to negotiate with a view to securing a contract. (Applause.) The hon. gentleman may find it convenient to forget this, but the people will not. (Hear, hear.) What did the hon. gentleman do more? At a time when the revenue was altogether in-adequate to meet the expenditure, at a time when the late Minister of Finance was coming down session after session with deficits which amounted to seven million dollars in four years. their lot. Not a single man in the House can be found outside of the Opposition who is not prepared to sustain the Government on this great question, and the question is well understood by every intelligent person in the country. These hon. gentlemen want time. And why? To play the game of obstruction. (Cheers.) What ddi they do before? (Hear, hear.) By precisely such a course as they are now following they killed the Allan contract-(hear, hear) -and by exciting the public mind and by assaulting the Allan contract as they did they prevented Canada from having this work at a very early day completed. (Cheers.) I tell them it is too late. We have had eight years of solid discussion on this questionvears-(hear, hear)—yet the Opposition say this is a question suddenly sprung upon the people. The hon. gentlemen opposite are not only prepared to turn their backs on their own principles, but they assume Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT-No, no. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT-No, no. Sir CHARLES TUPPER-Yes. Had not the hen, gentleman been deposed by an indig-mant public from the position he held he yould have found himself on the first day of July, 1879, with a further de-ficiency of over three millions. (Cheers, And in that position, with the alarming de-ficiency rolling up year after year between revenue and expenditure, what did they do' Did they say that this road was to be pro-ceded with provided it could be done with-out all the taxation they could from the coun-try, facing deficits year after year, amounting to over seven millions in four years, these hon gentlemen came down session after ses-sion, and instead of saying "Stop," and to their friends, "Don't let any more con-tracts, or to the Minister of Public Lands, "Hold your hand," they went on session after session, taking power to let new con-tracts, and down to the last hour the Isader of that Government declared that their inten-tion was to complete the Canadian Pacific rilway from the hours of Lake Superior to the Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT-No, no. their own principles, but they assume that the public will accept such state-ments as the exigencies of party may dictate. (Hear, hear.) I admit that their exigencies are very great. (Applause.) I admit that on the fiscal policy of this country they have not an inch of ground left them. I admit that in nailing their colours to a I admit that in nailing their colours to a one-sided free-trade policy they made a mistake, and I would again say that they are going to find themselves on this, the other great national question before the people, in more complete and direct an-tagonism to the electors of Canada than ever. (Loud cheers.) An hon. gentleman had been speaking of the building of the road stopping at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. That is just what we don't want to do. (Cheers.) We can get a thousand syndicates that will build a road at a small charge from Winnipeg to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. If we were to accept such a proposal, the idea of building a great national line, of com-

Pacific. (Applause.) And what more ? These tlemen, in the face of enormous annual cits, published advertisements all over the world, asking on what terms and for hor ver and above \$10,000 a mile, or 20,000 acres over and above \$10,000 a mile, or 20,000 acress of land, parties could be found to construct this railway. (Hear, hear.) And when they went out of office in 1878 this public adver-tisement was in the Government papers and paid for by them all over the country. (Ap-plause.) The leader of the Opposition has made out the strongest case in layour of the contract—and how " He has shown that in contract-and how? He has shown that in tead of a grant of 56 million acres of land which were offered by the Government of which he was a member, these 56 million when he was a memory these 36 million acres, according to his own calculations, will wipe out every dollar of expenditure connect-ed with this road, past, present, and future. The very fact that these gentlemen have based their whole argument on this matter of theland on a misstatement of what the contract contains is the best proof that they could not challenge the contract in the former that the challenge the contract itself. (Cheers.) It provides, first, that instead of having the choice of all the best lands in the North-West they shall have their land in alternate blocks, a mile square, along the line of the railway through the fertile belt. Mr. MILLS-Or elsewhere. Sir CHARLES TUPPER-No, the hon-

entleman had better read the contract again. Hear, hear.) It means elsewhere out of the North-West. "Elsewhere" does not apply to the fertile pelt at all. (Applause.) They can go to the North Pole if they like, but the North-West. can go to the Worth Pole if they like, but the option is outside, not inside, of the fertile belt. They may have it between the parallels of 49 and 57 of north latitude, or outside the fertile belt altogether. The hon. gentleman will find—and I am sure that the member for Middlesex (Mr. Ross) is quite well qualified to decide on the question of numerities. Mr. PLUMB-You have it right now. punctuation-that his has been an entire mis-reading of the contract, and no such statedeveloped and established, and he preferred to vote, if obliged to vote, after such develop-ment rather than before. Sir CHARLES TUPPER-I was reminded, ment exists in it. (Cheers.) Where else are

structing a Pacific railway from Nipis the Pacific, would become but an idle I can understand that a number of T can understand that a number of men outside, just as intense in their feelings as the leader of the Opposi would like to get a soft thing of that But, sir, they will never get it from the ernment. (Loud and prolonged cheerin policy is-and we have nailed our colour -a Canadian Pacific, railway f to end, and we do not want any synd to end, and we do not want any synd build the road upon terms which ruinous to them. (Loud applause do not want any syndicate to engage work, and make a disastrous failur (Enewed cheering.) The hon. ge has now, by his policy and by hi ances in this House, carried obstruction utmost limit of faction. (Hear, her has go as as to threaten the are has gone so far as to threaten the sy and to say, "If we ever get into p and to say, "If we ever get into p will be as regardless of the publ pledged to you as we were to the pub pledged to British Columbia." (Loud ar Mr. ANGLIN spoke in support amendment. He held that the speec Minister of Bailways was no answer statement of the leader of the Op and stated that while in Montreel and stated that while in Montrea Conservatives had told him that the of Railways' address in Montreal answer to the speech of Mr. Blake same place.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell)-Will gentleman mention one Conservative (Hear, hear.) Mr. ANGLIN-I make that states

my personal honour and veracity. hear," and laughter.) I am not at li use any names. (Laughter.) AFTER RECESS.

Mr. ANGLIN, resuming, argued had no opportunity of properly ratif terms made with British Columbia. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—Does gentleman forget that his leader this question was submitted to and decided in its favour, and that received no mandate to reverse th

(Applause.) Mr. ANGLIN-The hon. gentler

to my late leader, and— Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I ref hon. gentleman's present leader. (2 Mr. ANGLIN-That does not the least, as far as my argument is c (Laughter.) The entire contract suspicious, and the Ministry in] were giving colour to the suspici ruption which had arisen. If the passed, the names of the leaders of ernment would go down to posterit with infamy, for the road would be over to a band of Germans, Yan Canadians who had not yet sh very great degree of patriotism in agement of the road they now own position applause.)

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell), referri new syndicate offer, said that the the Government desired to give the company to construct had been lon Early last summer the Premier stated that he had received offers talists ready to take up the const the road. Where were the eminent the road. Where were the eminent then who now come forward with t able offer to which the Opposition 1 so kindly? (Hear, hear.) Sub Ministers went to England into promission into negotiations. The emin patriotic capitalists of the new knew that they had gone, b was their offer at that time? (. While the Ministers were in Engla rumours were sent to this country success, and when they returned success, and when they returned announcement of the terms of the signed contract was made. The en-patriotic members of the new syndi what the terms were. Why did come forward with their offer? (He For more than a month this House in session, how was it that it was week that the eminent and patrio ists of the new syndicate decided the rescue of their country? They their political friends to go fro end of Ontario endeavouring to agitation, and they gave them no h intention to make their offer to the ment. It was not until it was there was no chance of disturbing success, and when they returned there was no chance of disturbing mind that the Opposition resolv their aid a number of capitaling Who were th political stripe. Who were the patriots and capitalists who form cate ? There was Col. John Wa record was written in the courts and from whom, according to the of a judge, the waters of would not be sufficient to the suspicion that he was not truth even after he had sworn Evangelists to tell it. (Applause interested solely by the desire to p interested solely by the desire to p interests of this country ? (Hear, h there was H. H. Cook, a mem House in former times, a gentlen nent purity-(laughter)-and ness in the observance of in regard to election matters. (] That gentleman had been in Ottaw dence with the leaders of the Re (Hear, hear.) Was he influence the desire to serve his country? the gentlemen from Hamilton w to this new syndicate and were save the country from a drea-poly? They were the gentlemen bonuses from part of the distric (Mr. White) represented, and from on the promise to build a road t monopoly exercised by the Northe monopoly exercised by the Northe They were the gentlemen who, had received bonuses and had bui handed the road over to the ment of the line with w had promised it should comp plause.) Would gentlemen of capacity, gentlemen of means, control an enterprise involving at go into an enterprise involving a go into an enterprise involving a ture of fifty or a hundred millions on twenty-four hours' notice? (H Would the men who composed th dicate have made the proposal just to the Government if they had sup moment that there was any their tender being accepted? planse, and cries of "Try then Opposition benches.) There were circumstances connected with thi What did the leader of the Oppo What did the leader of the Oppo What did the leader of the Oppo He stated that he had a copy of in his possession. He (Mr. Whi doubt he had it before it was so the Government. (Hear, hear, likely that men making a *bona fi* the Government would sub offer first to the leader of sition? (Applause, and cries Then the details of the offer war Then the details of the offer wer to the Opposition papers in adv presentation to the Government were placed in the telegraph offic tender might be sent widespread the country. Would an honest made known before it had receiv sideration of the Government? whole proceeding was simply to do by means of a discreditabl these hon, gentlemen had faile means of an honest and cussion, and to excite in of the public some degree of that too much was to be given to cate. But they would fail in thi other attempts. (Cheers.) The not to be fooled in this manner, ple of Lower and Upper Canad member the old French adage, daughter is married there is no in-law." ("Hear, hear," an in-law." ("Hear, hear," and The people, remembering regard the conduct of the with very much the fee which these hon. gentlemen gard it, of humiliation and s political party should reso dodge in order to defeat the A and not to build the Pacific railw Mr ORTON said that the co Mr. ORTON said that the o Mr. OKION said that out of was whether the resources of C permit the construction of the ra-ing to the terms of the cont hear.) This was satisfactorily esthe could see no reason why the should be rejected. He went in of the question at some length the estimates made at different to he could see no reason why

plause.) Mr. BOULTBEE remarked that hon. gen

afraid to meet the redoubtable warriors the other side of the House. He thought the part he had taken in the House for the past twenty sessions should have shielded him from a charge of lack of courage. He did he lacked courage, except not think to misrepresent the opinions and misquote the speeches of his opponents. He had care-fully listened to the speeches from both sides of the House, and he was bound to say that, while he had observed that gentlemen on his side of the House had studied the contract well, and had given excellent criticisms of the given a charter to a company for this purpose scheme, gentlemen on the Ministerial side had contented themselves with avoiding a discussion of the matter on its merits, and with cussion of the matter on its merits, and with simply throwing rhetorical dead cats across the House. No one who had spoken on the Ministerial side had attempted to defend the contract except the member for Provencher Royal), who stated that he was compelled to support the contract because if he and the Manitoba members did not they were threatened with an unpleasant state of affairs

in that province. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-No. no. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-No. no. Mr. MACKENZIE-It is so rumoured. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-That is very

unparliamentary. Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. member for Provencher in excusing the non-memoer stated that there could be no mono-poly, as the Hudson Bay could be navigated for certain months in the year, and a line to the Nelson River would gue the desired oncortwire of neuriwould give the desired opportunity of navi-gating the bay, and with it the desired competition. The hon. geutleman was far too modest. There was another way of escape by way of the Mackenzie river, which was open three weeks a year. When he assumed office he determined to when he did to the he determined to remove the Sir Hugh Allan Act of 1872, which he thought objec-tionable, and he passed the Act of 1874, which was not an offer to contractors, but simply a basis for the required tenders, beyond which the Government of the day could not go. (Hear, hear.) It was more, as far as ney and land grant were concerned. It was a continuation of the Act of hon. gentlemen opposite two years before. Favourable for the contractors as was the Act of 1872, Sir Hugh Allan was unable to induce any responsible contractor to take up the scheme; and with regard to the Act of 1874, the only Georgian Bay branch. It was their intention to advertise for tenders and to submit them all to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) In 1877 he advertised for tenders for the construction o the whole line, but in that matter, as well as in others, he had met with the fraous opposition of the Opposition in the late Parlia-ment. Although the Government of Sir John Macdonald provided in the Sir Hugh Allan contract that the Pem-bina branch should be built by 1874, the members of that wary Government bund branch should be built by 1874, the members of that very Government, when he (Mr. Mackenzie) proposed to build that branch, cried "treason." He would never scruple to take advantage of a corner of his neighbour's property if this was obtain-able as the shortest and best route into his able as the shortest and best route into his own property, and this was the view taken in the United States. One railway in Canada was owned by Americans, who were also argely interested in others. The present Government in 1879 had gone to England to forward this scheme, but the attempt was a palpable and utter failure, and last sum-mer certain members of the Adminis-tration had proceeded to England and on returning the Premier had announced that he had made a firm constract. But what right he had made a firm contract. But what right had the hon. gentleman to make a firm con-tract? He held none. A scheme was now submitted which entailed on the country an expenditure of \$53,000,000, whereas the Gov-arnment aid in cash was limited to \$30.000, 000. (Hear, hear.) There was no justifica-tion for this. If it had been known that the each house was to be increased to this attent

the manner of its construction and the tails, and as to building the whole line at one time or not. Some hon. gentlemen though that the Lake Superior section should be abandoned at present at least and that for a time the Sault Ste. Marie branch and an American connection would be sufficient. He was both in favour of building an all-through line and also of the Sault Ste. Marie branch. He thought that the latter road would be built under any circumstances. and the Dominion Government had promised to aid it, and there was no doubt as to its and sterile region it was represented to b He believed that this was far from being th from being the case, and it was very strange for gentlemen coming from the rock-bound coasts of Ireland and Scotland to find fault with its rocks. The general rule was that the valleys found in the rocky country were exceptionally rich and the territory north of Lake Superior was no exception to the general rule. It was a very high country, ranging from 1.400 to 1.600 feet above the sea level west of Lake ipissing. and fertile lands were to be in this portion of the Dominion. He read from Prof. Bell's report showing the favour able nature of this section. Again, further to the north, were to be found lower lands. which were extremely fertile and extensive and abounding in good timber, and of a cl mate of lower temperature, with large and important rivers falling into the Hudson Bay. Immense deposits of coal existed in the neighbourhood of Moose River. Surely if was as important to open up this rich and ex pensive region as other portions of the North-West, about which and its resources so many bon. members had become so enthusiastic all of a sudden. The bargain is calculated to produce good results, the principal of which lay in the fact that the early construction of the railway would induce a large number of settlers to go into our own territory who would otherwise settle in the United States, owing to the great advantage of hav-ing railway communication already pro-vided. He referred to the auxiliary vided. He referred to the auxiliary schemes to provide communication with Hudson Bay, and observed that they knew that ships of war 200 years ago found their way to this sea and wintered there in in perfect safety. It was not the frozen ocean it was supposed to be, and it was very probable that the centre of the bay was per-manently open. The Moose and other creat manently open. The Moose and other great rivers fell into James' Bay, which was open six months in the year. The pro-bability was that we would attract to our own lines the traffic of the Western States instead of our term Western States instead of our traffic being drawn to the American lines. If the general election for which such a loud clam was raised, took place to-morrow, hon. gen-tlemen opposite would be found expatiating in glowing terms on the great mineral and agricultural resources of the region awarded in the boundary award, and would call on the people to reject a Government which failed to confirm an award that gave to Ontario such a nagnificent territory. (Applause.) Mr. ALONZO WRIGHT said that they Mr. ALONZO WRIGHT said that they had heard during the debate about "dema-gogues" and "amative Liberals," etc., but in all seriousness, he thought that this subject had been treated in a very exhansive manner on both sides of the House. The Minister of Railways had certainly delivered a most elaborate and exhaustive speech on the sub-ject, which he faucied many gentlemen in the Opposition had found very difficult to an-swer. The member for Richmond and Wolfe had placed the matter very clearly before the House, and the mem-ber for Niagara had also spoken very eloquently, although rather casuistically, on the subject. The member for North Norlolk (Mr. Charlton) had treated the question be-fore the House with some ability, and as the hon, gentleman had spoken with equal ability

laughter) — and seemingly they could not make out what the resolutions meant. (Laughter.) But this was no great matter to be treated in this way. (Hear, hear.) With the putting of every resolution he asked to be allowed to discuss it, but every time he was refused. (Hear, hear.) They said "No, you was refused. (Hear, hear.) They said "No, you must waituntil the resolutions are passed before you discuss them." (Applause and laughter.) He put it to any sensible man whether this was evincing patrictism and a desire to save the country. (Hear, hear.) He fancied that the function and the same that gentlemen opposite wanted to save then selves. (Cheers and laughter.) After the resolutions were passed he was allowed as short time, and he tried for an hour to discuss the question, but was hissed and howled down during the whole time. (Applause He did not say that the leader of the Oppos tion encouraged the crowd, but he was told by people that the hon. geutleman smiled on the crowd, and thus encouraged them to do so. (Hear, hear.) He was not a brave and courteous gentleman enough to get up an say, "This man has waited here the who say, "This man has waited here the whole night to say a few words, and give him a hear-ing,"---(cheers)-----and he saw the chairman come forward a dozen times and smilingly ask the meeting to hear him. (Hear, hear.) The chairman seemed to say, smilingly, "Don't put him under the pump, gentlemen." (Laughter.) When he saw that Senator do this, he remembered the remark of Sir Frances Hincks respecting a tall man, that he was. "six feet of hypocrisy "---(cheers and laughter)----and when he saw that gentleman smiling and encouraging the growd to hisshim

bate. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Go on. Mr. PATERSON proceeded at some length to say that he would like to know upon what authority the Ministers went to England and negotiated this contract. Time should be given to the Government to look up this au-thority. Besides, there was no danger in delay, for the Premier had announced that the syndi-cate was prepared to go on right away, while if its members should get angry because of the delay the country would net be ruined, as it could build the road itself. In addition to all, a new offer was to be made to the Governall, a new offer was to be made to the Govern-Mr. KIRKPATRICK would like to ask the hon. gentleman if it will be legal for the Government to accept a tender from

for the Government to accept a tender from a new syndicate. Mr. PATERSON said he supposed it would be quite as legal for the Government to accept the new syndicate's offer as to ac-cept that of the present syndicate. If the Government continued to press this matter the Opposition would be compelled to think there was some sinister purpose, some dark object, hidden under the Ministerial haste. (Opposition applanse.)

Opposition applanse.) Mr. MACDONELL (Lanark) said there was a strong feeling in his county against the con-tract. He wanted the new syndicate terms tract. He wanted the new syndicate terms considered, and the publication of advertise-ments for new tenders. He concluded by moving that the House do now adjoarn. A division was immediately called for, and the motion was lost by the following vote :---

the motion was lest by the following vote :---Yeas, 49 ; nays, 132. Sir CHARLES TUPPER--Mr. Speaker, ----After the very satisfactory discussion and still more satisfactory vote that has been taken ----(loud chears)---I move the adjournment of the House, seconded by Mr. Langevin, The motion was carried. The House adjourned at 1.25 a.m.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14. THE NEW SYNDICATE. Mr. BLAKE-Before the Government no-tices of motion are called I desire to enquire whether the Government will lay on the table at once the proposal for the construc-tion of the Canadian Pacific railway which they received to-day, and if they will not, whether they will adjourn the debate for concurrence in these resolutions until they do lay it on the table. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, who was absent when the question was put, said on his re-

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, who was absent when the question was put, said on his re-turn—I regret I was not in my place when the hon member asked his question, which has just been repeated to me by my right hon friend beside me. I beg to say in reply, that I had placed in my hand since two o'clock a paper purporting to be a tender for the construction of the Canadian Pacific rail-way. I have not had time to read the docu-ment up to the present, and it is quite im-possible to say what course will be' taken until I have had an opportunity of reading it. In the meantime we propose to go on with the discussion as before. (Loud Ministerial applause.) THE SYNDICATE DEBATE.

THE SYNDICATE DEBATE.

THE SYNDICATE DEBATE. On the order for the second reading of the syndicate resolutions. Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelbourne) moved "That in view of the fact that another offer or the construction and working of the Canadian Pacific railway had been received by the Government, and in order that the Government may lay the said offer on the table, this debate be adjourned." (Cries of lost, and "yeas and nays." Mr. BLAKE said the sounds of levity which he beard were hardly consonant with the importance of this question. He had not heard in the House one speech giving the con-tract unqualified approval. All the speeches made in its favour damned it with faint praise. The member for South Simose (Mr. Little) had said it was a hard hargam. (Op-position chearing.) The member for Ottawas county (Mr. Wright) said it was a had har-gam, and, in his opinion, the whole thing was a mistake. Othern said the contract was bed, but, and as its was, it was the best thing