DOMINON PARLAMENT, TORONTO, PRIDAY, and the control of the control

the sea absorbed by the control of a cond was the Union Pacific in 1887 in the control of the co

leading items of transport by this wate from the Westurn States, that the quantity was enormously in excess of previous imports. A good deal was to be said of the difficulties under which the traffic of the St. Lawrence laboured owing to the tariff, but this was another question. It was, however, an undoubted fact that the traffic of the St. Lawrence under this regulation had increased chormonally, over 25 per cent, in excess of any previous year.

The motion was carried.

ANUARY 14, 1881.

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He quoted the opinions of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Beaconsfield, and other British parliamentarians, past and present, to show that party allegiance did not compel members of Parliament to compromise their convictions or to follow their leader when that leader proposed measures inimical to the best interests of the country. He did this in order to show that hon, gentlemen on both sides of the House should not in this important matter according to their convictions, and not as dictated by the party. (Applause from the Opposition benches.) He complained that the Pacific railway matter had not been referred to the people, and urged that in such an important case an appeal to the electorate was desirable. The destrine: that, in such a case as this the people should be appealed to was not, as the Conservative press had contended, merely a Whig doctrine. It was a doctrine to which the leader of the Conservative party in England had assented when he said that no great burden should be imposed upon the people unless the people had had an opportunity of expressing their approval or disapproval of the measure under which such a burden would be imposed. In this case immense responsibilities were at stake, and certainly the people should have a voice in the changed mode of constructing the road.

Mr. McCALLUM said he always had been in favour of having the Pacific railway built by a company. (Hear, hear.) He had also been

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Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The hon. gentleman asks if the Government has power or not. If the hon, gentleman looks at the Interpretation Act he will find the power given.

Mr. CHARLTON said practically he apprehended there was very little probability, and in factit was not posssible, that once this act became law it would ever be changed. This scheme was so great a blunder that it was practically a great crime. If the supporters of the Government passed this measure they must be held guilty of either complicity or stupidity, and in that event he thought that in the eyes of posterity they would deserve a coat-of-arms of which the central figure would be ahead with drooping ears and pensive air, the head of a meditative donkey. (Laughter.)

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—We will put your head on it. (Great laughter.)

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) said it was evident to him that the Government in bringing down this contract made one grievous mistake. (Opposition applause.) That mistake was their indulgence in the expectation that the measure would be treated in a fair and impartial manner by the Opposition. (Ministerial applause.) Gentlemen opposite had followed the lead of their press in suppressing what was true and in suggesting what was untrue. (Hear, hear.) But even this species of misrepresentation had not been effective. They had failed to fire the country with the opposition they offered in the House to the contract, and they had in consequence been compelled to stimulate popular passion under false pretences by appeals to the people during the Christmas recess. The saying of a witty Frenchman was that the English people took their pleasure very saily, and certainly hon, gentlemen opposite had had anything but an enjoyable Christmas recess. They were unable to set the heather on fire. (Hear, hear.) In the first place, there came the knight from Napanes, like Cassandra in pantaloons, rrying "wee, woe"—(laughter)—while his faithful henchman—like Mr. Laflamme's scuttmeers who manipulated the ballot-boxes in the cellar—were stimulating enthusiasm by letters to the papers, which, if published, might form a very good South Ontario polite political letter writer. (Laughter). Then there were a number of meetings throughout Ontario. The members for Brant (Mr. Patersou) and West Middlesex (Mr. Ross) went to the back townships to speak. (Laughter.)—the begged pardon, he meant the member for West Elgiu (Mr. Casey) held forth in his constituency, but as a constituent of his asked, how could a gentleman who shot a cow in mistake for a rew oriticise a contract? (Laughter.)—The statistical member from North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) also delivered some addresses. It might not be inappropriate to point out a fact in connection with this gentleman's speeches. He was billed to appear at Windsor during the recess: When he (Mr. Patterson) arrived i dent to him that the Government in bringing down this contract made one grievous mis-take. (Opposition applause.) That mistake

get up a meeting, and stated that Cha at our service. But we said we did a meeting just now, and besides Charlton by the time he arrived at might have changed his mind and in tavour of the syndicate." (Laught hon. gentleman, therefore, instead o first violin at Windsor, was oblige second fiddle at London. But ho men of the Opposition had had the men of the Opposition had had the agrtation, and the question now was failed in their enterprise, were the were they bought, or were they solopinion they had been sold, and wold. (Laughter.) They had not a fifting the popular heart. He (Mison) had been over a good portion of Ontario, and he had not met a man not favour the railways meither had not favour the railway; neither had a man who objected to the constr the road by a company. There some objections to minor points, On the whole the intelligence of the was with the First Minister, and rest assured that the heart of the per ported him. As an illustration mention that he met at Chathar known to him as a Reformer. Havingly remarked to him that "John not doing very well in the syndicat the farmer replied, "Well, I don't heard Mackenzie in the music hal before last election, and I believe A. a little wrong than you maright or wrong." (Laughter and a He regretted that the mem North Norfolk, after making his had left the House. As the hon, a terson) would invite him to Esset would accept the invitation he woul good reception and a respectful hear he must agree to one condition. matured, and agree not to change the in a twelve monthi—(laughter)—be people there did not change their or easily as the hon, gentleman did hear.) If the hon, gentleman we have the second hear. there would be no tickets of a (Cheers.) The hon, gentleman was protectionist, but as seen a good hear ripe for protection he changed (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman was the couring for protection he changed (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman was changed his mind three on the subject of the Canadian Page 1978. way. When his opinions were ripe, gentleman immediately changed the A VOICE-They are more rot ripe. (Laughter.) Mr. PATTERSON said the hon. Mr. Charlton) made a statement in which was deserving of notice. As the warned his hearers to watch the sentatives in Parliament, for it would

sentatives in Parliament, for it would syndicate well to pay a million described the passage of the contract the House. He would like to kno hon, gentleman really said this. If then he (Mr. Patterson) would say theman was the last member of the said the s who should cast such a stiguthis Parliament. Hailing from where Presidents were elected by where judges were said to be open nfluences, where they were rebosses," and wherein the Legislatu purse had more influence than a heart and a wise head, the member Norfolk was the last man who sh such a stigma upon this country. He ed sympathy for the member for La consequence of his inability, thr health, to take part in the debate was a singular coincidence in connect the hon. gentleman's illness. That man was, as everybody would adm able of shamming, but it was a f when that gentleman was leader of the member for Duluth (Mr. Blake) easionally afflicted with indisposition Norfolk was the last man who casionally afflicted with indisposi one time the hon, gentleman could at another he could not vote. (L Occasionally when a vote was abo taken his coat-tails would be seen him out into the corridors. (Renew ter.) Then if this did not make I politicians sufficiently uneasy, he terest himself in the establishment paper, in order to take the bread mouths of the children of the made for him the position he hel tician in the province of Ontario. (É The hon, member then, no doubt, fee only a private soldier in the ranks great Reform party who had nothing one great reform which entitled his position he courted in the Reform that of the Department of Justice, a ing achieved this, the hon gentlem to his constituents in South Bruce, ing boasted of his great reforms, they him on the first favourable oppo (Laughter.) Talk after this of the g of popular constituencies! (Laugh applause.) In those days the hon, go used to languish for the purple si used to languish for the purpose palms and temples of the South. (La The arrogance and egotism of the hor man, and the autocratic manner in ruled his subservient followers, rec old régime. But "other times, of ners." What was appropriate to South in those days and under those tions was scarcely suited for the att of Ontario. (Applause.) He (Mr. P. cared not who a man might be, learned or intellectual, the man wh native province and in the city in had lived for forty years, declined to political opponents on a public platfo only addressed the public when the only addressed the public when the was packed, and the applause was a beforehand—(hear, hear)—was a coward, and though he might be fit a few serfs and bigots, he was harmony with the genius of our peop could not move the minds of free (Chara). He called the charge of the could be seen to be seen the could be seen to b (Cheers.) He called the shades of Grattan, Curran, Plunket, and Shiel down on their degenerate countryms in what might almost be called his city, under the shadow of the great sity of which he was an ornament, a

was presiding chancellor, with echo of the corridors of the courts, where his silvery tones c at almost any time heard, great instruction of his audience, an profit to himself—(laughter)—who these circumstances and advantages in your feared to meet on public platfo the discussion of a great public que little doctor from a fishing village i Scotia. (Cheers and laughter.) He now turn to the discussion of the before them, the building of the railway within a limited time, a a specific amount. (Applause.) He intend to take up the time of the H replying to the arguments of the desired delay in this work, or to build in part. (Hear, hear.) The great n of the people of the country desired road should be built with the least helay—(cheers)—and they preferred the should be done by a private of while they insisted on an all rathrough Canadian territory. (To these general features hon, gentle posite had again and again given the tent—(applause)—while they had do He would inflict on the House a few tions from the statements of hon. ge apposite. Mr. Blake declared last y the policy of the late Government build the whole road on a land and he were the statements of hon. ge apposite. basis and by means of a company hear)—and that this was the only which it could be constructed short time without an incre (axation—(applause)—also, that if t axation—(applause)—also, that if the lailed it was obvious that the whole must be opened afresh for considerate would be for the Government to c ew policy. The hon, gentleman last year computed the whole of the 120 millions. (Hear, hear.) It was the figures which the hon, gentler did not make that sum, but few hundred thousand differen mere trifle to a man ; genius. ("Hear, hear," and laughts