

Then again :

"These young men appear further to have secured section 32, township 21, range 20, and section 36, township 21, range 21, west of the fourth principal meridian, 1,280 acres of coal lands at the Blackfoot Crossing, where, it is alleged, the best coal lands in the country are, and these worthy representatives of worthy sires had one-half blind share in that little deal."

In regard to that :

"J. M. Dufresne, of Montreal, is the person with whom the Department has had all the correspondence in relation to these lands. Dufresne was informed that the land would be sold to him and his associates, among whom was J. B. McCarthen, for \$10 an acre, cash."

That is the price for which all coal lands are sold in the North-West, at which they are put in the market.—

"They never paid any money and never got any land."

The next charge is :

"These worthy sons of worthy sires do not appear to have limited their operations to coal and timber lands. They were willing to turn a penny in any way out of the public resources of the country, over which their fathers then had full control, and so they applied for the salt springs flowing into Lake Winnipegosis, and Mr. Hall, of the Department of the Interior, wrote them that those lake salt springs could be had at \$5 an acre. These young men appear to have had a blind share in that little deal also."

Now, Sir, they had a perfect right to apply for these springs if they could get them. The reply to that charge is this :

"On the 29th August, 1883, Macdonald & Tupper applied, under instructions from their client, Mr. Peter Barclay, of Birtle, for a salt spring on Lake Winnipegosis. They were informed that if their client can establish priority of discovery, he can get forty acres at \$40 an acre on the prescribed conditions. He was called upon to prove his discovery in three months. This was more than a year ago, and the Department has heard no more about it."

The next charge is :

"When the late Minister of Railways fixed the terminus of the railway at Port Moody, the son of the Premier and the son of the Minister of Railways applied to this Government, over which their fathers wielded unbounded sway, for four hundred acres of the foreshore at Port Moody. Whether they got it or not I do not know, but it is very likely they did not complete the contract because the Canadian Pacific Railway changed the terminus of the road."

The answer to that charge is this :

"In August, 1883, J. W. McKay and Albert J. Hill, of New Westminster, applied for certain tidal lands situate at the east end of Port Moody. The application was referred to Mr. Trutch, who, on the 7th November, 1883, reported that, as these lands adjoined the terminal station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, they were of considerable present value and prospective importance. He, therefore, recommended that the application should not be entertained. Hugh Macdonald wrote, on the 4th November, 1885, asking if Mr. Trutch had reported on his clients' application, and on the 24th December, 1885, he was informed of Mr. Trutch's report, and told that in consequence thereof no action would be taken on McKay's application by the Department."

These, Sir, are the charges that are brought. The hon. gentleman happened to see the statement in the newspaper and he took occasion to found thereon, to found the most malignant and serious charges against myself, against Sir Charles Tupper, and against these two young gentlemen, who never did him any harm, who had the full right, not only to make such purchases and such speculations, but to make such assertions to the Government as they thought proper, but at their own risk. Now, Sir, you will see that every one of these statements are proved to be untrue, that there never was in any case a favor granted which ought not to be granted, a favor granted to these gentlemen that would not have been granted to the son of any man in this House, and it is insufferable that for mere political malignity, for a political purpose, that gentleman—I cannot call him an hon. gentleman except by parliamentary courtesy—to attempt to smirch the characters of men as honest or honest than himself, for the mean, base, low purpose of making political capital.

Mr. SPEAKER. Order.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. When an hon. member of this House gets up and charges another hon. member with dishonorable conduct, the latter has a full parliament-

ary right—and I appeal to the House, and I appeal to your sense of rectitude, if it is not so—to reject and repudiate the charge with all the indignation of which he is capable, and the strongest language he can find in the English dictionary.

#### THE REVISING OFFICER OF EAST TORONTO.

Mr. SMALL. I just wish to reply to some remarks made by the hon. member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) about the working of the Franchise Act in Toronto. The revising officer's clerk of east Toronto is prepared to revise and verify the affidavit he made to the House the other day :

"I would like to know on what ground Blake and Edgar attacked the East Toronto franchise management ; it is the first I have heard of any complaint being made ; on the contrary, Major Allen, who was the counsel for the Grits at the preliminary revision of lists, publicly thanked and congratulated the revising officer for the strict impartiality shown and the satisfactory manner generally in which the whole business was conducted. The Conservative representative expressed himself similarly, and I fail to see where either Blake or Edgar can find fault. I now confirm what I said yesterday, and would have no hesitation in affirming the same under oath if necessary."

#### PROROGATION.

Mr. COLBY. Before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, I beg to ask the right hon. Premier if he is in a condition to inform the House as to the probable date of prorogation?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. The Government are exceedingly anxious to close the Session, now becoming rather protracted. They had thought last week that probably we would be able to prorogue to-morrow, but I think that is almost impossible, looking at the work that is still before this House, and at the necessity of the business, when finished here, going to the other Chamber. But I would certainly hope that we would make such progress that Parliament may prorogue on Friday, as Thursday is a *fête d'obligation*.

Mr. MITCHELL. Everything will go on sweet now.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. *En suite*.

Mr. BLAKE. Perhaps the hon. gentleman will state whether it is in the contemplation of the Government to introduce any further propositions for the consideration of Parliament.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. No, I think not. I think we have exhausted the hon. gentleman's patience.

#### FISHING BY FOREIGN VESSELS.

Mr. FOSTER moved the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to Bill (No. 136) further to amend the Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels. He said: There were three amendments made. By the first there was left out in section 3 of the Bill as it passed this House the words from "by" to "treaty" in the following phrase: "or has entered such waters for any purpose not permitted by the law of nations, or contrary to the treaty or convention."

Mr. BLAKE. They leave out the law of nations.

Mr. FOSTER. One page 1, line 33, they leave out "to" and insert "by." That is simply substituting one proposition for another, so as to make it read properly with the preceding clause. Then the third amendment is to leave out all that part of the schedule which relates to the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Prince Edward Island. It appears that the Dominion Fisheries Act of 1868 had not been applied to the Province of Prince Edward Island, so, if that had been repealed, there would have been no law left for the Province of Prince Edward Island. That clause is left out, and it leaves the law of Prince Edward Island as before.