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the Reform Convention by issuing
his address to the electors claiming their
support for his past *brilliant* services as a
legislator. We have little faith in con
ventions, and to say one who is familiar
with the manner in which these bodies
are manipulated by the sitting member's
partisans, Mr. BOWMAN's modest
submission to "cheerfully abide by the
"decision of the delegates who may
"assemble" at the convention in North
Waterloo, will be taken as little else than
farcical. A packed convention, or one
devoid of the moral courage to act inde-
pendently or for the interests of the
riding, may re-nominate Mr. BOWMAN,
but no other. We are assured that either
of the other gentlemen named would be
vastly superior to him, and would do
what he has never done—make the influ-
ence of this constituency felt in the House.
Mr. BOWMAN will never in the County as
a rising young lawyer of popular talents
and abilities, who is well versed in poli-
tics and the public questions of the day,
and who would represent the riding to its
credit and advantage. Mr. OBLSCHLAGER
is said to be a successful manufacturer
of German extraction, and an excellent
man of business. In any event we shall
rejoice to hear that North Waterloo has
thrown off the BOWMAN incubus, and re-
solved to have in the next Parliament a
gentleman of talent and address, even
should his politics not be exactly to our
liking.

NORTHUMBERLAND EAST.—Even before
dissolution was announced, Mr. KERLEE
had declared himself as a candidate once
more in the Liberal-Conservative inter-
est. It is reported that Mr. BROGAN will
be a candidate in opposition to Mr.
—Mr. S. J. LANE, of
ll and favourably known,
Battle. His friends
victory.

SOUTH.—It is said that
Our friends in that city
better hopes of electing
ON and O'REILLY than at
The hypocrisy
IRVING and Wood ratio-
election cry, when their
Liberal-Conservative traders, is too
and is doing them more harm
large meeting of Liberal-
electors was held in Chat-
afternoon, when Mr.
BENNOR was unanimously
standard-bearer of the Party.
NON claimed that he had
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PORT O'CONNOR is to be
McGREGOR, of Windsor.
Return is quite certain.
No opposition to Mr
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victory.

OBLSCHLAGER, a manufacturer there, are mentioned in connection with the repre-
sentation of the Riding in the Parliament, and that the feeling is very general amongst a large number dissatisfied with the ex-member that he should be supplanted by one of these gentlemen. Mr. BOWMAN has represented the North Riding of the County for some ten years, during which he has been a first class mummy and a Grit voting machine of the most approved pattern, and like men of that stamp has been, as he always must be, a mere political cypher in the House. His inability to effect anything, even the most trifling, for his constituency, and his utter lack of influence, as well with the leading men of his own Party as with those politically opposed to him, have naturally created a feeling in the county of discontent and dissatisfaction with him as its representative. That Mr. BOWMAN is sensitively conscious of this, and of the slender hold he has on the electors, is evident from his attempt to forestall the doubtful action of the Reform Convention by issuing his address to the electors claiming their support for his past *brilliant* services as a legislator. We have little faith in conventions, and to say one who is familiar with the manner in which these bodies are manipulated by the sitting member's partisans, Mr. BOWMAN's modest submission to "cheerfully abide by the "decision of the delegates who may "assemble" at the convention in North Waterloo, will be taken as little else than farcical. A packed convention, or one devoid of the moral courage to act independently or for the interests of the riding, may re-nominate Mr. BOWMAN, but no other. We are assured that either of the other gentlemen named would be vastly superior to him, and would do what he has never done—make the influence of this constituency felt in the House. Mr. BOWMAN will never in the County as a rising young lawyer of popular talents and abilities, who is well versed in politics and the public questions of the day, and who would represent the riding to its credit and advantage. Mr. OBLSCHLAGER is said to be a successful manufacturer of German extraction, and an excellent man of business. In any event we shall rejoice to hear that North Waterloo has thrown off the BOWMAN incubus, and resolved to have in the next Parliament a gentleman of talent and address, even should his politics not be exactly to our liking.

NORTHUMBERLAND EAST.—Even before dissolution was announced, Mr. KERLEE had declared himself as a candidate once more in the Liberal-Conservative interest. It is reported that Mr. BROGAN will be a candidate in opposition to Mr.

(Continued from First Page.)

law. He presumed by "classes" was meant persons, as he knew of no "classes" which were excluded from exercising the franchise. He regretted the clause referred to the extension of the franchise to persons having an income of but one hundred property. As far as he was individually concerned, he had always been opposed to that, because he believed that the people were prepared to adopt the principle of universal suffrage, and give a vote to every man of twenty-one years of age, only those who represented the wealth of the country, and were responsible for its obligations, should be represented on the floor of Parliament. The paragraph was in reference to the Municipal Loan Fund scheme, and stated that difficulties had arisen in its adjustment of the sum to be paid under the basis proposed in the scheme, and noticed that in the address it was set forth that "we learn with interest that difficulties have arisen" on which he commented rather humorously. In allusion to the boundary question he was pleased to hear that there was some prospect of a settlement with the Province of Quebec. There was no definite information offered in regard to the North-western boundary, and it would be impossible, he said, to see from coming to know whether the rights of the Province were being looked after. After a brief reference to the other paragraphs, he stated that there were other matters to which he would allude. He heard the member for West York state that he was glad they were in a position to say that they had not yet obtained parity of election. He had no doubt the hon. gentleman had in his mind the Frontenac case, which had been contested by the friends of independent principle, and the perpetrators of which had been rewarded with a Government office. He understood that measures had been dismissed from the House for political reasons. It had also been stated, and affidavits published, that the men employed at the Central Prison works had taken part in the West Durham election. There were many other matters which hon. members would have to answer for, and it would be desirable to have a Committee of Investigation, but if appointed for a committee were made, it would be found that the friends of the Government would vote it down.

Mr. Prince thought that after the statement that had been made, that there would be nothing in the Address to call for prolonged discussion, the present debate was complimentary to the Government, as showing that the matters treated of were not so important as was at first thought. He was not prepared to say whether the Orange bodies should be included in the general legislation respecting all legal societies, of which mention was made in the address, or should have a special Incorporation Act to themselves. In conclusion, he paid a passing tribute to the Municipal Loan Fund scheme, which he thought was most comprehensive.

Mr. Deacon condemned the action of the Government most strongly, in reserving bills that had been passed by a majority of forty-three or forty-four. The Government, in sending the bills to Ottawa, had endeavored to shift the responsibility upon Sir John Macdonald, but had failed. He asked if there was any bond in existence, or any pledge made in the name of the Attorney-General to the Orangemen, that the Government would not proceed to assent to a measure which had passed both Houses of Parliament? That was the only ground on which the Government could have acted in the Imperial Parliament, but the case of this Legislature was different, as the British North America Act directed the Lieut.-Governor to reserve certain bills for the Governor-General's consideration. The last section of the Act was clear with regard to the Act of the Dominion Parliament, and applied to this Legislature with the substitution of the Lieut.-Governor for the Governor-General, and the Governor-General for the Queen. The only question was whether it was constitutional, or proper, for the Lieut.-Governor, in the exercise of an honest and independent judgment, to reserve these bills for the Governor-General's assent. If the Legislature had passed these bills, the Government had no alternative but to assent. It would have been unprecedented, for the Government, when those bills were under consideration, to say that they would veto them that, if passed, they would be reserved. It was impossible for the Lieut.-Governor to assent to advise the reservation of the bills because an opposite course would have been dictated by the Ministry of the Dominion. The bills were reserved simply for the Queen's consideration, and the Lieut.-Governor had been placed last session in a position to imperial policy and decide what was the proper course to pursue. Instead of consuring this Government, the people of North York should rather have directed his censure against the advisers of the Governor-General.

Mr. Gifford said that in the manner in which this question had been treated, the House would see the prevailing principle of this administration. The first act of Hon. Edward Blake when he attained power, was to divide himself a sixth minister without portfolio in defiance of the constitution. It would also be remembered that Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie for a considerable time advised his Honour without holding seats in the House. They also recommended his Honour the Lieut.-Governor to call a Judge from the Bench to come down and receive the political oath as the head of the Government in Ontario. The sole motive that actuated the Government was purely that of expediency. They had now to consider whether the sole motive that actuated their Honour to reserve the Orange bills, after they had been passed by the Houses, was justifiable. He (Mr. Gifford) then reviewed the action of the Government in regard to the Orange bills, and declared unconstitutional as was the course taken by the then Opposition at Ottawa with respect to the New Brunswick School Act. But by action in regard to the New Brunswick School Act, they had set the very question which they were now discussing. The hon. gentleman opposite were dragging the country into Ignatieff-like union and destroying the Confederation. Some members have said on the floor of this house, and it was no use for the Attorney-General to deny it, that if by saying the Orangemen might have waited a little longer, and they would then have got what they sought, they would have had a more constitutional law settled at once and for ever, and what a large body like the Orangemen owing to this Parliament to secure their rights, they ought to get them. This action would have saved the country from the agitation for the ground of expediency—the expediency of the Party, not the good of the country. He had, he thought, had great pleasure in seconding the amendment of Mr. Deacon, that the Queen was bound to assent to a measure which had passed both Houses of Parliament. That amendment was altogether in the Imperial Parliament, but the case of this Legislature was different, as the British North America Act directed the Lieut.-Governor to reserve certain bills for the Governor-General's consideration. The last section of the Act was clear with regard to the Act of the Dominion Parliament, and applied to this Legislature with the substitution of the Lieut.-Governor for the Governor-General, and the Governor-General for the Queen. The only question was whether it was constitutional, or proper, for the Lieut.-Governor, in the exercise of an honest and independent judgment, to reserve these bills for the Governor-General's assent. If the Legislature had passed these bills, the Government had no alternative but to assent. It would have been unprecedented, for the Government, when those bills were under consideration, to say that they would veto them that, if passed, they would be reserved. It was impossible for the Lieut.-Governor to assent to advise the reservation of the bills because an opposite course would have been dictated by the Ministry of the Dominion. The bills were reserved simply for the Queen's consideration, and the Lieut.-Governor had been placed last session in a position to imperial policy and decide what was the proper course to pursue. Instead of censuring this Government, the people of North York should rather have directed his censure against the advisers of the Governor-General.

Mr. Clarke (Norfolk) thought that the Opposition had not proved the unconstitutionality of the Government in reserving the Orange Incorporation Bills.

Mr. Meredith would have preferred that the supporters of the Orange Incorporation Bills should have asked an amendment to the general Act, rather than to a special Act. The question, however, for the House to decide was whether or not the Government were justified in advising his Honour to reserve those bills after they had been passed by a majority of the House. He appeared to him that the Government had failed to offer any adequate justification for the course they had pursued. The hon. member for Stormont, in alluding to the Confederation Act, seemed to have succeeded in a despatch setting forth the circumstances which compelled the Government to reserve its assent, and he believed that the reasons which were given had to be laid before the Queen. In the Imperial Act, in case of Prince Edward Island, the circumstances had to be stated in order to be dealt with by the Queen. In the case of Manitoba, the Queen was not mentioned in this same in connection with the Legislature. Provision was also made in the Act for the framing of laws by the Parliament of Canada, in conjunction with Her Majesty, but it was not forth in section 97 that in each Province the Legislature should positively make laws. His contention was that the Legislature alone was competent for the discharge of the duties conferred upon it by the Confederation Act. The hon. member for Stormont in his speech seemed to think that the Government had not right to criticise the actions of the Lieut.-Governor, but the supporters of the Government did not act upon this principle when at Ottawa the Governor-General prorogued the House of Commons. He would submit to the leader of the Government, who was still of opinion that these bills were not unconstitutional, and that there was no reason why they should not be passed by law, that it was still possible for him to get his friends at Ottawa to assent to them, and that would be become the law of the land. He contended that the Government were not in the slightest degree justifiable for reserving the bills for reserve these bills, and he was prepared to vote for the amendment of the hon. member for North York. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Crooks said the question upon the amendment did not rest on the question whether the Government was not justified in passing these bills. The member for East Toronto had argued that the Queen was bound to assent to a measure which had passed both Houses of Parliament. That argument was altogether out of place in this Legislature, which organized in the Imperial Parliament, but the case of this Legislature was different, as the British North America Act directed the Lieut.-Governor to reserve certain bills for the Governor-General's consideration. The last section of the Act was clear with regard to the Act of the Dominion Parliament, and applied to this Legislature with the substitution of the Lieut.-Governor for the Governor-General, and the Governor-General for the Queen. The only question was whether it was constitutional, or proper, for the Lieut.-Governor, in the exercise of an honest and independent judgment, to reserve these bills for the Governor-General's assent. If the Legislature had passed these bills, the Government had no alternative but to assent. It would have been unprecedented, for the Government, when those bills were under consideration, to say that they would veto them that, if passed, they would be reserved. It was impossible for the Lieut.-Governor to assent to advise the reservation of the bills because an opposite course would have been dictated by the Ministry of the Dominion. The bills were reserved simply for the Queen's consideration, and the Lieut.-Governor had been placed last session in a position to imperial policy and decide what was the proper course to pursue. Instead of censuring this Government, the people of North York should rather have directed his censure against the advisers of the Governor-General.

Mr. Lander said he had expected that the leader of the Government, in opening the discussion, would have entered into some explanation as to the reconstruction of the Government, and he had hoped that he would give the reason for these changes? It was usual to give some explanation, but none had been given. The Government had to assume the responsibility of the action of the Lieut.-Governor in reserving the bills, and he had hoped that the pressure brought to bear on the Government by its supporters, who had found that it was impossible to carry out the behest of the Orange of the Crown Lands Department. He was glad to see the hon. gentleman from Norfolk say that the present debate had been caused by the Opposition. It had been caused by the action of the Government at the close of the last session. Nothing would have been heard of this if the House had passed? (Hear, hear.) The member for South Grenville, who had seemed to be the Government's friend last year opposed these bills on the ground that they were unconstitutional, the ground of consistency. The leader of the Government, on the other hand, spoke and voted for the bills, and the member for the member for South Grenville did wrong in allowing himself to be induced to vote against that when he took the member for South Grenville into his Cabinet there was no understanding that the bills? The leader of the Government said he was going to take the member for South Grenville into Cabinet, and he made him Provincial Secretary, and was he going to grant a charter on petition to the Orangemen? He was not. The only concession would be springing up again. The Government had made the promise the Government after the vote he gave last session; seeing the way in which the Government was acting, he was not surprised at their having taken the member for South Grenville into the Cabinet, and their statement that they would introduce a general bill, his opinion was that the member for Grenville was deceived, and their statement in order to refuse incorporation to these Orangemen. Nothing was said in the Government might think that the Catholic would stand quietly by and see the rights, they ought to get them. This action would have been best for the peace of the country on the ground of expediency—the expediency of the Party, not the good of the country. He had, he thought, had great pleasure in seconding the amendment of Mr. Deacon, that the Queen was bound to assent to a measure which had passed both Houses of Parliament. That amendment was altogether out of place in this Legislature, which organized in the Imperial Parliament, but the case of this Legislature was different, as the British North America Act directed the Lieut.-Governor to reserve certain bills for the Governor-General's consideration. The last section of the Act was clear with regard to the Act of the Dominion Parliament, and applied to this Legislature with the substitution of the Lieut.-Governor for the Governor-General, and the Governor-General for the Queen. The only question was whether it was constitutional, or proper, for the Lieut.-Governor, in the exercise of an honest and independent judgment, to reserve these bills for the Governor-General's assent. If the Legislature had passed these bills, the Government had no alternative but to assent. It would have been unprecedented, for the Government, when those bills were under consideration, to say that they would veto them that, if passed, they would be reserved. It was impossible for the Lieut.-Governor to assent to advise the reservation of the bills because an opposite course would have been dictated by the Ministry of the Dominion. The bills were reserved simply for the Queen's consideration, and the Lieut.-Governor had been placed last session in a position to imperial policy and decide what was the proper course to pursue. Instead of censuring this Government, the people of North York should rather have directed his censure against the advisers of the Governor-General.

Mr. Ardagh announced his intention of voting for the amendment, as he did not think the course taken by the Government towards the Orangemen a fair one in view of the action of the House.

Mr. Monk supported the amendment to the Address.

Hon. Mr. Mowat moved the adjournment of the debate. Carried.

Mr. Deacon moved the adjournment of the House. Carried.

The House then adjourned at 10.45 p. m.

MONDAY, Jan. 12.

The debate on the Address was resumed.

Mr. Merrick said that when the Legislature had by a large majority passed a bill, he believed it to be the duty of the Government to recommend it to the Queen for assent. It was necessary when any bill was reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty's assent that the Ministry should accompany it by a despatch setting forth the circumstances which compelled the Government to reserve its assent, and he believed that the reasons which were given had to be laid before the Queen. In the Imperial Act, in case of Prince Edward Island, the circumstances had to be stated in order to be dealt with by the Queen. In the case of Manitoba, the Queen was not mentioned in this same in connection with the Legislature. Provision was also made in the Act for the framing of laws by the Parliament of Canada, in conjunction with Her Majesty, but it was not forth in section 97 that in each Province the Legislature should positively make laws. His contention was that the Legislature alone was competent for the discharge of the duties conferred upon it by the Confederation Act. The hon. member for Stormont in endeavoring to defend the Government, but the supporters of the Government did not act upon this principle when at Ottawa the Governor-General prorogued the House of Commons. He would submit to the leader of the Government, who was still of opinion that these bills were not unconstitutional, and that there was no reason why they should not be passed by law, that it was still possible for him to get his friends at Ottawa to assent to them, and that would become the law of the land. He contended that the Government were not in the slightest degree justifiable for reserving the bills for reserve these bills, and he was prepared to vote for the amendment of the hon. member for North York. (Hear, hear.)

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Mr. Cameron said the amendment seemed to be a direct censure on the Government in relation to the Orange Bills, and he thought it ought not to pass without discussion. He (Mr. Cameron) proceeded to argue upon the constitutionality of the Government refusing their sanction, and upon the reasons against it before advanced. Hon. gentlemen had advised this reservation in the first instance for the purpose of casting an obligation and putting a difficulty in the way of the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, and in the second place for the purpose of standing well, if possible, in (Mr. Cameron) proceeded to argue upon the constitutionality of the Government refusing their sanction, and upon the reasons against it before advanced. Hon. gentlemen had advised this reservation in the first instance for the purpose of casting an obligation and putting a difficulty in the way of the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, and in the second place for the purpose of standing well, if possible, in the eyes of the Orangemen. The Governor-General was the guardian of Imperial interests, and he could have dissallowed the bills, if necessary, after the Lieut.-Governor had assented to them. In the view of the matter, he thought this paragraph of the Address should be left out. It was the place of the Governor to thank them for their patriotism in reflection, when he disallowed their legislation. He would, if the hon. gentlemen opposed Therefore he moved that the following words be added to the twelfth paragraph of the Address:—"But we feel it due to the dignity and just influence of this House so commanding will of the people, to express our regret that his Excellency's action in withholding his assent from the bills passed at the last session of the Legislature, and