

be a member, and the hon. gentleman is going to force him into the chair before he is a member, for he is not a member until he is introduced here. Yet this is the course taken by the hon. gentleman, and I say there must be a termination to a course of this kind. I say that the hon. gentleman is, as it were, delivering himself into the hands of his enemies by making this proposition when there was no necessity for it whatever. On every ground, Mr. Clerk, I oppose this motion, and especially on the ground that, until introduced, according to the rules of Parliament, with the Speaker in the chair, no member can take his seat. I say, moreover, that the hon. member might have been introduced with the Speaker in the chair, if the hon. gentleman (Mr. Mackenzie) had chosen to follow the principles and practice of Parliament; for the hon. gentleman might have so managed as to have had a Speaker elected and the hon. member for Gloucester introduced, the Speaker thereafter resigning and the hon. member being appointed. But the hon. gentleman has not adopted that course, but is now trying to carry this motion at the point of the bayonet, and to override all Parliamentary practice and constitutional law. He will find, however, that this is a free country, and that it does not understand arbitrary government even at the hands of the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Clerk, I shall call for a division of the House on this resolution.

**MR. MACKENZIE:** Mr. Patrick, I never was more astonished at any speech I ever heard than at that just delivered. The hon. member for Kingston (Sir John A. Macdonald) has endeavoured to prove that no one can be a member of this House until he has not only taken the oaths in the customary way, but until he is introduced into the House before the Speaker, or rather introduced to the Speaker of the House. The whole force of the hon. gentleman's argument is this: he says that no one is a member,—that Mr. Anglin is not a member because he has not been introduced to the Speaker, and not being a member is not capable of being elected to any position which an hon.

member might hold. That is the ground which the right hon. member for Kingston has distinctly stated. Therefore, every one who has entered the House, either to-day or any other day, is not a member of the House until he is introduced. Now, Sir, what will you say, what will hon. gentlemen in this House say, when I tell them that the hon. member (Sir John A. Macdonald) was never introduced? Yet we have been compelled by hon. gentlemen opposite to listen to a speech of nearly an hour from a person who, according to his own showing, has no business here, and is not a member of this House. If other hon. gentlemen have no position here, what gives to the right hon. member for Kingston a standing? Is he to set aside by the mere force of his power, whatever it may be, rules which the rest of the House must obey? The right hon. gentleman knows that all his speech has no foundation in real argument. What is to be looked to is the broad ground, whether a member has obtained the sanction of the people by being elected, whether the member has properly taken the oaths and is here present. Why, Sir, the right hon. gentleman (Sir John A. Macdonald) rose in his place last Session to excuse an hon. member who entered the House, not only without being introduced, but without taking the oaths. The right hon. gentleman never made a motion to expel the hon. member for his misconduct, but the House allowed that the hon. member's position was one capable of explanation because the hon. member was able to show he had been properly elected. The first element in regard to the position of a member of this House is that he shall have been properly elected, and the hon. member who, unwittingly, no doubt, violated the rules of the House in taking his seat without being sworn, was able to show that he had been duly elected. Now, Sir, let me deal with the argument proper of the right hon. member for Kingston (Sir John A. Macdonald). He says that the 120th Rule of our Standing Orders says, that, in all unprovided cases, the rules, usages and forms of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and