the British Ambassador at Washington, as the dares to tamper with the people of Ontario third. Each Government went to work and by using legal technicalities and vague pro prepared its case. That took four years. The mises.

position.

of their leader, who, in the tones of con-

scious guilt, save :- "It will be said that I

and the Opposition I lead have proved trait-

'ors to the best interests of Ontario, and false

'to our true position as her representatives."

(F) THE PATRIOTIC POSITION OF THE NOWAT

ADMINISTRATION.

In striking contrast to the dishonourable and

miles is allowed to go without being governed

39,000 square miles of it have dared to be given

archives of London, Paris, Washington, Aibany, Quebec, Ottawa, and Toronto were (c) The Present Position of the Untario Opransacked and all the possible evidence pro-

cured. By that time one of the Arbitrators It would scarcely be thought that even the had died, and another resigned, so that Sir exigencies of party would lead any of those to Francis Hincks represented the Dominion, whom the people had especially committed the Chief Justice Harrison Ontario, and as care of their honour and their Provincial inbefore, Sir Edward Thornton was the terests to betray those interests and declare third. Able counsel were engaged by both themselves ready to disgrace that honour. But sides, all the evidence was taken, counsel they have. During the first two sessions o spoke, and after carefully considering the evithis present Ontario Parliament the Opposition dence and the arguments, the arbitrators gave were at one with the Administration in the ab a unanimous award. Afterwards Sir Francis solute necessity of demanding that the Do Hincks, the Dominion arbitrator, informed the minion should ratify the Award. During the public that each of the arbitrators came to the session of 1881 they all voted for the follow same conclusion independently of the rest. By that award it was for the first time declared in " That this House deeply regrets that notwith the history of Canada that old Canada, old Upper Canada, the present Province of On-

tario, extended to the west to a line drawn due north from the north-westerly angle of the Lake of the Woods; and that the northern boundary was James' Bay, the Albany River, and the English River. This, it may be said in passing, was far less than Ontario had contended for, though more than the Dominion had contended for.

(c) The Question after the Award.

By Order-in-Council of 1874, each Government agreed with the other for concurrent action in obtaining such legislation as might be necessary for giving binding effect to the Award. Indeed by every principle of national honour they would be obliged to do that. They were in the same positionas England and the United States in the cases of the San Juan, the Geneva, and the Halifax awards. Though England did not like the first two, nor the United States the last, neither Government dreamt of repudiation. Their respective national honour was at stake. And in this case, though Sir John Macdonald preferred an appeal to the Privy Council, he had said in the House that the Arbitrators were accent able to himself, and he did not object to a grant of \$15,000 to meet the expenses of the arbitration. But the faith of the Dominion Government was pleaged to the Award, and though Mr. Mackenzie went out of othice four months after it was made, that faith could not change with changing Governments. As well might our financial pledges be altered on that account.

The Government of Ontario, respecting our good faith and public honour, promptly accepted the Award. The Dominion Government did not. For three years, to eight despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province they returned evasive replice. A ninth despatch was sent on the 31st of December, 1881, and at last, on the 27th January, 1882, the first despatch in tour years giving any definite inforunation was received from Ottawa, formally repudiating the Award. National faith and nal honour was sacrificed ; and why ?

(d) The Present Position of the Dominion

One of Sir John Macdonald's first acts as Minister of the Interior when he came into power was to publish a map giving the boundaries of Ontario as they were fixed by the Award. But no Act has ever been passed ratifying the Award. The first session at Ottawa nothing was done, the second a partisan Committee took charge of the matter, and, of course, found by a majority report that the Award was a bad one.

During the session of 1881 an Act was passed eularging the boundaries of Manitoba, giving the lowest calculation, there is \$60,000,000

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS

Rights of Ontario.

It will be necessary here to conside

"That this House deeply regrets that notwith-standing the joint and concurrent action of the respective Governments in the premises, and the unanimous Award of the arbitrators, the Govern-ment of Canada has hitherto failed to recognize the validity of the said award, and that no legis-lation has been submitted to Pauliament by the Government of Canada for the purpose of con-firming the said award." By the British North America Act of 186 there is left to the Local Legislatures the "exclusive right" to make laws on, among other things, "Property and Civil Rights. This home rule, or power of local self-govenn-That was conduct becoming the represent ment is the key-stone of Confederation. The tives of the citizens of Ontario. But the next Dominion Government, under the B. N. A., summer there was a Conservative Convention has however the same power of disallowing held at Toronto, and evidently pressure any Acts of a Local Legislature that the was then brought to bear upon the Imperial Government has to disallow any Act members of the Opposition, for in of theirs. This prerogative of disallowages the session of 1882 they refused to vote for has to be used within constitutional li that for which they had unauimously voted Those were set by examining all case in the previous year. They now stand in the which the Imperial Government had disa position of those who at the bidding of the ex-Acta. In 1868, Sir John Maccionald Inid down treme politicians from Quebec are willing to those grounds as follows in a State paper :betray the rights of their own Province. That position is best described in the words

those grounds as follows in a State paper :--"In deciding whether any Act of a Provincial Legislature should be disallowed or sanctioned, the Government must not only consider whether it affects the interest of the whole Dominion or not, but also whether it be unconstitutional : whether it exceeds the jurisdiction conferred on the Local Legislature, and, in cases where the jurisdiction is concurrent, whether it clashes with the local legislature, and Parliament.

the legislation of the general Parliament. "It is of importance that the course of local legislation should be interfered with as little as pos-sible, and the power of disallowance exercised with great caution, and only in cases where the law and general interests of the Dominion im-peratively demand it."

inconsistent position of both the last two, stands that of the present Liberal Administra

tion. From first to last, whilst doing everything short of sacrificing the bonour and good

faith of the Province, they have janously guarded our rights and interests. Though the Award did not give all we sought, yet as bound in honour to abide by it, it was at once ratified

by an Act as far as we could ratify it. Despatch after despatch was for three years sent

to the Dominion Government without avail. The Premier sought an interview with the leader of the Dominion Government, and the result of that interview is contained in the despate from Ottawa of the 27th January, 1882. They refuse to call in question what has been under the award declared to be ours. By that award they stand. They ask for the vindication o national honour and good faith in the ratification of it. They are not willing to enter into a new arbitration, for they have no guarantee that the result of it will be more honourably

dealt with than that of the last. They are not willing to have years frittered away in a fresh farce. They say that if we are to do anything we must first be allowed possession under the award. Then we will consent to make provisional arrangements, not till then. In the meantime a territory of 97,000 square

by the Dominion to Manitoba ; miners, lumberers, and settlers are unable to know with

whom to deal ; the whole progress of the country is retarded. In the territory, according to worth of timber alone without a legal owner This is what the Mowat Administration desire our country. Under it millions have been added to the national wealth. It has been the to have ended. But they adhere to the rights of their native Province. One jot or one tittle custom of our lumbermen to make arrangeof those rights they will not give up. They ments with each other about improvements will submit to no dictation and no compo made by one another on streams. But no one They will only yield when the people com thought of claiming the stream on which he had mand them to yield, and that will be never made improvements as his own private pro-The position taken by the Liberal Adminisperty. That was always supposed to be public tration is best shown by the following short property under the old Act mentioned, until extract from a speech of the Hon. Mr. Mowat the necessity of declaring the intent of the old during the last session of the Local Legisla-Act anew arose under the following circumstances :- Two lumbermen owned large "We are asked now to have a new arbitration limits on the Mississippi-a tributary of the and the decision of those in whom we have con fidence we are asked to throw to the winds, and to refer the matter to arbitrators chosen by the other side. More than that, the Lord Chancello Ottawa. It seems that one of them, Peter McLaren, had made certain improvements on this river for his own benefit and at his own other side. More than that, the Lord Chancellor in discharging the judicial duties that appertain to his office is always subject to appeal. He can not decide a matter involving one foot of land that is not subject to appeal. His decision would not be arrived at an early day, and without an enormous expense, much greater than if we had to refer it to the Privy Council. A reference to the Privy Council has not been proposed to us as yet. It is true Ministers have expressed opinions in favour of that mode of settlement, but a refer-ence to the Privy Council can not be had without consent as to the facts, and the material upon cost. H. C. Caldwell, the other, owned limits above McLaren, and in order to get his timber to the market it was absolutely necessary to pass through McLaren's slides. He was willing to pay for the use of McLaren's improvements, but was refused leave ; and lest he should proceed to use them, McLaren applied to the in favour of that mode of settlement, but a refer-ence to the Privy Council can not be had without consent as to the facts, and the material upon which they would decide the question. I have been much more concerned, as well as my collea-gues, that we should have provisional arrange-ments, for in the meantime the country is suffer-ing, and we are suffering. (Mr. Mowat then read extracts from the reports of magistrates in the locality. They showed that explorers and miners had suffered great loss on account of the territorial dispute, some of them having expended all their money in surveys; clear titles could not be got to land, and there was no registry office ; several places had been surveyed several times, having no doubt that there would be fighting and perhaps murder over the disputes about the sur-veys; and whiakey sellers were plying their illicit calling with great success.) We do hope to prevail upon the Dominion Government to make arrange-ments that will remove these evils, or at least minimize them. They seem not to have taken that interest which any Government with a right sense of its own duties would have been very giad to take. But I have some information as to what the object of the Dominion Government is in al-lowing that territory to remain in that condition, what the object is in aggravating the dispute. Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain him. The case was before the Courts when the Streams Bill passed the Ontario Legislature. This Bill was brought in by the Commissioner of Crown Lands as a public necessity in the public interest.

Attack on the Constitutional "original cost, as well as such other matters

party ; and no matter how much the public, as well as Caldwell, might be inconvenienced, or how much the revenue of Ontario might suffer, the disallowance of the Bill must be secured. Accordingly McLaren petitioned the Minister of Justice, and on the 17th of May, six weeks after the Bill had been assented to-without giving notice to the Government of Ontario, as Sir John Macdonald declared in 1868 should be done, and as had always before been done, and without waiting for the pending decision of the Court of Appeal, given ou July 8 following against McLaron's claims -- the Minister of Justice, the Hon. James Macdonald, recommended the disallowance of the Bill for the

1. That it interfered with private rights. 2. That it was retrospective. 3. That it set aside a judgment of the Court.

Since then the Court of Appeal has held that McLaren could have no property in the stream, and anyone could run his logs over those im-provements without paying a cent for the use of them, so that the last reason may be omit-ted. Since then, too, the Local Legislature has again passed the Streams Bill, which has again been disallowed. No reasons have as yet been given, but we suppose they are the same as before. Kegarding those we have but to re-mark :--It is quite clear that the disallowance of the and anyone could run his logs over those im-

The set impertance that the over of the local logistation were then built to the the set of the power of the local logistation and output to the set of the local logistation and output to the set of the local logistation and output to the set of the local logistation. If it is also of concernent limit of the local logistation is the set of logistation and output to the local logistation. If it is also of concernent limit of the local logistation is the local logistation. If it is also of concernent limit is also the set of logistation of the growth logistation of the gro

Throne contained such important questions as on the present occasion. Two subjects referred to in that speech—the right of veto by the Dominion Government, and its right to take away from On-tario no less than 100,000 square miles of territory rich in forests, minerals, and agriculture—were two of the most important questions that had been brought before the House since 1867. Upon the answer to one of these questions depended the maintenance of Provincial auton-ony and representation, and in a sense, respon-sible government; and on the other depended the question whether or not Ontario shall be deprived of one-half of its territory. It had been charged

"Governor is Council, in fixing such tolls, "shall have regard to and take into considera-"toon the original cost of such constructions and "timprorements, the amount required to main-"tain the same and to cover interest upon the "original cost, as well as such other matters "as under all the circumstances may to the "cleintenant-Governor in Council seem just" "and equitable." (d) The Disullowance of the Bill. Immediately on finding that the Streams Bill had passed McLaren bethongth this self of getting the Dominion Government, then as the section in the site and no poster of the Conservative party; is counsel also was a prominent member of the party; and no matter how much the public, as well as Coldweil more the member of the party; and no matter how much the public, as well as Coldweil might be incovernined, or have no respect to the well solution while the public, as well as construction of have norm of how port of disting was in hole construction of have norm of how norm of how norm of how much the public, as well as Caldweil might be the ponduced unless it how in 18% that no Provincial legislation could be side that the find was in whole or in party bis counsel also was a prominent member of the party; and no matter how much the public, as well as Caldweil might be the ponduced unless it hows in hole or in party well as construction of have norm or provincial legislation was in whole or in party bis counsel also was a prominent member of the party; and no matter how much the public, as well as Caldweil might be the ponduced unless it was in whole or in party bis counsel also was a prominent member of the party is and no matter how much the public, as well as Caldweil might be incovervatives and been in the habit of charging well as Caldweil might be incovervatives due to an or the provincial legislation event for the charging well as Caldweil more the were found well as caldweil might be incovervatives ha

of what the law was at the time it was passed. Censervatives had been in the habit of charging the Reform party with want of respect to the judges on the Bench, and here they were found pronouncing as outrageous a Bill which the high-est judges in the Province had declared to be right. The Chief Justice had given it as his opinion that the construction put upon it as his opinion that the construction put upon it he law in Beale v. Dickson was legislation, not construc-tion.

Mr. MEREDITH-Where was the necessity for on if such was the nature of the Bil

allowance. (Cheers.) It was laid down in the memorandum which Sir John Macdonald pre-pared in 1898 that no Provincial lecislation could be disallowed unless it was in whole or in part illegal, or urless it clashed with Dominion legis-lation, or was detrimental to the interests of the Dominion as a whole. Sir John went further, and said that even in those cases where the legis-lation was detrimental to the interests of the Dominion as a whole. Sir John went further, and said that even in those cases where the legis-lation was wholly or in part beyond Provincial jurisdiction, no disallowance should take place until the Government of the Province had re-ceived due notice and been afforded full opportu-nity of showing cause why the measure should not be disallowed ; and in case a decision to dis-allow was come to, the Provincial Government should be offered an opportunity of amending or repealing the objectionable Act. In this case there was no netence that any notice was given, and the first intimation the Government had on the subject was through the Mail newspaper, un-less indeed it might be said that a statement made by a certain gentleman at Osgoode Hall was notice ; and here it would be seen that the Dominion Government, in the face of the rule so clearly laid down by Sir John Macdonald, thought it consistent with their dignity and duty to impart information in an important State mat-ter between the Dominion and the Province to a solicitor in a cause before they even communi-cated to the Province the fact that the subject of disallowance was under discussion. The leader of the Opposition had asked what difference it would have made supposing the notice had been given ? Perhaps it would not have made any legislation if such was the nature of the Bill. Mr. PARDEE—Public and private interests de-manded that the people of this country should have the means of bringing the wealth of their forests to market. It could only be brought through the rivers and streams, which are the natural highways to market for our forest wealth. It was evident that if one man got possession of a portion of the stream he was able to dictate to the public upon what terms they should be permitted to float their timber over it, and refuse such right altogether if he so pleased. Having found out what construction was being put on the law on this subject, it was impossible for the Gov-ernment to delay dealing with it. Com-ing to the question of compensation pro-vided in the Bill, he proposed to show to the House that it was ample and just in every respect. And that was the main cause of the Bill ing to the question of compensation pro-vided in the Bill, he proposed to show to the House that it was ample and just in every respect. And that was the main cause of the Bill having been disallowed. Only fancy the Minister of Justice of the Dominion Government disallow-ing a Bill passed in the Legislature of Ontario by a majority of thirty odd members, on the ground that the method of compensation was not in ac-cordance with his view. The case was not such as would justify or warrant the Government in buying up the improvements, and the Bill provid-ed the fullest and most ample and complete com-pensation to the owners of these improvements. What was the nature of that complete com-pensation to the owners of these intro onsidera-tion the cost of the improvements, the interest on the money, and the cost from year to year of maintaining them, in order that the compensation in the cost of the improvements, the interest on the money, and the cost from year to year of maintaining them, in order that the compensation dissented from the judgment, in dealing with this question of complete. Was not that ample provision, or was it such as to justify the Minis-ter of Justice in saying it was so inadequate as to find that the other members of the Court have seen their way to the allowance of the appeal, as a contrary conclusion could not have been otherwise than disastrous to one of the most important in-dustries of the Dominion. The result is the pub-lic become entitled to use the plaintiff's improve-ments without compensation, which was most pro-perly secured to him under the Act which has recently been disallowad." (Cheers.) Here was one of the ablest judges of the highest Court in Ontario saying that the compensation was most properly secured by that Act, yet hon, gen-temen contended that the Act was unjust in this respect, and sufficiently so to justify a Minister of Justice in recommending it disallowance. (Hear, hear.) (Hear, hear.)

Another important point regarding the Bill Another important point regarding the bin hon gentlemen seemed to overlook. It was in-troduced early in the session, but at the request of hon, gentlemen opposite the second reading was delayed week after week to enable them to ascertain the feeling of the lumbermen and the drift of public opinion regarding it. The lum-bermen of Ontario were an intelligent and shrewd class of men, and yet, notwithetanding all the bermen of Ontario were an intelligent and shrewd class of men, and yet, notwithstanding all the delay and the fact that they were appealed to and copies of the Bill were sent them, not a single petition or protest against the passage of the Bill was presented to that House, and unless the protest came from Mr. McLaren, not a mem-ber of the House received a complaint against the provisions of the Bill. (Lowed apprause.) What more conclusive evidence than that could they have to prove that the people' of this country de-manded such an Act? Would it not have been supposed at all events that the Dominion Govern-ment would have taken more care in considering ment would have taken more care in considering ment would have taken more care in considering its disallowance, and have asked if any petitions had been presented to the House against it. When it was certain that the Bill would pass through the House and become law the ery came from hon, gentlemen opposite. "The Act will be disallowed when it goes to Ottawa," and that threat was doubless inspired by a gentleman who knew his political power at Ottawa. There was a Bill passed by this House some years ago at the instance of this very Mr. McLaren (Hear, hear.) Mr. McLaren owned certain timber limits in the East, and he supposed he had a right to all the timber on the road allowances which were in-cluded in the surveys. He cut the timber on those road allowances, but it was claimed by the municipality, and they went to law about it and got a judgment of a court against McLaren for the value of the timber. The Hon, Mr. Richards, sitting in this House, and at the time Commissioner of Crown Lands, intro-duced a Bill at the request of McLaren for the purpose of releving him of that judgment. That was or post facto legislation indeed. Who would now say that McLaren, a man of great wealth. duced a Bill at the request of McLaren for the purpose of relieving him of that judgment. That was *ex post facto* legislation indeed. Who would now say that McLaren, a man of great wealth, was not able to control Governments? They found him at one time controlling a Government in Ontario, and at another a Government at Ot-tawa. He deemed the action of the Dominion Government in disallowing the Streams Act a blow at representative, and in a sense at respon-sible, Government. He understood up to this time that the members of this House were re-sponsible to the country for the legislation they time that the members of this House were re-sponsible to the country for the legislation they enacted. That was what he understood by re-sponsible government. But he found that was not the case at all. Instead of being responsible to the people the venue was changed, and they were simply responsible to the Dominion Gov-ernment. (Loud applause.) Let them suppose that it was a Conservative Cablnet at Ottawa which sat in judgment on all the Acts of this present Legislature, and that the people took the Ontario Administration to task for what they had done. It would lie with them to say. "Our Acts cannot have been wrong because the friends of the Ontario Opposition at Ottawa have passed upon them and approved of them or they would or the Untario Upposition at Ottawa have passed upon them and approved of them or they would have disailowed them." He said, therefore, that when they went to the people and were charged with bad legislation, they might consistently shield themselves behind the Dominion Govern-ment and say, "The Bills you complain of were allowed by that Government." In the argument that the principle of responsi-ble government was preserved because the Do-minion Government was preserved because the Do-ple, the responsibility of the Local Government was ignored altogether. It wiped them out and did not leave them even the status of a County Council, because there was no power which could review County Council legislation, and allow or fisallow it on its merits when it is within the provisions of the Act creating such Council. He would revert to the theory of hon, gentlemen op-posite, that responsible government was preserved because the Dominion Government was preserved because the Dominion Government was preserved because the Dominion Government was preserved because and disallowed at Ottawa. Suppose the optie of Ontario condemned the action of the Ottawa authorities and returned to the House of Commons a majority of her representatives pledged to that condemnation. But assuming that a number of other Provinces having no in-terest in the disallowed legislation returned a number of members sufficient to wipe out the On-tario majority, then what would become of the origonisitity of the Dominion Government to the people of this Province. In the argument that the principle of responsi In conclusion he asked which party, or the course of which party, was likely to prove most detrimental, he would not say treasonable, to the best interests of the country? Was it the party which would not surrender the rights of Ontario, or the party which admitted the power of the Ot-tawa Government to interfere with those rights and supported that Government in such interfer-ence? (Cheers.) He would, once more, before taking his seat, make an earnest appeal to his rights and interests, which were of such vital im-portance to her future existence and welfare-rights and interests which overshadow all party considerations, and for which any man and any lawder would be justified, if necessary, in severing from his party in order to maintain them. The hon, gentleman then resumed his seat amid load and prolonged anylaxes.

DEFENCE OF THOSE RIGHTS The Mowat Administration Upholds Home Rule.

a) The Constitution natutational Use of the Preroga tire of Disalloppance.

following reasons :-

er to the east up to what the De was the western boundary of Ontario, including 39,000 square miles of territory which the Award had declared to be the property of Ontario. Sir John Macdonald, in introducing the measure, said that it would "compel" Ontario not to insist on the Award, and declared that her people would "come to terms quickly enough when they find they must do so."

The Dominion Government now want another award before the Supreme Court. or that Lord Cairns or Lord Eldon should come out here and act as arbitrator. ture : Their excuses for not ratifying the Award are tew in number. They say in the first place that the award is an arbitrary award-meaning thereby, not according to evidence. Sin Francis Hincks distinctly states that such in not the case, that the award was found on the evidence-that they did not, as alleged, make a line. The second excuse is that Parliament did not refer it, but only the Government. Certainly, because it was a piece of executive business. But Sir John did not object to it when announced to Parliament, and voted the money to pay the expenses of the reference The third is that the Dominion Parliament cannot render it valid. It certainly can by the Imperial Act 34 Vict., chap. 28. And the last excuse is that the case can only be "legally " settled through the Courts. Why, then, a second arbitration before Lord Cairns or Lord Eldon ? There is a quibble also on the word "legal," which they use in the technical sense of a decision arrived at through the Courts as opposed to one got by arbitration. Hence the expression in this case is but a truism.

The real reason is that a section of the Quebee Conservatives are jealous of Ontario. They have no business in the matter, as we came into Confederation with this territory. Even with it, as will be seen, we are not so large as Quebec. But they hold the whip-hand, and Sir John is forced to yield. They boast of it themselves. They did so through all the last general election. That there may be no mistake, the new Quebec Premier, boasting to his constituents of what he had done for his Province, says :-"I laid down the condition on which we would be members of the Government at "Ottawa, I said that if the Province of On-" tario is to acquire an additional territory of " 62,000,000 acres more than she was given " under the British North America Act, Que-"bec would have the right to demand an " equivalent.

Of course that Act gave us the territory. But Mr. Masson and Mr. Mousseau entered the Cabinet, the bargain must have been made, for the award is now repudiated. And yet the Government that, led by fears for its own safety, has succumbed to the jealousy of a section of the Quebec politicians, broken solemn pledges, and disgraced the national honour.

(c) The Public Necessity of the Act and its Noture.

The justice and public necessity of such an Act must be apparent to every person. It would be monstrous to permit any man, taking possession of a stream and building works to mprove its floatability, to shut out from the markets of the world all owners of timber limits lying up the stream. The people of Ontario have direct interest in such legislation. The revenue which goes into the Provincia treasury from woods and forests amounts to over half a million dollars annually. To allow any person to shut out lumber that must reach what the object is in aggravating the dispute The First Minister disclosed his object. He tok the House, and we do not find the statement re the market, if it reaches it at all, through the House, and we do not find the statement re-pudiated, in answering objections that were made to the turning of the territory over, as far as they had the power, to Manitoba, that that Act would compel the present Government of Ontario to be reasonable. What did he mean by reasonable? To give up our rights; he did not pretend to make any other meaning. I now say we have a reason why he takes this course. The reason why he gives this territory to Manitoba is to compel Ontario to give up part of her rights. I do not know what he means by being reasonable except that streams on which some other person has made improvements, would be to deprive the Province of a portion of its legitimate revenue he gives this territory to Manufola is to compet Ontario to give up part of her rights. I do not know what he means by being reasonable except that— and to compet us not to insist upon the boundary. The statement was made that we would come to terms quickly, when we found that we must do so. Well, it is for the people of Ontario to say whether they will yield or not. I have no doubt that there is an impression on the part of the lominion authorities, and perhaps in some of the that there is an impression on the part of the people of Ontario are indifferent in this mat-ter. They seem to suppose that the people of On-tario were asleep with regard to the importance of having their rights recognized. If they have been asleep, I venture to say that they are aroused now—and that they will be asleep no more, and that they will not rest until every mile of award-ed territory is surrondered to us—and our consti-tutional freedom and our Provincial rights are both respected and secured forever."

1987. Upon the answer to one of these questions is shold not even be akked to intervene by matters depended the maintenance of Provincial autonics. If, is a sense, response is the province of the output of the a portion of its issues public of a most important right, A dot the intention of the old Act public to float sawlogs and timber down reams in the spring, summer, and autums and is improvements on them of reasonable rails and is the section of the Act it would be found that the right is taken away from the Dominion Parliament to deal with the subject to the payment to the parson who has and improvements on them of reasonable improvements for his tolls, and should also the logs or timber passing through the "the Lieutanant-Governor in Council my for the former of the Streams and the Province, merry"