

law nor the authority of the legislature, the answer was that it was to carry the lumber of the people of the county of Bonaventure to market. The excuse given for different practice in different counties will not hold water. It is not consistent with the facts. The government thought they had a better chance of carrying Bonaventure and Wright than of carrying Colchester and Champlain, and they took those two counties first. They threw all their forces there—what they called the Boodle Brigade when they spoke of the Conservatives sending their friends to help their candidates. They threw all their strength into Bonaventure and Wright, and now that the elections in those two counties are over, they can send the brigade to Champlain and later on to Colchester. The premier condemned such conduct in the language I have quoted and while we have reason to congratulate the government on the manner in which they filled the vacancies in this House, we feel it our duty to censure them for not only going back on their solemn pre-election principles but for having followed a course which cannot be fairly justified no matter by whom it is pursued. The first clause of the address is one upon which under ordinary circumstance, there would not be very much difference of opinion. It refers to the loyal feeling which pervades all parts of the empire and which animates all Her Majesty's subjects in every part of the globe on the occasion of the glorious jubilee year in which we now live, and in the celebration of which the people of Canada through their premier and probably through other representatives will take a part during the present year. It is no doubt, a joyful occasion, and will do not a little, I hope, to strengthen the bonds which bind the empire together. In discussing this question the seconder of the address took occasion to rebuke the opposition—I suppose he meant the opposition when he said "certain people who have been in the habit of imputing or had in the past imputed disloyal sentiments to those who were opposed to them"—and he went so far as to say that no party could gain by such tactics. I was aware that my hon. friend had reference in these observations to the Conservatives, and the view which we took of the action of the Liberal party through their leading men and through the policies they had proposed within the last few years on public questions. I do not feel at all disposed to allow that rebuke

to pass unchallenged, I am inclined to remind my hon. friend that these charges were not only made but that grave cause existed for them. I regret that I do not see my hon. friend in the House this evening. He cannot forget that when he occupied a seat in another place, one of his colleagues from New Brunswick had openly advocated through his newspaper, the *St. John Globe*, the severance of Canada from the empire to which we belong and its union with the United States. Conservatives felt it their duty, as loyal subjects of the Queen, to enter their protest against such a course of conduct, and I am very sorry for the reputation of the people of Canada for loyalty and attachment to the great empire to which we belong, that this same gentleman, Mr. Ellis, has since that time been accepted as a candidate by the Liberal party, and elected not by a majority of the people of St. John, but by a plurality vote, and now represents them in the House of Commons. I hope we are going to have a better record in the future. It used to be said in England that a Whig in office and a Whig out of office was a different man altogether. We begin to hope already that before our Liberal friends are a very long time in power they will be transformed and will become a very different class of people. I cannot, however, in this connection omit a reference to the fact that a prominent member of the administration, no less a personage than the Finance Minister in the government of the day, led an agitation in Nova Scotia for the severance of that province from the Dominion. The breaking up of this confederation was what he aimed at, by the withdrawal of his province—the breaking up of all the pleasant and advantageous ties which have grown up between the different provinces. Mr. Fielding, the present Finance Minister, was not content with advocating that, but he passed a series of resolutions which he transformed into an election address—dissolved the local legislature and appealed to the people of Nova Scotia on the question of secession. It may be that he was not very sincere about it—indeed the facts seem to indicate that he was not, for although he carried the province by a large majority, we have never heard anything more officially about secession. No official act of his has ever been put on record from that time to the present to carry out the plat-